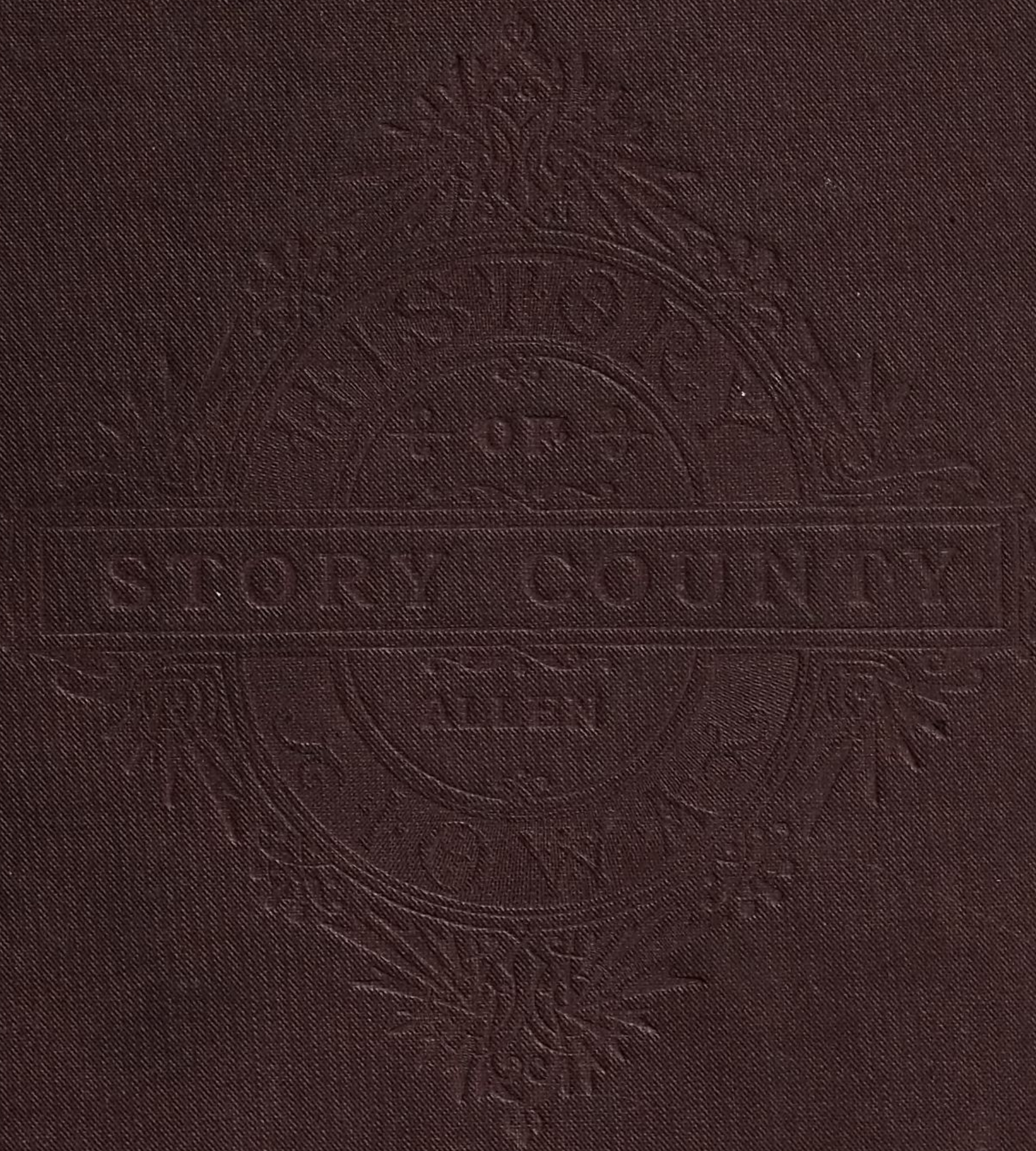
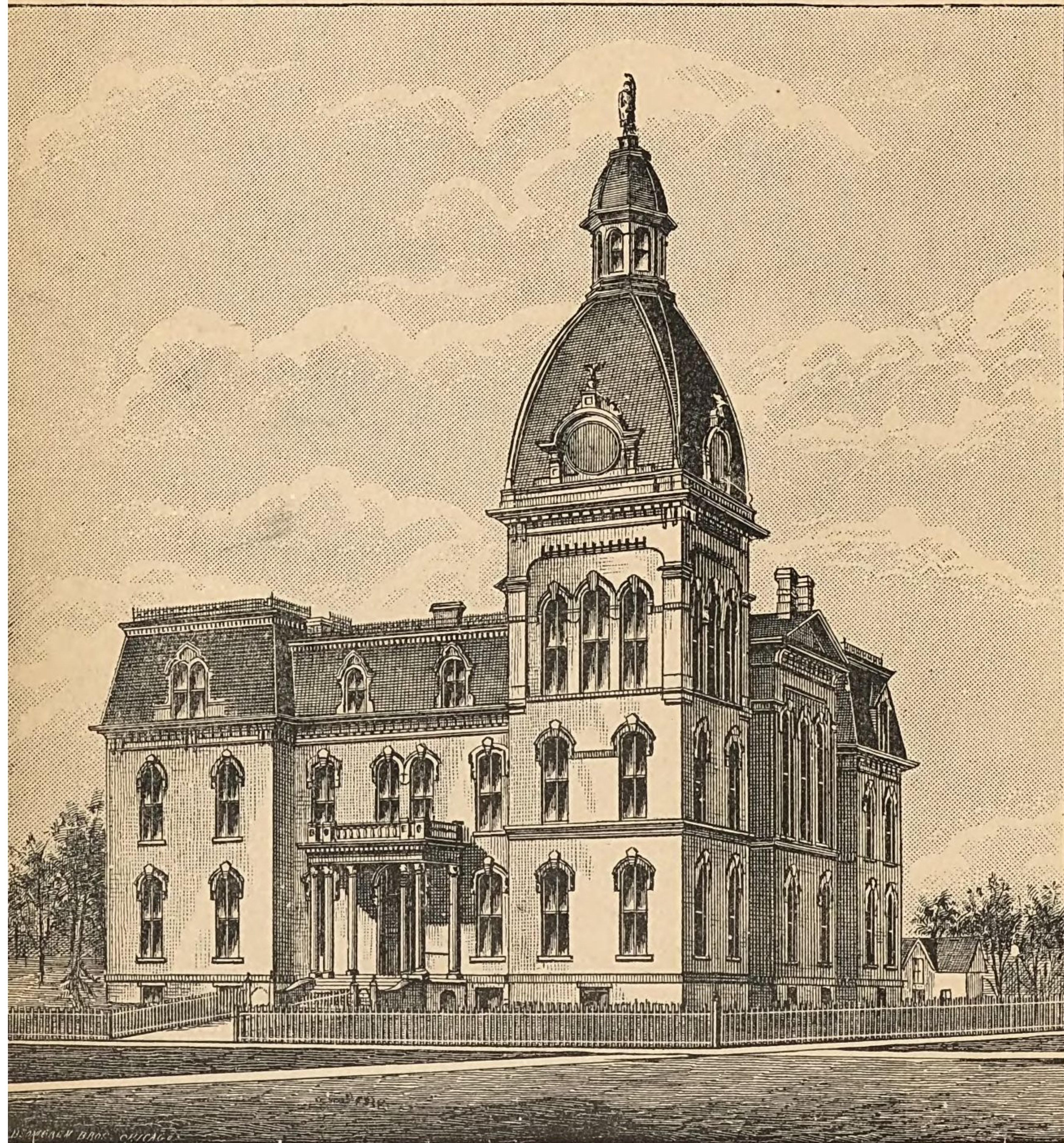




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STORY COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

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A HISTORY *ov*

— OF —

STORY COUNTY,

IOWA.

Carefully Compiled, from the Earliest Settlement to the Present.

MARCH 1, 1887.

By WILLIAM G. ALLEN,
NEVADA, IOWA.

DES MOINES:
IOWA PRINTING COMPANY.

1887.

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INTRODUCTORY.

This history of Story County, Iowa, is based on a pretty thorough knowledge of the county and the people, and may be relied on in the main. Many years ago the writer hereof was acquainted with nearly all the first settlers of our county, and has seen much of its features. By the assistance of many of these first settlers, scattered over the county, I am enabled to give such circumstances and items as occurred from time to time, connected with the official records of the county and Col. John Scott's historical address made on July 4, 1876, at Nevada. This address is one of special interest to the citizens of Story County; the most valuable Fourth of July address ever made in our county.

The grumblers of hard times *now* should surely profit by reading up the early history of Story County and learn what hard times mean. All citizens of their respective counties should be interested in a history of their county—an account of affairs at home—if they have any interest in knowing the particulars and hardships of the past compared with our prosperous *present*. This history will tell you what you know—what you don't know, and what you ought to know.

Very Truly,

NEVADA, IOWA, March 1, 1887.

WM. G. ALLEN.

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HISTORY OF STORY COUNTY, IOWA.

BY W. G. ALLEN.

LETTER FROM JOHN RANDOLPH GOODIN, OF OHIO, JANUARY 30, 1857.

[*For the Advocate.*]

"*Mr. Editor:* Happy—thrice happy—am I to make the acquaintance of the *Story County Advocate*. A little over one year ago, I went to Nevada, and at that time there were but eight or ten log cabins to mark the spot where your now prosperous village stands. When I left there this past spring, some *three hundred* intelligent and enterprising inhabitants were present to interpret the mystery of its prosperity and progress. Few counties, indeed, can boast of a faster people, and but few justly boast of a richer soil. Its settlement would have been, no doubt, more rapid, had its peculiar advantages been sooner made known. Situated as it is, in the geographical center of the State, with a sufficiency of excellent timber and rich, rolling prairie, it would be passing strange, indeed, did it not receive a *consideration* equal to the advantages presented. As the capitol question is again agitated, and Ft. De Moine begins to lay the wires, it would be well for you to urge your claims—for claims you have—for a central location. This *vexed* question ought to be settled, in my mind, on the equitable principle of 'popular sovereignty'—regardless of past 'compromises' and 'compacts.' Then send out the *Advocate* as the representative of Story County, and let the masses know that the "Injins" have long since left your regions, and in their stead remain as intelligent and go-a-head-ative *whites* as ever graced the soil of the 'Hawkeye,' or any other State. While the farmer in this county expends a life of toil and vexation in opening up a farm which seldom benefits *him*, but sometimes his posterity; the Iowa farmer, with less expense, less toil in the short space of three or four years by proper industry, may be the owner of a well cultivated farm—clear of roots and stumps—and, in the language of somebody, 'be a monarch of (nearly) all he surveys.' I have no doubt, from what has already transpired, that my wildest conjectures and anticipations in regard to the future of Story County will, ere long, be realized. It is said, that 'Westward the star of Empire takes its way,' and I am inclined to believe that the emigration to the west next spring will be very great; yet Kansas will, doubtless, receive a share. There is

nought to prevent Story from becoming one of the most populous, as it is now one of the best counties in the State of Iowa. The railroad once completed, people will begin to ascertain and realize the importance of 'pitching their tents' within her borders, as she will then be thrown open to the gaze of the traveling populace, who will, at a glance, perceive the 'wealth that is in her,' heretofore unknown but to a few. The emigration from this section to Iowa, will not, I apprehend, be as great the coming season as during the last. They seem to be alarmed at the shrieks of those puny ones who went west expecting to find a country where "summer would last all the year," but who now seem fully determined to seek out a home in some fair region where they will not have to 'bide the peltings of such pitiless storms,'—but let such go. 'Tis the hardy sons of toil you want to develop the resources of your beautiful county and State; and not the timid who are continually complaining of either heat or cold. But I must close. J. R. G.

"KENTON, OHIO, January 30, '57."

ITEMS FROM STORY COUNTY ADVOCATE OF MARCH 11, 1857.

"*Resigned.*—Dr. Allen Bell has resigned the office of constable of Nevada township. The county judge has appointed Nelson Hockley in his place.

"*Resigned.*—Mr. R. J. Zenor has resigned the office of justice of the peace for Franklin township.

"*Married*—January 25th, by Rev. Ira H. Rees, Mr. John B. Phipps and Miss Martha J. Chandler.

"March 4th, by Elias Pocock, Esq., Mr. H. C. Wakefield to Miss Lovinna M. Garbison.

"March 8th, by E. G. Day, Esq., Mr. Francis M. Newton to Miss Margaret Mullen.

"At Kenosha, Wis., Mr. Frederick Reichauer, of Story county, to Miss Augusta Randeau, of Hanover Kingdom, Germany.

"Hon. S. G. Winchester, delegate to the Constitutional Convention for this district, has favored us with several days proceedings of the convention. The work of constitution making is progressing as rapidly as possible. Mr. Winchester is a worker.

"Several new mills (flouring mills) are being erected in this county.

"*New Township*—Collins township, in the southeast corner of the county, has been organized.

"*A Hog Story.*—At New Philadelphia, Story County, we learn that three hogs lived from the first hard storm this winter ('56-7) until February 24th in a hay stack, a space of about seven weeks, with nothing to eat except hay. When discovered two were alive and are now doing well, the other is missing—supposed to have been eaten by the others. The above appears almost incredible, but we learn it from a gentleman of undoubted veracity.

"February 17, 1858, was the coldest of the season; mercury twenty degrees below zero."

1857 (2)

FOR THE STORY COUNTY ADVOCATE, FEBRUARY 17, 1857.

"In accordance with certain resolutions passed by the citizens of Story county assembled *en masse* at the court house, in Nevada, January 30, 1858, the citizens of Franklin township, Story County, Iowa, met at the residence of J. H. Keigley, February 6, 1858, for the purpose of organizing a protective committee to prevent the sacrifice of property at sheriff and constable sales.

"The house was brought to order by calling Wm. McMichael to the chair, and appointing Philip Bechtel secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"1. *Resolved*, That whereas the scarcity of money and the pressure of the times, that we severally and mutually bind ourselves together to assist in preventing the sacrifice of our property at sheriff's or constable's sales, notwithstanding we are all willing to pay our debts as soon as possible.

"2. *Resolved*, That we have appointed a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to appraise property when executed within this township at a fair average value. The appraisers are Solomon Young, Wm. McCoy and John H. Keigley. And we, the undersigned, pledge ourselves that property shall not sell at less than two-thirds of its appraised value.

"3. *Resolved*, Furthermore, that when property is executed that so many of us as can will attend the sale, and see that it shall not sell for less than two-thirds of its appraised value.

"4. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Story County Advocate*.

"Meeting adjourned.

"WM. McMICHAEL, *Chairman*.

"PHILIP BECHTEL, *Secretary*."

[The following explanations of the cause of the above proceedings were published soon after:]

"The *Iowa State Journal* is right in conjecturing that the citizens of Story have been 'slightly annoyed' by the legal executioner. When a farm worth in ordinary times \$1,200, sells at forced sale for \$60 or \$70,—when a good yoke of oxen worth \$70 sells at from \$5 to \$15 per yoke—and a good two-horse wagon worth \$75 brings only \$15 or \$20, and other property in the same ratio—is it not time to begin to be 'annoyed' *Mr. Journal*? Yet these have all occurred here, owing to the absence of money and an appraisement law. Our citizens are an honest, industrious and law-abiding people, and are anxious to pay their debts, but owing to the entire absence of a home market, and want of means or channel to ship produce abroad, thus having no foreign market, they are unable to do so. They have waited for the present General Assembly to enact some law for their relief, yet nothing has been done, or is likely to be, it is feared, by that body until all debtors' property is sacrificed and their debts still unpaid. It was supposed that immediate action would be taken upon this all important topic, as it was absolutely demanded, regardless of what foreign creditors might think of it or us, by the Legislature; as they have done nothing, and believing it useless to wait longer upon their action, a large portion of the citizens concluded to take the only other course left them to get relief.

How this move will work remains to be seen. On our part we trust there will be no occasion to transgress the statute or any other law, for mob rule is, at best, a short-lived remedy—though the step taken by our citizens should not be so classed, as it is nothing more or less than self-protection, which is in accordance with all laws. We would urge upon the Legislature the necessity of immediate action, so that all may know what course to pursue in the premises.”

(For such a law as above demanded, many citizens of Story county petitioned; and it was urged by Hon. J. L. Dana, then our representative in the House, and it was not long thereafter until the appraisement law was passed.)

THE FOLLOWING LETTER WAS WRITTEN AT DES MOINES BY HON. J. L. DANA WHILE A MEMBER OF THE IOWA LEGISLATURE, 1857-8.

“DES MOINES, February 15, 1858.

“*Dear Thrall:* It may not be uninteresting to some of our friends to hear that the law providing for the foreclosure of mortgages by publication and sale has been repealed by the action of the General Assembly at its present session. There has always been some doubt concerning sales made in accordance with what is understood to be the provisions of the Code, as to whether property so sold was subject to redemption as property is which is sold by virtue of an execution. The best judges entertain various opinions concerning the matter. I think the people of Iowa will say that by repealing a law that has done so much harm, and but little good, the Legislature has done a wise act. J. L. DANA.”

FROM THE ADVOCATE OF FEBRUARY 17, 1858, WE COPY THE FOLLOWING:

“*House, February 5, 1858.*—Mr. Dana introduced an act regulating judgments and executions. Laid on table and ordered printed.

“*House, February 6th.*—Mr. Dana introduced an act to appoint commissioners to locate the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in Hardin county. Read twice and referred to the committee on charitable institutions.

“*House, February 6th.*—Mr. Dana presented a petition of one hundred and thirty-six citizens of Story county for an appraisement law. Also a petition of citizens of Story county for a more strict prohibitory law.”

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT AT NEVADA.

The Legislature of the State of Iowa appointed three commissioners for the purpose of locating the county seat for Story County. Joseph M. Thrift, of Boone County, Johnson Edgar, of Jasper County and Thomas Mitchell, of Polk County, were the locating commissioners appointed. After a pretty thorough exam-

ination of a number of localities, they decided on the location which Nevada now is occupying; the $e\frac{1}{2}$ $nw\frac{1}{4}$, and the $w\frac{1}{2}$ $ne\frac{1}{4}$ section 7, township 83, range 22. Jenkins W. Morris entered the land July 1, 1853, showing entry four days after the location was made. The location was made June 27, 1853, because Mr. Thos. Mitchell, (one of the commissioners), was not present on account of sickness in his family. Messrs. Thrift and Edgar made the location, and Mr. Thrift named the town—"Nevada." It was a favorite name called after the "Sierra Nevada" range of mountains in California. It is said Mr. Thrift was so attached to the name "Sierra Nevada," he named a daughter of his "Sierra Nevada."

Judge E. C. Evans, who was then the county Judge arranged with Mr. Morris for the land, in payment of which the judge gave a deed in behalf of the county for one-third the lots and blocks, when the one hundred and sixty acres were laid off regularly. As a matter of course Jenkins W. Morris had to first deed to the county, then the other arrangements followed.

Soon after this location was made, say within two months after, Nevada was regularly surveyed by Mr.—Barnard, surveyor of Polk County.

Prior to the location the following election took place:

At the first election held in the county, April 4, 1853, the following county officers were elected: Evan C. Evans, County Judge; for Recorder, John Zenor; for Clerk, Franklin Thompson; for Sheriff, Eli Deal; Surveyor, Otho French; Coroner, Shadrick Worral; School Fund Commissioner, John H. Kiegley.

The votes were canvassed by the first Board of Canvasser for the county, Samuel B. McCall, County Judge, of Boone County, Adolphus Prouty and James Corben, assisting Justices of the Peace of Story County. There were then two precincts—"Indian" and "Story." Sixty-three votes were cast April 4, 1853, for County Judge. The Board counted the votes April 9, 1853. Immediately after these county officers elect were sworn in, the county set up "House-keeping" for itself.

You will see by our Official and Business directory for 1857, on page 18, (the first directory of nearly the same kind appeared in February, 1857,) that we were nearly all Land Agents, Attorneys at Law, Doctors, Merchants, etc., etc. Well, when we could not sell land or town lots to strangers, we would try each other so as to keep up the boom.

Well, in the *Advocate* of February, 1857, I find this war-like news: "Two two-horse wagon loads of muskets passed through this place," (Nevada), "last week bound for Ft. Dodge. This looks decidedly war-like. They will assist, no doubt, in keeping the Indians in check if necessary." We old settlers well recollect the Indian scare we had in 1857, at the time of the Spirit Lake massacre. Some of the citizens of Story County left their homes and came to Nevada for protection and safety; but the scare was soon over, and they returned in peace to their respective homes. This was about

March or April, 1857, we "old ones" came near seeing the elephant, or thought we did. Who of us have forgotten the trials brought upon us in part by that extraordinary winter of 1856-57. The old settlers cannot forget it.

We notice that the "Agricultural Society, the Board of Directors of the County Society, are (were) requested to meet at the office of the President on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Important business demands attention." I also find under the head of "Announcements," the following: "The Rev. Mr. Noe will preach at the residence of John H. Keigly, on Skunk River, Saturday, August 29, at 2 o'clock, p. m.; and on the following Sabbath at 11 a. m., and 3 p. m." There had been preaching, however, in Nevada and elsewhere in the county a number of years prior to 1857; for I was at a meeting in December, 1854, held at Mr. Geo. Dye's house, who then resided on section 24, township 83 north, range 22 west—and still that was not the first.

EARLY BOUNDARY OF STORY COUNTY:

"It was a part of Benton County in 1837, and even later. Established and boundaries defined, January 13, 1846. Attached to the county of Benton four days later, for election, revenue and judicial purposes; and the same day to the county of Polk for the same purposes. Attached to the county of Boone, January, 22, 1853. See Acts of the Seventh Legislative Assembly, chapters 82, 96 and 101: Fourth General Assembly, chapter 12.

Named in honor of the eminent jurist, Joseph Story, for a third of a century Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Story County completed her organization by electing her county officers April 4, 1853, under an Act of the General Assembly approved January, 1853. The boundary of the county, as it now exists, was fixed January 13, 1846. So it is, now, 1887, forty-one years old.

The following is clipped from the *Story County Advocate* of August 26, (1857), which would seem to show the fears some had those days of the Indians north and northwest of us:

"ST. PAUL, August 9, (1857,)—Little Crow and his band of one hundred and twenty warriors have returned from their expedition in search of Ink-pa-du-tah, having found his camp and dispatched four of the murderers. He brought the scalps of the slain to the Superintendent of the lower Sioux Agency.

A band of fifteen or sixteen Chippewas are plundering settlers about fifty miles north of this place." "St. Louis, August 15, (1857)—Advices from Fort Kearney state that a party of nineteen drovers in charge of upwards of 800 cattle, arrived; destination, Utah. The expedition was attacked twenty-seven miles above the Fort on the first instant by one hundred and fifty Cheyennes; all the cattle and twenty mules run off, one man killed, another severely

wounded—three Indians slain. Col. Sumner started in pursuit." These outrages occurred as a result of the Spirit Lake massacre which was in the March prior. When we read of Mrs. Marble's, Mrs. Noble's, Miss Gardner's and Mrs. Thatcher's extreme sufferings, and which commenced at Spirit Lake, it is enough to arouse the feelings of every one who possesses a spark of humanity. There were a few who reached Story County after very severe exposures and sufferings, who made their escape almost miraculously from this massacre.

Mrs. Marble's account was published in the *Washington Union*, of July 30, (1857), and then copied by the *Story County Advocate*, August 26, 1857, as follows:

"Statement of Mrs. Marble. Application at the Department for Indemnity for loss of property.—Mrs. Marble who, with others, was recently made a prisoner by a party of Sioux Indians, had an interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs yesterday morning. In her application for indemnity for property destroyed by the Indians, she states that on the thirteenth of March last a party of Sioux Indians numbering about seventy, of whom thirty were warriors belonging to Ink-pa-du-tah's band in amity with the United States, came to her residence, on the west side of Spirit Lake, killed her husband and destroyed and carried away property amounting, in the aggregate, to \$2,229, of which \$700 was gold coin.

After having murdered her husband and buried his body in the snow, they claimed as their prisoners Mrs. Noble, Miss Gardner, Mrs. Thatcher and herself and compelled them to carry heavy burdens and plod their weary way with their feet entirely naked,—through snow to the depths of two, three and four feet, occasionally crossing rivers, where they were forced to wade, where oftentimes the water would nearly immerse their persons, and compel them to ward off the drifting ice with their feeble hands to keep it from bruising their shivering bodies. In this manner they were driven before the savages for the space of ten weeks, during which time the squaws were allowed to abuse them in the most cruel manner, striking them with clubs, axes, etc., and their sufferings were of such a character that language is inadequate to the task of a truthful description. After suffering these hardships and privations she was rescued by a party of Sac-Qui-Pale Indians, to whom the Agent Flandrau paid \$1,090 for her ransom. Some two weeks before her release Mrs. Thatcher was thrown into the Big Sioux river. Upon attempting to get out, rifle balls were fired into her body until she expired. Her husband, prior to his murder, held a pre-emption claim for one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he had settled; and Mrs. Marble believes she is entitled to appropriate remuneration to the amount of \$200 in lieu of this claim which she was forced to abandon. She adds that she has not recovered any portion of the property which she has specified, and has not herself, nor through others, sought to obtain revenge on the Indians."

In this narrative, Mrs. Marble does not say what became of Mrs. Noble or Miss Gardner; the above occurrence is only one of many occurrences of "man's inhumanity to man."

The Hamilton County supervisors have appropriated \$300 for a tablet of polished brass to commemorate the heroism of citizens of that and Webster County who went to the rescue of the settlers, at Spirit Lake in March, 1857, when Ink-pa-du-tah's Sioux band massacred twenty-seven whites.—*Story City Review*.

January 29, 1887.

POPULATION AND STATISTICS FOR STORY COUNTY,

AT DIFFERENT DATES—1852 TO 1887 INCLUSIVE.

Population—1840, entire population for Iowa was 43,112; Foreign born, 2,983.

Population—1852, for Story county, was 214, of whom 100 were females. There were then 43 voters.

Population—1855 was 1,568 persons. Taxes, \$3,990.30.

Population—1856 was 2,868, of whom 1,308 were females; were five to a square mile; 640 voters.

Population—1864 were 5,000 persons. Taxes, \$29,145.49.

In 1864 lands valued at \$1,155,669; lots, \$42,227; personal, \$215,351; total, \$1,413,247.

In 1865 to 1870 increase in population was 97 per cent; nearly doubling.

Population—1867 was 6,888; females; 3,398; 1,302 voters.

Population—1870 to 1875, increase in population was 14.2 per cent; least per cent noted.

Population—1875 to 1880, increase in population was 27 per cent.

In 1880, number farms, 2,218; families, 3,125; dwellings, 3,066.

Population—1880, population born in United States, 13,923; were 29 to a square mile.

Population—1875, Story county, 13,311; taxes, \$97,683.06; 2,574 voters.

In 1876 lands valued at \$2,709,375; lots, \$189,104; personal, \$655,444; total, \$3,551,923.

Population—1880, 16,906 persons; 9 colored; 8,131 were females.

In 1886 valuation of lands, \$3,259,935; lots, \$434,659; personal, \$972,047; total valuation, \$4,666,641.

LEVY FOR 1886—TAXES.

County levy.....	\$ 18,444.87
State	11,527.69
County school.....	4,611.05
Bond.....	4,611.05
Bridge	9,222.10
Poor	6,916.57

Road	7,823.36
School house.....	4,475.80
Teachers' fund.....	37,683.44
Contingent	12,439.79
Corporation	3,520.90
Library	298.82
Drainage	674.16
Side walk.....	228.44
Poll	1,923.50
Dog.....	881.00
Highway to school house.....	580.91

Grand total.....\$ 125,863.45
This levy is for collection in 1887.

THE STORY COUNTY ADVOCATE OF AUGUST 26, 1857, HAS THE FOLLOWING ITEM FOR OUR ATTENTION.

“ AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.”

“The board of directors of the county society are requested to meet at the office of the President, on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock P. M. Important business demands attention.”

We therefore are informed we had an organization of this kind as early as August, 1857. I think the organization was first made 1856, or early in 1857, but never secured fair grounds until May 7, 1869.

NEVADA DIRECTORY FOR 1857.

COUNTY OFFICERS FOR 1857.

E. C. Evans, County Judge.
(Geo. A. Kellogg elected Judge August 3, '57.)
Wm. Lockridge, Treasurer and Recorder, elected August 3, 1857.
Wm. Thompson, Clerk.
Geo. Child, Sheriff.
R. H. Mitchell, County Surveyor.
J. W. Cessna, Coroner.
J. J. Bell, School Fund Commissioner.
T. E. Alderman and I. T. Evans tied, each receiving 203 votes for
Drainage Commissioner, at April election of 1856.
Jas. S. Frazier, Prosecuting Attorney.
Isaac Romane, County Assessor, elected April, 1857.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND LAND AGENTS.

Geo. A. Kellogg, Attorney and Land Agent.

J. L. Dana, Attorney and Land Agent.
 Jas. S. Frazier, Attorney and Land Agent.
 John Scott, Attorney and Land Agent.
 C. D. Berry, General Land Agent.

SURVEYORS.

R. H. Mitchell, Surveyor.
 W. G. Allen, Surveyor.
 D. J. Norris, Surveyor.

DRUGGISTS.

V. V. Adamson & Bro., Druggists.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

T. J. Adamson & Geo. Child.
 J. H. Talbot.
 Wm. Margason (Story City.)
 O. D. Russell, Dry Goods and Hardware.
 Bell, Aldredge & Co., Dry Goods and Groceries.
 W. W. Moore, Dry Goods, &c., &c.
 Frazier & Cessna, Dealers in Furniture.

CHURCHES AND CIVICS.

M. E. Church meetings—services by J. F. Hestwood, Pastor.
 Presbyterian, new school; services by B. F. Stewart, Pastor.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

Central Iowa Lodge No. 104, I. O. O. F.; meetings every week.
 Nevada Lodge, U. D. of A. F. & A. M.; meets at Masonic Hall.
 Nevada Star Lodge of I. O. G. T.; meets weekly.

HARDWARE DEALERS, ETC.

Alderman & Rhodes, Hardware, Stoves, etc.
 Smith & Harrison, Boots and Shoes.
 Smith & Westlake, Shingles and Lath.
 Geo. McDonald, Carpenter and Builder.
 John Scott, Lands for Sale.
 John Scott, Money to Loan.
 E. C. Evans, Timber Lands for Sale.

CONCERT.

The Nevada brass and string bands will give a musical entertainment on the evening of Tuesday, February 22d, (Washington's birthday), at the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Chants and glees will be performed by amateurs. An address on the character of Washington, from a member of the band may be expected. Single tickets, 15 cents; double tickets, 25 cents. Family tickets at reduced rates. Doors open at 6 o'clock; music at 6½ precisely. February 9, 1859.

The following letter was written for the *Story County Aegis* about twenty years ago. The *Aegis* was published at Nevada by

John M. Brainard, who is now editor of the *Boone Standard*. The writer hereof was well posted as to soil, locations, timber and improvements of Story County:

“ NEVADA, IOWA, 1866.

“ *Mr. Brainard:* While it seems to be the rage among certain of your correspondents to deal in giddy slang and personal *hits*, I beg leave not to imitate, but will try and say something in regard to the enterprise of our county. We have a large quantity of prairie lands unimproved—good, rich and beautiful. We can invite the agriculturist and grazier to a critical examination of the soil of our county. To such at least as are practical grain, grass and stock growers, we fear not to submit to a candid decision. Our prairies in certain localities are wavy and undulating—at others they are flat rosinweed lands—as desirable perhaps as any in Iowa for tame pastures and meadows. The timber is pretty well distributed over the county, excepting the north part of it, and in this part, thus destitute of timber, is some of the most beautiful prairie, and which may yet be had (1866) at from \$2.50 to \$7 per acre, depending on location and quality. Stock water generally well supplied. The climate is exceedingly pleasant during the summer; but like other prairie countries we are subject to some very ugly storms in winter; the good health during the entire year cannot, however, be well surpassed any where.

“ The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad passes almost directly through the center of the county from east to west, and is a road doing an immense quantity of business. Another railroad is proposed to pass from Des Moines, the capital of Iowa, in a north or northeasterly course through Story County, intersecting the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, (the Cedar Rapids & Nebraska) at Ames or some other point in the county.

“ But few, if any, of our towns are improving as fast as the country. Nice frame houses and new farms are dotting our prairies; and, indeed, many parts of the county are farms and houses placed so closely together as to form heavy neighborhoods. These neighborhoods surround a nice, convenient and comfortable school-house or church, or both. We can with pride boast of our numerous and pretty school-houses all over, or nearly all over, the county which afford an excellent advantage to pupils of each district for educating the mind and the morals. We will soon have in practical operation in this county the Iowa State Agricultural College, a building sufficiently large and commodious to compare with many of the fine buildings of the United States.

“ Nevada, the county seat, is within a *very short distance* of the geographical center of the county, on the Cedar Rapids & Northwestern Railroad, (now the C. & N. W.), and is thirteen years old, containing about 1,000 inhabitants. It is situated mostly on a dry, rolling prairie on West Indian Creek, and is a remarkably healthy location. It has two church buildings, (Cumberland Presbyterian and New School Presbyterian) already built. The Cumberland church was the first built in Nevada, and probably the first in the

county. It was in this church building that the first union meeting of the county was held. It was held in May, 1861, and the meeting was made up of all political parties. The writer hereof called the meeting in order to test the feelings more definitely of the citizens of our county on the 'state of affairs.' The 'startling' news reached us of the Rebs firing on 'the Star of the West,' and then upon 'Ft. Sumpter.' As might be expected, excitement ran high. The meeting was large, harmonious and patriotic. I will now return to the further history of Nevada. The M. E. society is building a \$4,000 or \$5,000 church. In connection with this there is about to be built a good flouring mill. It may cost when built from \$5,000 to \$7,000. A bonus of \$2,000 is offered to the party who may comply with the offer. Nevada has as good schools, perhaps, as we have any where in Central Iowa. Its citizens have a regard for quiet and order within its limits. Lager beer and whisky are 'few and far between.'

"Iowa Center is a village of considerable business. It has two mills, and is in the midst of an excellent country, and is surrounded by good settlements. It is situated mainly on the west fourth of section 10, township 82, range 22, near the east bank of East Indian Creek, seven or eight miles southeast of Nevada. Cambridge is in the center of section 21, township 82, range 23, and on the southwest bank of Skunk River, and is a point of considerable business. It contains a mill, and is surrounded by a good section of country, and good settlements. Situated on the road leading from Nevada to Des Moines—about nine or ten miles southwesterly from Nevada.

"Ames is a brisk village situated near the Agricultural College farm, and in the fork of Skunk River and Squaw Creek, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, eight miles west of Nevada by rail. It has two church buildings, Congregational and Methodist, and an enterprising people. It is about to have a steam saw mill erected by Messrs. Scott & Stevens. The settlements around this place are growing, but are much divided by the large streams during high waters.

"New Philadelphia is one and one-half miles west of the College farm. New Philadelphia is situated in a good vicinity of land and surrounded by good settlements. North of town a short distance is a steam saw mill owned or controlled by a Mr. Burger, who seems to be doing a good business. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad runs near the north end of town.

[Since the above was written (twenty years ago), Ontario, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, immediately north of and adjoining to New Philadelphia, has been laid out in town lots, and a good building for a depot has been erected. It is now (1886) a place of considerable trade, and is surrounded by an excellent country and good settlements. Population about 200.]

"Colo is a station on the above named railroad, seven miles east of Nevada. It has a young and thriving settlement around it—as much so, perhaps, as any other point in the county. The prairie around it is beautifully undulating.

"Story City (original name, 'Fairview') and Palestine, each has some nice lands around, and energetic people to improve them. The county, though young, has an intelligent and enterprising population. The county contains probably about 6,000 persons. The geographical center of the State is believed to be within the limits of Story County—near Nevada. To the emigrant we would invite special attention. W. G. A."

COMMENTS.

Since the above was written, twenty years have passed, and surprising improvements have been made within that time. This will be more fully explained hereafter or elsewhere in the history of the county, for it will be brought down to the present, 1887.

THE WAR DANCE BY INDIANS, 1856.

About six months prior to the Spirit Lake massacre we had the South Public Square, (now a beautiful City Park), full of Indians; but they were friendly. They were Pottawattamie and Musquaka Indians and were camping near the old ford of the West Indian Creek, on the east side, a short distance southwest from where the cemetery is now situated. There were probably one hundred and fifty or two hundred of them, big and little, squaws and all. Well, some of the citizens of Nevada raised a sum of money, by collection, for the Indians if they would give us a "war dance." They agreed to do so; so in the afternoon of the day, (in September, I think,) they assembled on the square named, equipped for the occasion in full Indian style, painted and tattooed for the dance. With some kind of a wild and unnatural sound of "tum, tum, tum," in the ring, they began their performance, squaws as well as "Injins" with a hideous noise and contortions of the face and body, jumping and squatting, wheeling round and round and chanting their "war song" as they would prance around the ring, which was, perhaps one hundred feet in circumference.

They surely looked frightful, or would have looked so had they meant "war." But they did not mean war. In about six months, from then, other Indians did mean war, as shown by their cruelty and massacre of our people in the Spirit Lake horror, which is noticed elsewhere.

Well, this war dance on the square lasted one or two hours. During this time the little "Injins" six to eight years old, with bow and arrow, would shoot and knock a five cent piece, set in a split stick, nearly every time, a distance of fifteen to eighteen feet. The five cent pieces then were not large as some we now have. When the money was hit or knocked out of the stick it was given to the little Injin as his reward for sharp shooting.

After the dance was over, and some begging done by the squaws, they returned to their camp, and on the following day they left us.

But we retain three Injins in our county—West Injin, East Injin and Big Injin. They are creeks *only* and not Creeks of the Indian Tribe.

CENTENNIAL ORATION

DELIVERED JULY 4, 1876 AT NEVADA, IOWA, BY COL. JOHN SCOTT BEING AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF STORY COUNTY, PREPARED IN PURSUANCE OF THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT, AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

On the thirteenth day of May, 1873, Marquette and Joliet, two French missionaries, set out from their mission, St. Ignatius, in the Huron Wilderness, on the daring enterprise of exploring the country west of the Great Lakes. They came by way of Green Bay, ascended the Fox river of Wisconsin, were shown by the Indians the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers and descending the latter they reached the Mississippi, and were the first white men to look upon what is now the State of Iowa. About ten years thereafter, La Salle, also a Frenchman, descended the Mississippi, and took possession of the country in the name of the King of France. He named the country Louisiana, in honor of Louis XIV, his King. This included the whole valley of the Mississippi, from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains.

On the third day of November, 1762, a secret treaty was signed between France and Spain, by which the latter acquired that part of Louisiana which lies west of the Mississippi, and that part on the east of the great river came into the possession of the English. This river continued to be the western boundary of the English possessions in America until by the treaty of peace which acknowledged our Independence in 1783, it became a boundary of the United States. Thus, we see, that in 1776, one hundred years ago, the land we possess was a part of the Spanish Dominion.

On the twenty-first day of March, 1801, the treaty of Madrid was signed, which transferred Louisiana to France; and on the thirtieth day of April, 1803, it was deeded to the United States for the sum of fifteen millions of dollars, thus extending our territory to the Gulf and to the Pacific Ocean.

During this period of one hundred and thirty years, and for thirty years thereafter, this beautiful land was the home or hunting grounds of roving Indians, and the scene of many a bloody battle between contending tribes. The first occupancy by the whites seems to have been that of Julien Dubuque, with a party of lead miners, who settled for mining purposes in 1788 on the site of the city that bears his name, where he continued until his death in 1810. There were also locations taken early in this century at Montrose, and opposite to Prairie du Chien, and Indian traders fixed themselves at various points. Fort Madison was occupied by some troops about this time.

But on the first of June, 1833, about fifty miles in width, west of the Mississippi was thrown open for settlement, being then known as the Black Hawk purchase, and was soon largely occupied. A further cession was made in September, 1836, which extinguished the Indian title as far as the western end of Johnson, Washington and Jefferson counties, and an agency was established near where Agency City now stands. At this time the Indian chiefs Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose had their villages near the site of Ottumwa. In 1837 and 1842 other cessions were made, and on May 1, 1843, the west line of settlement was established near Red Rock, and a Fort was built at the mouth of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines. In the autumn of 1845 and the spring of 1846, the Indians removed to their reservation in Kansas, and the land we now hold was open to occupancy.

It appears that the Starry Banner was just raised over the territory of which this was a part on the twentieth day of December, 1803, at the city of New Orleans. October 1, 1804, a division was made by which all of Louisiana north of the thirty-third parallel was placed under the authority of the officers of the Indiana Territory, but bearing the name of the District of Louisiana. On the fourth of July, 1805, seventy-one years ago this day, it was organized into a territory, under the same name, with a territorial government, which it retained till 1812. June 4, 1812, it was reorganized and this portion was called the territory of Missouri. From June, 1834, to July 4, 1836, it was a part of the territory of Michigan, and at the latter date it became a part of the territory of Wisconsin, which continued two years; and on the fourth day of July, 1838, it was constituted the TERRITORY of IOWA—only thirty-eight years ago to-day. As a State, Iowa was formerly recognized, under her present boundaries, on the twenty-eighth day of December, 1846, as the twenty-ninth in National Union.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The County of Story was probably described by name and boundary in an act of the Second General Assembly, which met at Iowa City in 1848-9, and we find it assigned to various Districts from and after that time. Among the items of interest in her political history it may be stated that with scarcely a settler within her borders in 1850, associated with eight other counties, she was represented in the Senate by P. M. Cassady, of Polk county, and in the House by L. W. Babbitt, of Marion, and E. R. Guiberson, of Madison.

Her representatives in the succeeding General Assemblies were as follows :

In the 4th, A. Y. Hull of Polk, in the Senate; and by Dr. Rice of Boone, and J. C. Goodson of Guthrie, in the House.

In the 5th, by J. C. Gordan of Polk, in the Senate; by S. B. McCall of Boone, in the House.

In the 6th, by Aaron Brown of Fayette, in the Senate; by W. C. Wilson of Hamilton, in the House.

In the 7th, by Aaron Brown in the Senate; by John L. Dana of Story, in the House.

In the 8th, by John Scott of Story, in the Senate; by S. E. Rosencrans of Hamilton, in the House.

In the 9th, by E. B. Potter of Story, in the Senate; by T. C. McCall of Story, in the House.

In the 10th and 11th, by H. C. Henderson of Marshall, in the Senate; by Geo. M. Maxwell, in the House.

In the 12th, by I. J. Mitchell in the Senate; by James Hawthorn in the House.

At this time John Scott of Story, was President of the Senate.

In the 13th, by I. J. Mitchell in the senate; by W. K. Wood in the House.

In the 14th, by G. M. Maxwell in the Senate; by W. K. Wood in the House.

In the 15th, by G. M. Maxwell in the Senate; by L. Q. Hoggatt in the House.

In the 16th, by W. H. Gallup in the Senate; by Milton Evans in the House.

Her successive Representatives in the Congress have been Lincoln Clarke, of Dubuque, in 1851-3; John P. Cook, of Davenport, in 1853-5; James Thorington, of Davenport, in 1855-7; Timothy Davis of Elkader, in 1857-9; William Vandever of Dubuque, in 1858-63; A. W. Hubbard of Sioux City, in 1863-9; C. Pomeroy of Fort Dodge, in 1869-71; J. Orr of Boone, in 1871-5; Addison Oliver of Onawa, in 1875-6.

Story county completed her organization by electing her county officers, April 4, 1853, under an act of the General Assembly, approved January 12, 1853. At the first election there were two precincts, Indian and Story. The first comprising the settlement on Indian Creek and the other those of Skunk river. Whole number of votes cast at the first election was sixty-four, twenty-seven in Indian, and thirty-seven in Story. One peculiarity of this election is that each of the precincts voted all their ballots the same way, consequently all the candidates receiving the votes of the Story precinct were elected by about ten majority. The following is a list of candidates and votes for same :

For county Judge,		Surveyor,	
E. C. Evans,	87	Franklin Thompson,	19
Adolphus Prouty,	26	Otho French,	31
For Recorder,		Coroner,	
John Zenor,	64	Shadrack Worrell,	35
For Clerk,		School fund Commissioner,	
E. H. Billings,	24	David Ned,	23
Franklin Thompson,	36	John Keigley,	32
Sheriff,		The above votes were canvassed	
I. N. Alderman,	27	by Samuel B. McCall, county	
Eli Deal,	37	Judge of Boone county; Adolphus	

Prouty and James Corben, assisting justices of the peace of their respective townships. The next election was held in August of the same year—precincts the same—at which election the following persons received the votes:		County Judge,	
Sheriff,		E. C. Evans,	198
John J. Zenor,	32	J. P. Robinson,	12
David Wilkinson,	24	J. H. McLain,	40
S. M. Cory,	5	Recorder and Treasurer,	
Surveyor,		J. C. Moss,	128
Otho French,	41	Adolphus Prouty,	77
F. Thompson,	14	Isaac Romain,	30
Coroner,		Sheriff,	
R. H. Robinson,	29	Geo. W. Child,	72
Drainage Commissioner,		J. J. Zenor,	78
Adolphus Prouty,	31	S. H. Dye,	52
School fund Commissioner,		R. H. Robinson,	16
Stephen P. O'Brien,	46	Surveyor,	
April, 1854 is the date of the next election. The number of precincts having been increased to five, Franklin, Washington, Indian Creek, Nevada and Lafayette. Only one county office was filled at this election.		D. J. Norris,	150
School fund Commissioner,		E. H. French,	85
T. E. Alderman,	59	Coroner,	
Stephen O'Brien,	43	R. Hackley,	69
Wm. Alderman,		J. C. Lovell,	2
The next election was held Aug. 7, 1854, at which there were one hundred and nine votes cast as follows :		J. N. Robinson,	3
County Judge,		B. Broughard,	15
Adolphus Prouty,	36	C. Wood,	2
E. C. Evans,	66	Wm. Wood,	3
Clerk,		Isaac Hague,	7
Austin Prouty,	58	J. Griffith,	12
Nathaniel Jennings,	51	April 7, 1856.	
Prosecuting Attorney,		Clerk,	
Eli H. French,	62	E. G. Day,	357
Wm. L. Burge,	1	Wm. Bennett,	6
Surveyor.		School Fund Commissioners,	
E. H. French,	29	John J. Bell,	234
At the election in August, 1855 there were 235 votes cast.		S. S. Webb,	160
		For prohibitory stock law,	119
		Against,	82
		At this election, Union township held her first election.	
		Aug. 4, 1856.	
		Clerk,	
		Wm. Thompson,	206
		E. G. Day,	148
		E. B. Fenn,	78
		Prosecuting Attorney,	
		J. S. Frazier,	220
		J. L. Dana,	86
		E. H. French,	109
		For convention,	128
		Against,	56
		At the next election April 6,	

1857, Collins township was or-		Heretofore the election of county	
ganized, vote as follows :		officers had turned largely upon	
County Assessor,		local and personal considerations,	
W. G. Allen,	152	but they had been gradually tend-	
Isaac Romain,	193	ing toward the party issued, and	
Drainage Commissioner,		by October, 1859 they had be-	
I. T. Evans,	203	come sharply defined. Hitherto	
T. E. Alderman,	203	the Democrats had carried the day,	
Coroner,		but this year, for the first time, the	
W. G. Buswell,	197	Republicans were successful, after	
J. W. Cessna,	215	a close contest.	
Aug. 3, 1857, the next elec-		This election resulted as fol-	
tion was held as follows:		lows :	
G. A. Kellogg,		County Judge,	
E. B. Fenn,	244	Geo. A. Kellogg,	364
Recorder and Treasurer,		E. C. Evans,	376
Wm. Lockridge,	371	Treasurer and Recorder,	
Ed Schoonover,	278	Sam S. Statler,	369
Sheriff,		T. J. Ross,	379
Geo. Child,	356	Sheriff,	
W. B. Sweeney,	297	H. B. Young,	367
Surveyor,		Geo. Child,	384
R. H. Mitchell,	310	County Superintendent,	
D. J. Norris,	269	W. A. Wier,	396
For stock law,	431	Ira H. Rees,	375
Against,	115	Coroner,	
At the election in April, 1858,		W. E. McKnight,	368
New Albany township, appears		F. W. Rhoads,	375
on record. The office of Superin-		Drainage Commissioner,	
tendent of common schools, being		T. E. Alderman,	255
provided for, the following vote		O. Sheldahl,	389
was had :		Surveyor,	
Geo. M. Maxwell,	331	D. J. Norris,	313
A. G. Shaw,	289	R. H. Mitchell,	369
Oct. 12, 1858.		Stock law,	401
Clerk,		Against,	155
S. S. Webb,	339		
D. P. Ballard,	319		

For the following items, given in the order in which they were published, I am indebted to the files of the

STORY COUNTY ADVOCATE.

The first number of this paper, printed and published every Thursday by R. R. THRALL, which I am able to obtain, is of date January 29, 1857, and is No. 4 of that paper. In the first column I find that the Nevada Lyceum meets every Monday evening at the Court House, E. C. Evans, President; J. W. Davidson, Secretary.

Also that Nevada Star Lodge of I. O. of Good Templars meets every Tuesday evening in Nevada Hall, W. E. Aldredge, W. C. T., and J. W. Davidson, W. S. Also that Geo. A. Kellogg, J. L. Dana, John Scott, J. S. Frazier, R. H. Mitchell, Wm. Lockridge, Chas. D. Berry and W. G. Allen, beside other avocations, offered their services as Land Agents. Also that Drs. A. Wiley, V. V. Adamson and J. W. Davidson, having permanently located in Nevada, respectfully tender their professional services as Physicians and Surgeons.

In the same number is noted that E. G. Day is appointed a Justice of the Peace, *vice*, W. E. Aldredge, resigned, that Melvin Swift "has got his goods out of the meshes of the law, and is going to sell them off cheap;" that Webster County has been divided, and a new county called Hamilton has been erected; that the second Quarterly Meeting on the Nevada Mission will commence on Saturday, January 31st, and that Rev. J. F. Hestwood "requests the friends of the place to show themselves true-hearted to the cause of religion by assisting to feed and entertain the brethern from a distance.

By an article descriptive of Story county we learn, among many other things, that there are six townships in the county, to-wit: Nevada, Indian Creek, Washington, Union, Lafayette, and Franklin; that Nevada is thirty miles from Des Moines, and one hundred and fifteen miles from Iowa City, the nearest railway station; that a good Court House has been erected; that no less than fifteen grist and saw mills have been built in various parts of the county; that Nevada boasts of many neat and substantial buildings "mostly erected after the steam saw mill was erected, in the fall of 1858; that arrangements are being made for putting up from seventy-five to a hundred buildings the next summer; that Iowa Center, Cambridge and New Philadelphia are thriving places; that Prairie City, Fairview, Albany, New Bloomington and Defiance have been more recently laid out and are mostly in the future; (which we now see was a mistake, for even at that early day several of them were already in the past;) and that many expect the Central Iowa Air Line Railroad will be built to this place in four or five years.

From the advertising columns it is seen that M. Swift, E. Schoonover, Moore & Bell, Aldredge & Prouty, Adamson & Davidson, J. H. Talbott, Alderman & Rhodes, and T. E. Alderman are each doing a thriving business in various lines of trade. The latter announces in large capitals that there is "Great Excitement at the Cheap Cash Store," and that "all the earth, and the rest of mankind are invited to come to the far-famed emporium of fashion," &c., &c., at the N. E. corner of Court House Square.

The next number was issued March 4th, after a wintry sleep of five weeks, on thin wrapping paper, of a brown color, and apologized for its non-appearance "on account of the failure of paper arrangements." This wrinkled faded, and mouse-eaten half-sheet informs us that the first house in Nevada was raised on the eighth of September, 1853, by T. E. Alderman, on lot 5, in block 17, and that

Mr. A. moved into it on October 11th, of the same year. The next comer was John H. McLain, who moved in August 7, 1854, and that Geo. Childs, T. J. Adamson, Isaac Romane, J. C. Harris and A. P. Fitch came in during the fall and winter following. It is here stated that the first District Court held at the county town was August 14, 1854, his honor, C. J. McFarland, presiding, and that it met in a log house that stood on the N. E. corner of North Square, which house had been removed. There being no house for the juries they went out on the prairie, probably where the Presbyterian church now stands, and sat on the grass, as well as the jury.

In the same number is a call for a meeting on March 21st, to forward measures for a County Fair next fall, as well as other matters; and also in the advertising columns a modest announcement from E. Armstrong that he is desirous of making a small fortune while his neighbors are making large ones, and that he will sell goods for cash cheaper than any other store in the city, of same date there is also announced the opening of a New Furniture store on South Square, by Frazier & Cessna.

Whether "the failure of paper arrangements" above mentioned was caused by lack of funds or by impassable roads is not stated, but most likely to be the latter, as all our citizens were very proud of our new *Advocate*, and were liberal in sustaining it.

The next number at hand is dated June 17th, being No. 20th, and contains the articles of incorporation of the Waterloo and Des Moines Railroad Company. The capital stock is to consist of \$3,000,000 which may be increased if necessary, but the indebtedness shall not exceed \$2,000,000. The names of the corporators are published, but the mice have taken that of the signer from Nevada.

This number contains a call from Rev. B. F. Stuart for a meeting on Wednesday evening, July 1st, to "learn the names of all that will unite in building up the cause of Christ after the manner of Presbyterianism, and in organizing a church, if thought best."

A simple incident may serve to illustrate the kind of milk furnished the babes of that period by this simple-hearted brother. The writer remembers hearing one of his discourses on the evidences of a Supreme Power, in which he endeavors to show a supposed condition of affairs in the words following: "And now, dear friends, supposing God should happen to die!" This original idea he elaborated at considerable length, very much to the edification of his audience.

June 24th, we are advised that Joshua Cooper had a fine cream colored horse stolen; and that a lodge of I. O. O. F. was instituted on the previous Saturday night. Also that Robbins & Downing succeed to the chances of E. Armstrong for that little fortune he meant to make, also that certain liquors were seized as being kept for sale contrary to the peace and dignity of the State. Under date of July 1st, we learn that these liquors were claimed by a Mr. See, and that after the defendant had taken a change of venue

from Jonathan Statler to W. H. Richardson, the jury, of which W. G. Allen was foreman, found that the liquors were kept with intent to be sold in violation of the law. It appears further on that they were destroyed; in the minds of many an unpardonable waste of a good thing. About this time Sheriff's Sales and Mortgage Sales begin to be advertised, and Mr. Alderman states by advertisement that he wants debtors to "either pay him the money by the first of August or give him a bankable note at not over sixty days, including forty per cent interest for the term of his indebtedness." H. Russell also notifies the public that he will take ambrotypes of all sizes, in any kind of weather, at his room opposite the Court House; and C. G. Smith and S. C. Harrison ask the public to call at Nevada Boot and Shoe Store, at No. 3 Union Block, east of the Public Square.

July 15th, the public was informed that the Story County delegation to the R. R. meeting at Waterloo had returned, much pleased with the prospects of the road, and John J. Bell and John Scott were elected Directors, and John Scott attorney of the company. The editor closes his notice by saying "it now only remains for the counties and citizens along the line to do their duty, and this important road will be built." Of this date also appears a call for a meeting of the Story County Agricultural Society on the 25th, signed by John Scott as President. At the same time O. D. Russell announces New Store and New Goods, and T. A. Walker offers \$50 reward for the prosecution and conviction of any person who has committed or may commit depredations on his timber adjoining the town. At this time, also, is advertised the fact that Smith & Westlake "are prepared to grind any quantity of shingles, on short notice, at their mill on Scott's addition to Nevada."

July 22d, it is stated that the first Presbyterian church of Nevada was organized, with eleven members, and Jonathan Myers was chosen and ordained Elder. Camp Meeting is announced for August 14th, near Iowa Center. In another column is a notice of the arrest of several parties for drunkenness and disorderly conduct and fines to the amount of seventy-five dollars assessed by Esq. Statler.

August 19th, notes that the wheat and oats have been gathered and the yield far exceeds the fondest anticipations of the most sanguine in our midst; also that fine flouring mills have been erected within the past year at Iowa Center and Cambridge, the latter of which will soon be in operation. The statement is also made that T. E. Alderman's block of stores is being raised and presents quite an imposing appearance.

September 23d, it is stated that the School Board have purchased two lots immediately east of the Court House, and the brick are being delivered on the ground for a house 26x40, and two stories high. This building will be an ornament to our town, as well as useful to the rising generation. Of same date a review of the recently held District Court states that "the indictments found by the Grand

Jury were from several causes nearly all squashed." Can any of our lawyers tell in what condition that left them?

August 18, 1858 reports an almost entire failure of wheat and oats. During the previous winter the weather was mild and rainy, and the roads and streams impassable at times from mud and high water. The summer continued wet—and in June the streams in Central Iowa were higher than ever before known.

In September there was published the first news of gold in Colorado, being an extract from a letter written by H. C. Nutt, of Council Bluffs, to B. F. Allen, of Des Moines, as follows:

"I open this to say that we have great gold excitement here. Two men came in from Pike's Peak with \$40,000 in dust. It is five hundred miles west of here. One hundred men leave from here, Omaha and Pacific City. It is thought here to be a fact."

The excitement thus begun carried off quite a number of the citizens of Story County during the winter and the early spring of the following year.

On Friday, October 8, 1858, the first mail from Eldora arrived, carried in a hack.

About this time wooden rollers for grinding sorghum were put up, and the editor began to receive half-gallon measures of the product. He gives his opinion that nearly enough was made to supply the home demand.

About this time the *Advocate* office was removed to the old Abner Lewis house, just north of the National Hotel, near the spot where M. M. Ross now lives. The office had been in a small building facing north, near the present residence of Mrs. T. C. Davis. The building was afterward removed to the lot north of where the cheese factory now stands, and is, I believe, part of the rear of Mr. Robinson's house. Mr. Thrall used it for a dwelling in that location. He paid for the apple trees on that lot in advertising nursery stock for James Smith, of Des Moines.

November 17, 1858, a call was published for a meeting at the Court House on Saturday the 27th, to consult in reference to the location of the College and Farm, by the Agricultural Board. Attention had been called to this matter during the summer, and to its importance, and the necessity for action if we would secure the location.

On the evening of Saturday, December 9, 1858, the Nevada Brass Band gave a concert at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They played thirteen pieces; admission ten cents. Before this mention is made of the Iowa Center Brass Band.

March 1, 1859, three teams started for the gold diggings, with J. P. Robinson, Sr., J. M. Robinson, J. Heffler, Doc. Tichenor, C. D. Berry, B. P. Haman, Charles Lovell, A. F. Dinsmore and Bar Scott. The next week I. B. Compton, Wilson Daly and wife, Mallory Daly, wife and sister-in-law, J. D. Ferner and W. P. Staw followed.

March 29, John H. McLain, wife and two sons, R. M. McLain, F. A. McLain, Mrs. Laura A. Berry, Leroy Childs, Frank Hunt,

Geo. E. Brigham, Isaac Walker, Henry Sangler and Henry Tritts, with six wagons and fourteen yoke of cattle, went in the same direction. These were followed on the twenty-fifth of April by Webb, Geo. Childs, W. E. Aldredge, James Bales and John W. Johns.

In May Dr. L. Car and family, Wm. O. Miller, N. Jennings, R. W. Keigley, G. W. Grow, G. Smiley, P. Brown, Wm. B. Swaney, Wells Swaney, P. Bechtel and T. Baldus went also from the west part of the county.

On the night of the third of June 1859 there was a killing frost, that did considerable damage, especially in the low lands. During this month there was considerable excitement over the diversion of the Land Grant to the C., I. and N. Railroad Company. The roads were full of returning Pikes Peakers. Webb L. Childs, Geo. Childs, Hunt and Brigham, of this county came back "perfectly satisfied." The Robinsons, McLains and Mrs. Berry also returned, but few of them ever have reached the diggings.

During this month the final location of the Agricultural College was made and a picnic for the coming Fourth of July on the College grounds was at once arranged for by the delighted citizens of Story and Boone counties. This seems to have given an impetus to the farmers, and early in August a County Agricultural Society was organized and arrangements made for holding a Fair. T. C. McCall was elected president, and James Frazier, Secretary. The date fixed for the Fair was October 19 and 20, and the premium list was published in full in the *Advocate*. No cash premiums were offered.

Schools were opened in the new school house at Nevada on the fourteenth of November, 1858, Dr. Fuller and Miss May Moore as teachers.

During the year 1859 many changes in business firms occurred, some failed and left the country; new men started in and others changed their occupations. At the close of this year Hawthorne & Talbott and J. H. Sinclair had the lead as merchants in Nevada.

EDUCATION.

The first record in the office of the School Fund Commissioner is dated January 13, A. D. 1854, and relates to the formation of School District No. 1. It comprised sixteen square miles, being four miles square, the center being the section corner of sections three, four, nine and ten of Indian Creek Township, not far from the present residence of N. Webb, to whom the necessary notice issued at that date. Although this was called "No. 1, in township 82, range 22," it contained four square miles in township 83, range 22.

"District No. 1 in township 82, range 24, was six miles from east to west, and four miles in width, the center of which was at the point where Grant, Union, Palestine and Washington townships

come together, having one-fourth of the district in each township, and issued notice of the same to George W. Thomas." This is dated January 18, 1854.

"District No. 3 in township 84, range 24," was three miles square, and its center was at the half mile stake on the north line of section 5, township 83, range 24. This dated January 23, 1854, and notice issued to John J. Zenor.

Of same date "District No. 4 in township 84, range 24," was formed, being four and one-half miles long and four miles wide, the center of which was in south half of section 26, township 84, range 23. Notice was issued to Evan C. Evans.

January 25, 1854, gave premature birth to a district which happened to be all in one congressional township, to-wit: Township 83, range 22, being three miles square, and the center of which was at the center of section 23. Following this record is a statement in form following: "The above district was not complied with," and across the face of the record is written "of no effect."

The above items are from what purports to be a "transcript of S. P. O'Brien's book, this July 18, 1854." There is no statement as to who transcribed it, or what became of the original.

Then follows a record of the "acts and doings of T. E. Alderman as School Fund Commissioner in and for Story County, Iowa," of which the first entry shows the formation of a district in township 82, range 22, south of District No. 1, dated July 3, A. D. 1854.

After this the record shows considerable business transacted between January 26th and April 15th, all apparently done by T. E. Alderman, at which last date the record shows receipt of the books from O'Brien. The first entry after this shows an allowance to O'Brian, B. F. Thompson, Clerk, and M. Zenor, Sheriff, of \$48.50, (without stating the amount to each or for what purpose), and noted as "paid out of the permanent fund by T. E. Alderman."

April 18th shows "loaned T. E. Alderman \$2.36." About this time many of the section 16 lands were sold, mostly to the settlers, the prices ranging from \$1.25 for wet prairie to \$3 per acre for the best timber. Loans were made, the record stating simply the name and amount, and relying upon the contract, which was recorded in full in another place, for the details. In one case the payment of "a note with interest thereon" is recorded, with no amount stated and no dates given except that of payment.

January 20, 1855, a district was formed in the north part of the county, and notice issued to Jonah Griffith.

May 5, 1855, a district was formed, five miles square, the center of which was in the center of section 7, on the south side of the town plat of Nevada. Notice issued to E. C. Evans.

Then follows the record of the formation of the Shelby Baker district, July 2, 1855, now known as the old Mullen district; the 'Squire M. Cory district, February 9, 1855, (the date anterior but the record subsequent to the other); the W. W. Utterback district had been reformed October 2, 1854, in place of the one that had failed to organize.

The record also shows that the commissioner received of the County Treasurer February 15, 1854, the sum of \$37.23 as county school tax collected for the previous year; that Jeremiah Marks, Secretary of his district, reported twenty-two names of persons over five and under twenty-one years old; F. Thompson reported fifteen names, and N. Webb forty-three. Upon this the commissioner portioned respectively to these districts \$5.25, \$3.75 and \$10.75 "reserving the sum of \$17.47 for part of salary out of the amount received."

From an examination of the contracts it is seen that O'Brien contracted sales of lands as late as April 12, 1854, and that Alderman made sales June 24, 1854, indicating that the office was transferred about April 15th, the date of transfer of the books above noted.

From this time until the summer of 1857 the accommodations of the schools were of the most humble character. The citizens of the year 1856 will remember the various log school houses, situated mostly in the timber, of which one was in the North part of Nevada, one at the west end and one at the east end of Walnut Grove, one at McCartney's, near Utterbacks, one at New Philadelphia, and one at Cameron's.

In the *Advocate* of October 20, 1857, John H. Keigley boasts of the finest school house in the county. It was a frame, 20x26 feet, and with a lobby of six feet, leaving a school room twenty feet square. In the same paper of date December 9, 1857, some one writes of the school house in the John P. Pool district, generally known as Murphy's school house, which was 20x30, or four feet longer than the other. S. E. Briggs taught the first school in the last named house.

About this time there were quite a number of very comfortable frame school houses built, some of which were seated with walnut desks, that being then considered a great advance.

After the completion of the first court house the Nevada district rented the court room for school purposes, which it mostly occupied until the erection of the two story brick recently demolished, and the material of which now lies ready for use in a dwelling proposed to be built on the same site. One or more terms were also taught in the second story of Alderman's block. William Margason taught the first school in the old Nevada log school house; Dr. Fuller and Miss Mary Moore the first in the old brick house, while Prof. Payne has principal charge of the first school taught in the school building erected in 1875, the cost of which completed and furnished approximated \$16,000.

In this centennial year there were one hundred and twenty-two school buildings within the county, and others in course of construction, while the number of teachers employed is one hundred and thirty-three.

And this brings us naturally to a short account of the inception and location in Story County of the

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

As Story County contains the State Agricultural College and Model Farm, some of the incidents connected with its location may be noted. The act of the General Assembly by which a model farm was directed to be purchased, and on which a College was to be erected, was passed in the early part of 1858. The sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated with which to carry out its provisions. This action interested many of the then citizens of Story County, and they determined to secure the location if possible. To this end appeals were made through the *Advocate*, meetings were called, and Mr. E. G. Day, who was made one of the College board, endeavored to excite the people to definite action. In the *Advocate* of November 17, 1858, there appears a call for a meeting on Saturday, the 27th, but as no notice of such a meeting appears, it probably was not held.

On November 30th, Mr. Day published a call for specimens of grains, seeds, minerals, stone for building, etc., probably to present to the board as an evidence of the fitness of the county for such a trust. On December 8th, there appeared another call for a public meeting, headed "Rouse Up," and making a strong appeal. Finally on December 15th, there was an urgent appeal, headed "Everybody turn out!" and appointing Christmas day as the time, and stating that it was proposed "to donate eight hundred or one thousand dollars," and if the location should be secured then ten thousand dollars would be expended in the county.

The result of that meeting is best told by its own minutes as follows:

Record of the meeting held December 25, 1853:

In pursuance of notice, a large number of the citizens of Story County met at the court house in Nevada, on Saturday, the 25th inst., for the purpose of taking the necessary steps towards securing the location of the Agricultural Farm and College in said county.

On motion George M. Maxwell was elected chairman, and Charles D. Berry secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting. On motion a committee consisting of one from each township was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed:

Franklin, Amon Hipsher; Lafayette, Jonah Griffith; Nevada, John Scott; Milford, Jacob Hoover; Indian Creek, T. J. Ross; New Albany, Wm. H. Richardson; Washington, W. J. Graham; Union, W. H. Grafton; Collins, J. L. Hyde; Palestine, Wm. Templeton.

Committee, by John Scott, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that Story County, in her central location, variety of soil and agricultural resources, has strong claims upon the State for the location of the Agricultural College within her limits.

Resolved, That we will use every effort to cause these interests to be properly represented before the locating board.

Resolved, That the County Judge be requested to order a special election, at which shall be submitted the question of appropriating twelve thousand acres (or the proceeds thereof), of the swamp lands belonging to this county, to be used for influencing the location aforesaid.

Mr. Queal moved to strike out so much as referred to swamp lands, and insert in lieu, "County bonds for the sum of ten thousand dollars." On this quite a spirited discussion took place, participated in by Messrs. Scott, Queal, Graham, Allen, Chairman and others, after which the resolutions thus amended were passed.

On motion said bonds were to be drawn for ten years; rate of interest to be paid annually.

On motion of W. G. Allen the chair appointed a committee of five to represent the interests of the county before the board of locating commissioners, to-wit: W. G. Allen, J. L. Dana, T. C. McCall, John Scott and E. C. Evans.

On motion Messrs. Maxwell, Graham and McGuire were instructed to solicit funds to defray expenses of the committee.

GEO. M. MAXWELL,
Chairman.

C. D. BERRY,
Secretary.

In accordance with the request of this convention, Judge Kellogg, on the fourth day of January, 1859, issued proclamation for an election to be held on the seventh of February. Public meetings were in various parts of the country; among those remembered was one at McCartney's school-house, and one at Iowa Center. The feeling was strongly in favor of the "Donation," and it carried by a very large majority—Nevada voting the bonds by 117 for, and 3 against. On Monday, January 10, 1859, the Board of Trustees held their first meeting, at which, on determining the terms by lot, E. G. Day drew for four years. There being some charge of fraud, or unfair action, made by an anonymous letter, on the next day there was another cast of lots, in which the member for Story county drew for two years. Propositions for the location were received from Marshall, Kossuth, Johnson, Story and Polk counties, and a committee of three, to-wit: Sherwin, Pattee and Gains, were appointed to examine the several propositions.

The location was made by the Board on the twenty-first of June following and was celebrated by an Independence Day Picnic on the grounds of the farm, at which James Phelan, of Boone county, presided; Paul A. Queal read the Declaration; John A. Hull of Boone, and John Scott of Story, delivered addresses.

Two long tables had been erected in the grove northwest of where the college building now stands, at which the historian says peas, potatoes, fruit, pies, beets, cheese, honey, ham, mutton, fish, turkey, chicken, roast pig, and other delicacies and substantials were in abundance and well cooked.

After the dinner came the regular toasts, to which responses were made by Hall, Gwynne, Ballinger, Brunning, and Foster of Boone, and by Queal, Frazier, Scott, Dana, and Day of Story.

It appears that on the first ballot for location, Marshall county had four ; Story, three; Hardin, one ; and Polk three votes. On the second ballot, Story had six, and Polk four votes. Further action was had to the effect that the location would not bind the Board until the propositions for donations of lands, money and bonds should be made good, and the lands selected, conveyed at the prices agreed upon. The executive committee was also authorized to have lumber and stone purchased for the erection of a house and barn, to procure plans for the same, and plans for a college building, to have one hundred and sixty acres of prairie broken, and to arrange for fencing the same the following year. In short, it was the understanding that there should be at least twenty thousand dollars expended in the purchase and improvement of the farm. At that time an act had been passed through the lower House of Congress granting an endowment of lands for Agricultural Colleges, and nations had obtained that an experimental farm would greatly aid the common farmer in learning the nature of soils, and how to till them; and the advantages of a college at which the farmer's son or daughter could pay his or her way by their own labor was fully appreciated. But the ideas that such stately buildings as now adorn the farm, would soon appear; or that before the centennial year should have passed one hundred graduates, one-third being ladies, would have left these halls of learning; or that more than twelve hundred different pupils would by the same time have received instruction therein; or that mainly through the impetus thus given to that part of the county an interest would be fostered that would array itself against the proper developement of other positions of the country, were never entertained for a moment by those who so earnestly and cheerfully strove to advance its struggling fortunes.

As an evidence of the present capacity and popularity of the college it is sufficient to mention that it enrolled the names of 277 pupils in 1875; that its corps of professors and teachers number sixteen all paid by the endowment, and furnishing free tuition; that its present income from the land-endowment is but little less than \$40,000, and will eventually exceed that amount; and that in place of the meagre \$20,000, which at first it was expected would be expended, there have been paid out, mostly from the State Treasury nearly a half million of dollars.

Take it all in all, when it is remembered that Story was then almost a frontier county; that her territory was contemptuously styled a frog-pond; that her people were poor and the times were those of great depression, and that the Board was strongly disposed to be influenced by the amount of donations promised, the securing of the location was a great triumph. Had the subsequent action of Congress been anticipated it would doubtless have gone to a more wealthy county.

The courts and attorneys of Story County in early times were as follows : Incident to the settlement of the county and apper-

taining to our civilization are our courts of law. It is said that the title to all the real estate of a county passes through the courts on an average as often as once in thirty years. But if our first court in Story was appertaining to civilization and either invested or divested title to real estate we don't envy the early settlers of this county their civilization, but we might sympathize with some of the unfortunate owners of the soil for their misfortunes inflicted under the title of legal adjudication. It is said the first term of court in Story County was held at the farm house of E. C. Evans, (a small log cabin), on the east side of Skunk River in what is now Franklin Township. The officers of this court were Judge McKay, of Des Moines; Clark F. Thompson; Eli Deal, sheriff; W. W. Williamson, of Des Moines, prosecuting attorney. The records do not show the presence of any attorneys other than the prosecutor: but we learn from persons present that D. O. Finch, of Des Moines, was present.

The first Grand Jury consisted of Joseph P. Robinson, foreman; Adolphus Prouty, Elisha Alderman, Nathan Webb, Shadrick Worrell, G. Vest, Samuel Heistand, Jacob Wheeler, John Hughes, Geo. R. Zenor, Presley R. Craig, James C. Smith, Joseph Brouhard, Jonah Griffith, and Judiah Ray. The first indictment, and the only one found by this Grand Jury, and the only cause that appears upon the docket at this term of court was against Barnabas Lowell, an incident that is mentioned elsewhere. The records of this term of court were kept on loose sheets of paper which have been lost, and but a part of which were afterward transcribed into a journal of the court, and but little is known of what was done except as is retained in the memory of those who were present. As an example of the manner in which justice was dealt out in those days in this court, we mention the fact that Joseph P. Robinson was the magistrate before whom Lowell was taken for preliminary examination when first arrested for the murder, and he was committed to jail by the said Robinson to await the action of the Grand Jury of the county. When court convened the same J. P. Robinson was made foreman of the the Grand Jury that found the indictment against Lowell.

A change of venue was taken to Polk County by Lowell, where he was tried, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sent to the penitentiary for life. It is said, upon good authority, that the magistrate after hearing the evidence upon the part of the State proceeded to and did pass the death sentence, and addressing the prisoner he said: "And it is the sentence of the court that you, Barnabas Lowell, be taken hence and hanged by the neck until you are dead, dead, dead; and may God have mercy on your soul." At this juncture some of the bystanders suggested to the magistrate that he had no power to pass sentence of death, whereupon he said: "I guess I know." Other bystanders then suggested to the magistrate that it might be better to postpone the execution a few days to give the culprit a chance to make his peace with his God and

prepare for his future happiness, which appeal touched the sympathy of the magistrate and he ordered the prisoner to be committed to the jail of Polk County to await "further orders." (The above occurrence probably took place in 1853, or early in 1854. But the writer hereof was well acquainted with Mr. J. P. Robinson, and thinks the above "sentence" by the Squire was made on him for a bore.)

The second term of court convened August 14, 1854, the officers of the court being the same as at the first term, excepting that the Hon. C. J. McFarland had been appointed Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge McKay. It is said on good authority that the first appearance of the Judge in the county was made with a jug of whisky, shot-gun and two setter dogs. It is certain, at all events, that these were his companions at subsequent terms of the same court when seen by the writer hereof. The principal qualifications of Judge McFarland were that he was a good judge of whisky, could spin a good yarn, enjoy a good laugh, and fight his way through. This term of court was held in the log building which belonged to J. C. Harris, and was situated on lot 11, block 12, of the town of Nevada. The Grand Jury repaired to the log stable of the Nevada House, then kept by J. H. McLain, to deliberate. It is said that a span of mules were standing in the stable at the time and kicked Mr. Heistand, who was serving on the jury. The first civil cause that appears on the calendar of the court was at this term, and was entitled *Jenneous Wilkinson vs. Michael Hughes*. There were two civil causes on the docket and one criminal cause, that of the *State of Iowa vs. Jas. P. Kinney*. The attorneys in attendance on the court were John F. House, D. O. Finch, M. M. Crocker, Jas. S. Wood, known as "Old Timber Wood," John A. Hull, Wm. L. Burge, and Cornelius Beal. This term of court, as were all of Judge McFarland's courts, was spent in drinking whisky, playing cards and hunting, more of which may be related hereafter. The Judge had a happy faculty of pressing men into the service to get the drinks, as he termed it, which was usually as follows: He would select his man, always a liberal-hearted farmer, and have an attorney make a motion for his admission to practice as an attorney of the court. The Judge would appoint a committee to examine the applicant. The qualifications were to furnish the whisky; when that was done the committee would report favorably, and the party would be sworn in as an attorney of the court. But if he refused he would be reprimanded by the Judge for contempt of court. In this way Wm. H. James, Samuel Davidson, Eli H. French, Franklin Thompson and S. P. O'Brian, all farmers of medium capacity, were admitted to practice as attorneys of the court, none of whom ever attempted to practice. There being no other professional attorney in the county, Eli H. French was elected Prosecuting Attorney, but never tried a cause. The third term of court convened at Nevada on the fifth of May, 1856; Judge, C. J. McFarland; Clerk, E. G. Day; Sheriff, John J. Zenor; Deputy

Sheriff, George Childs, who did all the business of the office; Prosecuting Attorney, Eli H. French. At this term of the court there were some twenty-five causes on the docket, all of which were disposed of in two days, and court adjourned on the 6th. At this the first professional attorneys of the county were admitted to practice in the following order: J. S. Frazier, George A. Kellogg, Jas. M. Elwood, an attorney from New York, and who had located at Des Moines, was also admitted to practice. This was the last term of court held by Judge McFarland in Story County. But before dismissing him we will relate a few court scenes which occurred under the writer's (Col. John Scott's) observation. We heretofore observed that one of the Judge's qualifications was that he was a good judge of whisky. We have seen him repeatedly, whilst presiding in court on the trial of causes, take a flask of whisky from his pocket and take a drink and offer it to his friends. At one time when it was exhausted he sent the Deputy Sheriff for a jug full. The Judge, too, was quite a sporting character. He would frequently leave the bench on the trial of a cause to treat his friends, to jump with the bystanders, or to shoot prairie chickens. During the Judge's absence the attorneys on the trial of the cause would frequently get to wrangling on a question of law, and have to stop the trial until they could send for him to settle it. We will relate one scene on the trial of a cause which is a fair sample of the manner in which justice was dealt out and we will pass to another part of our history. On the call of the docket the cause of *J. C. vs. R. H.* was reached for trial. The Judge called to the attorney for the plaintiff and said: "Young man, you are ready for trial in this case?" The response was: "Yes, your Honor." "Then proceed," said the Judge. The attorney, who was evidently somewhat unskilled in the practice, commenced in a stammering manner, by saying: "Your Honor, this case is brought for the possession of a town lot. The plaintiff bought it from his grantor, and paid his money for it; took a deed, which he now holds. Afterwards the defendant purchased it from the same party, and also took a deed, and went on and built a house on it, and is now occupying it. This action is brought for possession." The Judge turned to Mr. Crocker, attorney for defendant, and said to him: "What do you have to say to that, Mr. Crocker?" Mr. Crocker said: "Your Honor, it is true the plaintiff first purchased the lot in controversy and took his deed, but he did not comply with the registry laws of this State; he did not have his deed recorded, and my client purchased it without any knowledge of his title, and paid his money for it, and has built a house on it and made other improvements, and is now living on it. He is a *bona fide* purchaser, without any knowledge of plaintiff's rights. The plaintiff has lost all of his rights by his failure to record his deed, or give us notice of his title." Then proceeding, the Judge responded: "No you don't, Mr. Crocker; that is a little too thin. The young man is right; the oldest title to realty is always good in this court. Judgment for

plaintiff." The Judge then said to the attorney for plaintiff: "You have done well, young man; you cleaned that old attorney out beautifully," and closed the case up with a good, hearty laugh.

The fourth term of court was held September 22, 1857. The officers of the court were: Judge, James D. Thompson, of Eldora; Clerk, Wm. Thompson; Sheriff, Geo. Childs; Prosecuting Attorney, Jas. S. Frazier. At this term of court John Scott, E. B. Potter and A. D. Shaw were admitted as attorneys of the court, and J. L. Dana made his first appearance in the courts of Story County, he having been previously admitted to practice in Marshall County, Iowa. Judge Thompson was succeeded by Hon. John Porter, of Hardin County, whose first term of court commenced April 18, 1859; S. S. Webb, Clerk; W. P. Hepburn, District Attorney. (It would seem we were placed in the Thirteenth Judicial District in 1856-'57, but on March 20, 1858, the State was re-districted and Story County was placed in the Eleventh Judicial District, to which it now [1876] belongs.) Judge Porter served till January, 1876, when he resigned, and the Hon. D. D. Chase, then District Attorney, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Hepburn, Prosecuting Attorney under Judge Porter's first term, resigned in 1861 and entered the army as Captain of Company "B," of the 2d Iowa cavalry. D. D. Chase was appointed to fill the vacancy, and held the office until he was appointed Judge in 1866; then Chase was appointed Judge, and John H. Bradley, of Marshall county, was appointed District Attorney. D. D. Chase held the office of Judge until the first of January, 1875, when Isaac J. Mitchell, of Boone County, the present incumbent (1876) succeeded him. John H. Bradley held the office of District Attorney until January 1, 1869, at which time he was succeeded by M. D. O'Connell, of Webster County, who is the present incumbent (1876). By an act of the Legislature of the State, the third of April, 1868, the Circuit Court system was established. The first Judge under this new court was Henry Hudson, of Boone County, who was elected at the general election in 1868, and served from January 1, 1869, to 1873; and John H. Bradley, of Marshall county, succeeded him. The present officers of the courts are (1876): Isaac J. Mitchell, of Boone County, District Judge; M. D. O'Connell, District Attorney, of Webster County; John H. Bradley, Circuit Judge, of Marshall County; J. A. Fitchpatrick, Clerk of District and Circuit Courts. Attorneys of the court now (1876) engaged in the practice, in the order of their commencing practice: J. S. Frazier, J. L. Dana, F. D. Thompson, L. Irwin, S. F. Balliet, Nevada; N. A. Rainbolt, C. E. Turner, McCarthy, Stevens & Underwood, Ames; J. R. Gage, M. C. Allen, J. R. McDonald, C. H. Balliet, Dyer & Gallup, Nevada; L. S. Nelson, Colo. Our design is only to give a history of the organization of the court and its officers at the early settlement of the county at a time when the records of the court were imperfectly kept, and also to relate a few of the many court scenes which characterized its proceedings, and which could not appear of record, but are known only to eye-wit-

nesses, together with the present officers and attorneys of the courts, and believing that we have given all that would be of interest to the reader we dismiss the subject.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

When the Indian title to the lands in Story County was extinguished there was a large extent of country thrown open to settlement, of which there was much choice land still east and south of us, and more readily reached. It was several years before there was a heavy rush for these lands, and meantime their entry and settlement was confined to localities near bodies of timber and the larger streams. This continued until 1849, when there was a large emigration to California, and then settlers began to locate near the California trails. One of these passed through Newton and Des Moines. It was not until Jasper and Polk had considerable population that the first settler found his way into Story county. This honor has been claimed for different persons, but it is believed that Wm. Parker (now of Collins Township) was the first settler. Mr. Parker, without suspecting it himself for a year or two thereafter, is said to have located within the limits of Story County as early as April 14, 1849. He was very near the Jasper County line. Since writing the above I have a letter from Mr. Parker which settles this question. There is no other person that claims to have settled in Story County as early as April 14, 1849, the date given by Mr. Parker. He says: "June 23, 1876. *Dear Sir:*—In the fall of 1848 I came to Story County and built me a little log cabin —size, 12 by 14 feet. April 14, 1849, I came to my cabin. It had no opening for door or window. I cut out a door with my axe so I could carry my goods in, and moved into the pen without roof or floor. I cut a tree for boards to cover the cabin; took my wagon bed apart to make a floor in my mansion to keep the two little babes off the ground, and being root hog or die my better half and I went to work. Some people say it is hard times now; they don't know hard times when they see them. Let them take it rough and tumble as I did, and then they may talk.

We lived in this hut till the next August, when I put me up what was called a good house in those days.

I went sixty miles to mill. It took me about a week to make the trip. We had a cast iron mill in the neighborhood that we used to run by hand. We were often glad to get a peck of corn cracked on this mill. Now I can go to mill and return in half a day.

I have now two hundred and thirty acres of land, all fenced except eleven acres. Collins Township has improved in proportion.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM PARKER.

THE FIRST SETTLER.

After the above was in type I met Dan. W. Ballard, of Ballard's Grove, who informed me that his brother, Mormon Ballard, and himself obtained a permit from St. Green of the Dragoon, and Capt. Robert Allen, A. Q. M., at Des Moines, (for the latter of whom Dan was then butchering), which gave the brothers authority to select their claims, and they made their selections in 1847. He states that they moved their families into the Grove, March 8, 1848. Each of them built a house of split logs 14x16 feet, with floor and doors made of puncheons. Simon Ballard, their father, came in the fall of 1838, and died about two years after, his being the first death in the county. He was buried at the Grove.

Ben Jeffers, Reuben Baddock and Washington Thomas came and made selections in 1849, and brought their families in 1850.

S. M. Cory came in the spring of 1850; first settling at Ballard's Grove. The Ballards opened the first farms, raised the first crops, and furnished food and shelter to many of the early settlers who made their homes in the west part of the county.

Dan also tells of going to Des Moines to the election of 1848 and voting for Zachary Taylor for President.

From all this it would seem that the first settlement was made by the Ballards; though when Parker settled in the eastern part of the county he had no knowledge of their settlement.

The settlement of Jasper County began in 1843, when the eastern part of that county was first open for settlement, and in 1846 the population was about two hundred. Quite a number of the early settlers of Story had been still earlier settlers in Jasper, among them T. J. Adamson and family, who settled in Jasper in 1845, and removed to Story County in 1854. Settlements were begun at Ballard's Grove, Walnut Grove, Iowa Center and all along the Skunk River, and Squaw and Indian Creeks, and the principal groves of the county, in 1851 and 1852.

George N. Kirkman was probably the first citizen who lived on his own land, his entry dating April 8, 1851, it being the second entry made. Thomas Lowe, who afterwards lived in the county many years, made an entry in section 26, township 82, range 23, on the twelfth day of November, 1850, that being the first entry. Squire M. Cory made the third entry, July 9, 1851, nearly twenty-five years ago, and as a Story County land owner outranks any other living man, and is still a resident of Story, and on the farm he then entered. The fourth entry was made by Jeremiah Cory, near Iowa Center, August 20, 1851.

For some years these settlements were mainly in the two distant parts of the county, the southeast and the west. There were two election precincts, one of which must have voted near where Iowa Center now is, and the other probably near Judge Evans'. The earliest election returns show the relative strength of the two settlements, as the vote of each precinct was cast solid for men from

their own township. It was the two Indians against the Squaw, with the Skunk siding with the latter and bearing off the palm.

The names that are now remembered as among those who were then active members of the Indian Creek settlements, and who still live in the county, are Adolphus Prouty, (who was a prominent candidate for County Judge), W. K. Wood, John Brouhard, Thos. C. Davis, J. R. Wood, Judiah Ray, Nathan Webb, Milburn Ellison, Thomas Fitzgerald, Thomas Monahan, W. W. Utterback, Samuel McDaniel, George Dye, John P. Pool, Ephriam Bowen, the Hands, the Aldermans, the Vincents, and the sons of J. P. Robinson.

In the west part of the county we recall Joseph Brouhard, Jonah Griffith, John H. Kiegley, the Arrasmiths, the Zenors, Henry C. Cameron, the Jones, the Evans, P. R. Craig, James Ross, George W. Sowers, the Smiths, Jeremiah Pressnall, the Elliotts, the Breezeleys, Cyrus Simmons and others.

But the first great influx of population was from 1854 to 1857, during which time there came into the Clear Creek and Indian Creek country the Shenkles, Daniel Swarm, the Lambs, the Dunlaps, M. Gifford, R. Gamble, E. Gun, Wm. Fatish, Zach. Elliott, John Jones, G. W. Livingston, I. C. Alderman, the Casebolts, C. P. McCord, the Woods, J. C. Lovell, I. Walker, the Brubakers, A. Road, W. C. Carr, the Richardsons, the Sellers, Dr. Sheldon, E. B. Potter, W. R. Robinson, Thos. Jackson, H. Funk, the Fenns, Joshua Cooper, the Murpheys, the Pools, the Apples, C. P. Page, B. J. Dunning, D. R. Brown, H. C. Wickham, Geo. Hyden, Wm. Handsaker, John Conehan, J. C. Hempstead, Wm. Lockridge, J. C. Lovell, the Mullens, the Applegates, J. P. Robinson, Jr., F. A. McLain, John Thomas, W. M. Kelly, Alex. Dinsmore, Mike Daugherty, the Harrisons, the Bales, Isaac Romane, Micah French and his sons. John J. Bell, Chris. Wood, Alex. Robinson, the Maxwells, F. M. Baldwin, the Halls, the Olingers, and a host without number.

In the northern and western parts of the county during the same time there settled many hundreds, such as the Ballards, the Wiers, the Larsons, the Nelsons, Jonas Duea, J. F. Brown, D. L. Stults, the Grovers, Paul Thompson, Sam Bates, John James, W. R. Doolittle, J. E. Hoover, Thomas Hughes, Solomon Young, the McLains, S. W. Adams, the Diffenbackers, the Briloys, A. Hipsher, the Hunters, the Millers, the Fosters, Asa F. Eastwood, the Primes, the McCarthys, Milo McCartney, Jacob Erb, the Beedles, Morgan Keltner, John Bracken, Wm. Templeton, Noah Berry, O. Sheldall, E. Sheldall, Joseph Harkness, the Eaglebargers, Andrew Scott, the McMichaels, James Campbell, Geo. H. Alfred, John Rich, the Wakefields, O. Chamberlain, W. W. Spring, the Taylors, the Gossards, the Grosecloses, W. H. Grafton, M. D. Livingston, H. H. Boyes, George Gilmore, John Warren, Wm. Allen, Ole Aplan, J. J. Foote, W. C. Shockley, W. H. Fitzpatrick, M. Evans, John Severson, Kenley Dobyns, H. McKee, and scores more than can now be recited.

About this time the village of Nevada began to settle, and the influx was lively. The town was located for a county seat on the

wild prairie in 1853, Joseph Thrift, of Boone, Johnson Edgar, of Jasper, and Thomas Mitchell, of Polk, being the commissioners. The first two only made their appearance, accompanied by John M. Barnard, of Polk, as surveyor. The commissioners stopped with J. P. Robinson, who then lived where W. R. Finley lives now, and whose house was nearer to the proposed location than any other. The first public sale of lots was in September, and the first house was raised on the day of sale, being a log cabin built by T. E. Alderman, on the corner where E. W. Lockwood now lives. Into this Mr. Anderson moved on the eleventh day of October. In this house occurred the first birth, the first death and the first marriage in the village. The birth, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Alderman, occurred January 13th, and the death was of the same child on the sixteenth of December following, and the marriage was that of James Smith to the mother of Mr. Alderman.

The first physician was V. V. Adamson, who came in 1854. Mr. Alderman was the first merchant, who states that W. K. Wood brought the first pork, and James Broughard the first butter that were bought in Nevada. The butter was exchanged for tobacco. In the extracts from the *Advocate* may be noted some facts as to the early settlers, to which the reader is referred.

Dr. N. A. Kellogg came to Nevada June 17, 1855. He died May 6, 1856, and was the first adult that was buried in the Nevada cemetery. In June, 1855, there was not a single lot with a fence about it, every house standing on the open prairie. There was a fence about the block where Wm. Lockridge now lives, and some garden vegetables were raised there during the summer of 1855, that being the only land planted within the town limits. There were three stores here then; one on the property now owned by Otis Briggs, on the west side of the south square, run by a man named Harris; one owned by T. E. Alderman, on the lot where E. W. Lockwood now lives, and the other that of T. J. Adamson, at the northeast corner of the south square, where Mr. Bell now lives.

Mattie A. Kellogg, daughter of Dr. N. A. Kellogg, is the oldest native of Nevada now known to be living. Mrs. Kellogg remembers that at that time on the low places between her house and the cemetery the grass was higher than her head, and she has seen wolves in the path.

At that time, and for several years thereafter, the leading hotel was that of J. M. McLain, consisting of the log portion of the old buildings just south of Quincy A. Boynton's place—the last named place being the site of a quite deep pond, the waters of which were often lashed into waves by the unobstructed wind.

There was another hotel built of logs, which stood west of and facing the south square, popularly known as the Terrific. It was not considered a first-class house, though it is not improbable that many of the "big bugs" of the day stopped there.

July 4, 1855, was celebrated by a procession, orations, etc., at the grove which stood near the old ford, southwest of the cemetery.

T. J. Adamson was president of the day, Isaac Romane was marshal, fully decked in old militia uniform and feathers, and carrying a sword that is remembered mainly for its length; the reader of the Declaration was Randolph Goodin, then quite a young man; the orator was a man named Carpenter, from Newton, who made a failure in speaking, and was supplemented in that line by a Baptist minister from another county, who happened to be present.

There was a picnic dinner near where the court house was afterwards built, with plenty of corn bread and a great many other good things—and with a cask of home-brewed beer, brought on an ox wagon by Jerry Marks from his place near Skunk River.

The celebration was attended by nearly all the residents of the county, and by some from counties adjacent, many of whom came with ox-teams and started the day before, so as to be on hand in time. It was a notable and highly satisfactory occasion.

This account would be incomplete without mention of the music, which was furnished by a Mr. Cory, from Cory's Grove, who beat upon a drum, and was accompanied by a fife, making a good deal more noise than tune, according to the recollection of my informant.

It seems somewhat strange to us now to consider that when Thos. Fitzgerald settled where he now lives his nearest neighbors would be Elisha Alderman and J. P. Robinson, Sr., and that he had no neighbors to the north and west on this side of Skunk River and below E. C. Evans'. He tells of going to mill to Red Rock, in Marion County, in company with W. K. Wood, and only being able to get fifty cents worth of flour, that being the total stock on hand. To make bad matters worse one of his horses died on the way home. He tells of seeing Cale Walters attacked by a timber wolf at the upper ford, west of Nevada, and only being saved from serious damage by the presence of his dog. Also of going to James Smith's mill on Long Dick, which he describes as grinding "about as fast as a coffee mill, but not as fine." His recollection is that his wife had no great trouble in choosing between LeGrand flour, Peter Baker's best, and the Minnesota brands in those ever-memorable days.

J. H. Talbott was one of the early merchants. He arrived in June, 1856, picked up such building material as he could find and put up the building now occupied by O. Hambleton, but which was then on the Welton corner, facing the south square. After placing the goods he had bought in the building, and nailing up the openings for doors and windows with rough boards, he started for more goods, with ox-teams to Muscatine. After starting the loaded teams back he went to Illinois for a time, and when he returned he found that a Mr. Hackley, with whom he had stopped when here, had made a dancing hall of his second floor (of loose boards), had opened his goods and made general distribution of them, some for cash, others on credit, but had kept no books, and could not tell who had the goods, or how much or who had paid, and had no knowledge of the value of the goods sold. He said, however, that they were all

sold to good men. From this start Mr. Talbott soon opened a good trade, part of which came from adjoining counties.

Among the settlers not named elsewhere who settled in Nevada and its neighborhood from 1854 to 1856, may be named R. H. Mitchell, Sam S. Statler, J. C. Hempstead, E. G. Day, John Scott, W. K. Smith, J. L. Dana, J. D. Ferner, S. E. Harrison, W. G. Allen, Wm. Lockridge, David Child, James Green, H. F. Murphey, E. S. Hoag, C. P. Robinson, J. G. Tanner, James Hawthorn, Ellis Armstrong, G. A. Kellogg, John Hail, D. L. Stephens, J. W. Cessna, Henry Bailey, Smith Goodin, and many others.

The first celebration of

INDEPENDENCE DAY

in Story County was in 1854, at Iowa Center. John G. Woods was president; Rev. W. B. Hand was the orator, and Peter Gordy read the Declaration. Cannon were extemporized from the blacksmith's anvils, and "Uncle Tommy" furnished the stars and stripes, the same consisting of a piece of white cloth on which he exhausted himself in painting an eagle in lamp-black. His own testimony is that the portrait would stand much better for that of a crow, but the crows would probably deny the resemblance in everything but color. Two travelers rode up while Mr. Hand was speaking, and on loud calls for another speech from somebody, one of the visitors addressed the crowd, much to their edification. The exercises closed with a bountiful dinner.

RELIGION AND MORALITY.

Story County has long been noted for the religious and moral character of its population. It has had less drunkenness, fewer broils, and less litigation than almost any county with an equal population. Whisky has never been sold at a bar except in violation of law, and followed by punishment. Beer and wine have sometimes been retailed as a beverage, but there is also a strong sentiment against even that, and at some period of the county's history these have been prohibited for years at a time.

I give now a short history of that Pioneer corps, the religious sappers and miners, known as the

METHODIST CHURCH.

The earliest records of this church relate to a quarterly meeting on the ninth day of December, 1854, for the Story Mission, held at Barker's school house, in the north part of Jasper County, on the road from Iowa Center to Newton. The minutes show that Wm. Simpson was presiding elder, John Anderson was preacher in charge; Elisha Alderman was an exhorter; Wm. M. Allen and Geo. Hestell were class leaders, and that Benjamin Culyer, H. Alderman, Wm. H. Allen, Huper Parsons, and W. W. Utterback were elected stewards.

The minutes of the next meeting, which was held at the school house near Iowa Center, February 24, 1855, show that the Mission

belonged to the Montezuma District, and the Rev. John Parker took his seat as a local preacher.

The meeting for the fourth quarter was held at the house of George Holland, some two miles west of Iowa Center. At this meeting J. J. Cole was licensed, and license renewed to N. Applegate, John Parker, E. Alderman and John Anderson. The course of the trustees was approved, and they were directed to go ahead and build the house. (This is supposed to refer to a house near Elisha Alderman's, either for preaching or a parsonage, most likely the latter.) Brother McCartney was made steward, in place of W. W. Utterback, released.

In 1856 the first Quarterly Conference was held at Bro. Baker's, Rev. J. E. Hestwood being preacher in charge. The name of J. Haden as presiding elder, is signed to the minutes, they showing, however, that he was not present. The second meeting was ordered to be at Bro. Dye's, but was held at Bro. McCartney's, in the same neighborhood. The name of Joanna McCartney appears now as a class leader. The third meeting is shown to have been held at "Nevada County, Iowa," June 24th. At this meeting there were some complaints against Bro. Parker, but he was acquitted. Bro. Richard Jenness was released as steward, and Melburn Pettibone appointed. It appears that there was a church in course of erection at Iowa Center, and a debt of \$58.90 against it. The fourth meeting was at the camp ground near Iowa Center. Wm. Tichenor, Robert McCartney, N. Applegate, George Holland, S. W. Day, John J. Cole and Joseph Tichenor were appointed a committee to secure a lot to build a parsonage. George Merryhew's license as local preacher was renewed.

The first quarterly meeting, for 1857 was held at McCartney's school house, which stood in the timber near McCartney's house. on the road to Utterbacks from where F. A. McLain now lives. The second was held at Nevada, at which John Parker was expelled, E. G. Day was appointed steward in the place of V. Tomlinson, resigned, J. M. Rankin was presiding elder; and J. F. Hestwood was preacher in charge. At the fourth meeting Samuel Gossard appears as local preacher, B. J. Dunning as an exhorter, Johnathan Mathews and Cyrus Davis as class leaders. It was also resolved that Missionary aid is no longer needed on this Mission.

At the meeting of Conference in the fall of 1857 it seems that Nevada was made a circuit of the upper Iowa Conference, and Jos. Cadwallader was made preacher in charge. Nothing of general interest during the year.

In 1858 I. N. Holmes was made presiding elder of the district, and R. Swearngen was sent as preacher in charge. There were classes then at Nevada, McCartney's, Applegates, Mullins, Bloomington, Smiths, and Cambridge.

The Methodist Society at Nevada was organized at the house of J. W. Cessna who then lived where the Warring House now stands. The seven names then entered on the roll were those of E. G.

Day and wife, Mrs. Cessna, M. Pettibone, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. W. G. Allen and Mrs. Kellogg. This was about the last of May, 1856, and was the original organization of the church at this place, having continued unbroken till the present time.

In this Centennial year the Methodist Episcopal Church in Story County supports four circuits and one station, paying about \$3,500 per annum to the five ministers; there are seven local preachers; twenty places of stated preaching; seven hundred and sixty members, about two thousand that attend Sunday schools, and over three thousand of all ages who attend the various places of worship. The church property is valued at \$15,000; the annual contributions for benevolent purposes and sustaining the church institutions, exclusive of what is paid the pastors, amount to about \$2,500.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church has quite a strong hold in the county. Probably the first services held under the auspices of that sect were led by Rev. Thompson Bird of Des Moines, who had settled there at a very early day. The village of Iowa Center and various school houses in the county, must have been the scene of occasional labors looking toward the establishment of folds for the scattered sheep. The first formal announcement of systematic efforts, however, was the notice of Rev. B. F. Stuart, as stated elsewhere, followed by a church organization, but which was finally abandoned, and slumbered for several years.

About the year 1864 the Rev. I. Reid came to Story County in capacity of a Presbyterian Minister, and mainly through his efforts that church has been sustained. Mr. Reid's labors have not been confined to his particular charge, but he has had regular appointments at Iowa Center and Center Grove, and has led other services as opportunity offered. It may be interesting to note that he preached the first sermon ever delivered in Ames. This was an unfinished building belonging to Deacon Kingsbury, and during the services the floor broke down and huddled the congregation. But, doubtless, for lack of necessary organizing labor at Ames, at an early day, the Presbyterian element assimilated with the Congregationalists, and thus was organized the excellent church of that sect in that village.

The earliest Presbyterian record are those of the "Presbyterian church of Iowa Center." This church was organized in April, 1855, by Rev. Thompson Bird, of Des Moines, and its first minutes and date of organization are in his own beautiful handwriting. In a preliminary note he states that previous to the organization both himself and Rev. N. C. Robinson of Vinton, had done pioneer missionary work in this county.

On the day of organization but three presented their names, viz.: Mr. Joseph P. Robinson, and Mary, his wife, and Dr. Samuel Floyd. Mr. Robinson was declared ruling elder.

The first regular minister the church had was Rev. B. F. Stewart who came on the field July 19, 1856.

In addition to his Iowa Center appointment he preached regularly in Nevada, and at other points; Bakers (Mullen's) school house, at the house of Mrs. Hague, Swedespoint and Boonsboro.

July 28, 1857, a Presbyterian Church was organized at Nevada, by Rev. B. F. Stewart and Rev. Williston Jones of Iowa Falls, consisting of thirteen members. Johnathan Myres was elected ruling elder, but soon left the church irregularly. Rev. Mr. Stuart's connection, and the churches at Nevada and Iowa Center, was with what was then called the new School Presbyterian General Assembly.

In the year 1864 it was found that the former church organized by Mr. Stewart had scattered, and a new church was organized by Rev. C. I. Black of Newton, Iowa. The date of this organization (the Presbyterian Church, Nevada,) is March 26, 1864, with eleven members. D. B. Stout was elected elder, James M. Applegate, deacon. They called Rev. I. Reid, then a student, in Auburn Theological Seminary, N. Y., for their minister, who reached the field June 19th of the same year.

The corner stone of their present church edifice was laid July 7, 1866, and the building was first used for worship January 19, 1867, and was dedicated December 29, 1867. Sermon by Rev. E. J. Gillett, D. D., of Keokuk, Iowa. This was the second church edifice in Nevada.

The Cumberland branch of Presbyterian order, organized its first church in the southern part of the county during the year 1857. Though this body never had an organization in Nevada, for a number of years they had regular appointments, and built the first church edifice in the county seat. The property being held by the church in the vicinity of Iowa Center. This church edifice was sold and removed about the time of the erection of the present church buildings in Nevada. The society is still in a flourishing condition, holding services at Mullen and Washington school houses. Rev. F. M. Johnson serving as minister.

A second Cumberland church, called "Pisgah," was organized in 1874, by Rev. L. L. Lorimore, with thirteen members. Elders, L. McKim, J. H. Keigley; Deacons, B. Confare, and D. Spencer; Minister, Rev. F. M. Johnson.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Johnson's Grove, was organized February 16, 1865, by Rev. J. G. Beckley, with eight members. The present membership is about fifty-nine. Their place of worship is the school house just south of Johnson's Grove. For about eight years Bro. Beckley preached for them.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Norwegians began to settle in the north part of the county in 1856. They are of the Lutheran denomination, and their first church was built in 1861-2. It was situated about one mile east of Story City. The lumber for this building was brought from the Des Moines River at a cost of \$2,400. The first minister was the Rev. Mr. Rasmussen, from Lisbon, Illinois. He came out about

once every six months to visit his little flock. In 1860 the present pastor, Rev. N. Amlund, was regularly settled as minister of this church. In 1870 another church was organized, with Rev. E. Johnson as pastor. In 1870 Rev. J. Eistson became the pastor, and the same year the congregation built a church one mile west of Roland at a cost of two thousand dollars. This congregation is building another church this year two miles north of Story City at about the same cost.

In 1873 a church was built at Roland costing \$6,000, and in 1875 one at Story City at a like cost. These are said to be the largest and best churches in the county.

There are churches of the same denominations, perhaps equally as strong and wealthy, in the southwestern part of the county, but I have been furnished no information on the subject.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

A man named Jessup preached in July, 1855, being mainly remembered as standing in the legs of his boots, the heels being turned well up at the sides. Several of the congregation attended with bare and unwashed feet, all of which may have been out of respect to the preacher. Jessup was of the United Brethren persuasion, and was the fore-runner of Rev. Ives Marks, of Palestine who belonged to the same denomination, and afterwards preached at Nevada, and in other parts of the county.

On Monday, September 1, 1858, the Rev. H. W. Lee, Bishop of this Diocese, preached, and administered the right of confirmation to seven persons on the camp ground west of Iowa Center. It was the first time this service was ever performed in an Iowa Grove. The Bishop spoke of it as a very interesting era in his ministry. On Tuesday he preached in the court house, at Nevada, and confirmed one. Rev. X. A. Welton had been holding services for some time previous.

About this time the United Brethren held a camp meeting in Ballard's Grove in which there was much interest, which was enhanced by a young lady passing into a trance, in which she continued for nine days, conscious but partaking of no food.

September 8, 1856 a notice was published in the *Advocate*, addressed to the members of the Free Will Society, or those in favor of good liquors being kept by respectable men for medical, mechanical and religious purposes, and requesting such to meet at the house of E. B. Dean, on the eighteenth of that month, to perfect the organization for the Society, and adopt practical measures. This was signed by Isaac Romane, E. B. Dean and James Ferguson as committee.

December 1, 1858, the editor discusses the want of success among the clergymen in arousing a religious feeling in the community, notwithstanding their zealous labors, and closes with an opinion that would do honor to Jack Bunsby, as follows :

"The clergy and laymen here have been worked too hard in the

"church belligerent," and not hard enough in the "church militant." Is this not so?"

This may refer to some forensic contests about that time, between the various ministers, of which one was between Rev. Richard Swearingen of the M. E. Church, and an Elder Holland, a minister of the Campbellite Church.

In March, 1859, Rev. L. Hay returns thanks for a donation. He had for some time been preaching for the Cumberland Presbyterians.

Prior to this time, probably as early as 1854, Rev. I. H. Rees, who lived then on or near to what is now Black's addition to Ames, preached occasionally in Nevada. He was of the Baptist church.

Among the early preachers of the county the Rev. Job Garberson occupied a conspicuous position. He was a very plain farmer, who lived near Bloomington, and preached at various points, giving very original views of the scriptures, and the plan of salvation according to the Baptist persuasion. Many went to hear him in the spirit in which they would have attended a place of amusement of much less serious character. The Rev. X. A. Welton of the Episcopal church, who labored at Iowa Center and Nevada, had some peculiarities that also attracted attention. His views on the subject of slavery were esteemed radical even in those days. He held a public discussion at Iowa Center in which he took the affirmative of the proposition, that Negro slavery is a Divine Institution and has the sanction of the Bible. My recollection is that Rev. Joseph Cadwalladar sustained the negative.

Various other preachers held forth in the early days, in different parts of the county. The school house near John H. Keigley's must have been a popular place for these itinerants, as frequent mention is made of appointments at that place.

Church services of an interesting and instructive character were not very common in those days, and all being eager to enjoy church privileges an opportunity was offered to all sorts and conditions of preachers to hold forth as pleased themselves. At times the congregation would be delighted by an able discourse, and again either annoyed or disgusted by that of another character.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Several Irish Catholic families settled in the county as early as 1853-4-5, among whom were Thomas Fitzgerald, Thomas Monahan, John Conahan, Owen O'Neil, Daniel Doyle, Daniel Mugan, John Connelly, Richard Hopkins, John Guthrie and perhaps others. Though scattered abroad they kept the faith. They were occasionally visited by their priests, and in time large accession to their number were had, mainly from 1863 to 1865, from which time they had more frequent ministerial visits, and the customary rites of the church began to be regularly observed.

Among the early pastors were Rev. Father Brigil and his assistant, and Rev. Father Delaney. It was in Father Delaney's time that they built a neat and commodious church edifice at Nevada, in

the year 1870. The church is reported as prospering, and will soon be quite strong if its present healthy growth continues. The present pastor is the much esteemed Rev. Father McVrey, of Boone, though the church will soon sustain a resident pastor. It is probable that a church will also be built at Colo before long, as many Catholics live in that part of the county.

Besides those already mentioned, there are many other churches, some of which have houses of worship, and some that have not. There are Christian churches at Ontario, and near Bloomington; Evangelist church at Iowa Center and Colo; fine Congregational and Baptist churches at Ames; a church of United Brethren at Palestine; a church of Adventists at Nevada and Iowa Center; the New Light church of which Rev. W. B. Hand was the preacher more than twenty years ago near Iowa Center, is said to be still in existence, though without a house of worship; there are Dunkards, Winebrenarians, Spritualists, Universalists, and probably other sects, of which no information has been given me and of which I have but little knowledge.

THE MASONIC ORDER.

The first lodge of Free Masons was organized under dispensation dated January 15, 1857, a charter being granted in June following, of which John Scott, Ed. Schoonover, T. B. Kelly, Jas. Hawthorne, W. H. Richardson, Chas. Schoonover, H. F. Murphy, Wm. McGuire, B. J. Dunning, and T. E. Alderman were the members. It was opened in the Nevada Hall, this being the second story of T. J. Adamson's old "New York Store," then standing just east of the northeast corner of the South Square. It continued to occupy that hall until the present lodge room was built in 1868, the old building having meantime been removed to its present site, a few feet south of the Presbyterian church. The order has had a reasonable share of prosperity; Nevada Lodge No. 99 still flourishes, while the lodges at Ames and Colo have since been organized, partly from its membership, and all are in a healthy condition.

Columbia Lodge, No. 292, at Colo, was granted a dispensation June 30, 1870, and the charter was granted by the Grand Lodge, June 8, 1871. The returns for 1875 show a membership of thirty-two, and the lodge is said to be in a healthy condition.

Arcadia Lodge, No. 249, at Ames, was granted a dispensation on the fifteenth day of October, 1868, of which M. J. Bundy, was Master W. D. Lucas was Senior Warden, and L. Q. Hoggatt was Junior Warden, with sixteen others. A charter was granted at the meeting of the Grand Lodge in June, 1869. At that time the lodge reputed a membership of twenty-two Master Masons. The returns for the year 1875, show a membership of thirty-two.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Central Iowa Lodge, No. 104, I. O. O. F., was organized June 20, 1857. The charter members were Lyman Wilkinson, B. J. Dunning, S. S. Webb, J. S. Blickensderfer and Sam S. Statler.

Meetings were held in Adamson's Hall during the first year, then in a small room over J. H. Talbott's store for about a year, then in a small room in the building known as "Alderman's Block," for about a year, and then went back to the Adamson's Hall. Up to the commencement of the war of the rebellion, the order was in a prosperous condition. When the call was made for men to suppress the rebellion, a great majority of the members responded to the call, and during the war Central Iowa Lodge went down.

During the spring of 1867, it was resuscitated and its real life again commenced. The lodge continued to meet in Adamson's Hall until the spring of 1868 when it united with the Masonic fraternity, and the two orders built and paid for a hall over the store rooms of Statler, Ferner & Stephens, on Linn street, since which time the order has met in its own hall every Tuesday evening. The Hall is comfortably furnished and compares favorably with lodge rooms elsewhere.

March 1, 1876, the lodge was incorporated and during the same month purchased lot 6, in block 2, Nevada, with sixty feet front, on Linn street, where, at no distant day, the order hopes to erect a building that will be both a credit to themselves and an ornament to the town.

The lodge (the only one in Story County), now numbers about sixty active members and is in a thriving condition. Financially for so young a lodge it makes an excellent showing, there being now about seven hundred dollars belonging to the widows and orphans fund alone.

The present officers are: James Hawthorn, N. G.; Daniel McKim, V. G.; C. P. Robinson, Secretary; S. S. Statler, Per Secretary; A. Dayton, Treasurer.

EARLY ROADS.

One of the first necessities of civilization in any country consists of practicable roads. We, of the present day, are apt to lose sight of many of the accidents and circumstances that go to make up the life of the pioneer. I well remember in traveling to Story City and to Defiance, in the early days, of following a furrow made by a breaking team. There were some miles on each road, in dull days, when the traveller was very liable to lose the way, and the furrow was a safe guide. In the season of tallest grass one might, even with fairly beaten track, lose the way by getting a few rods from it, as the tall grass would effectually conceal all trace of it until one should get within a few feet of it again.

To those who have seen the prairies only since they have been grazed, it may seem almost incredible that in many places a man on horseback would show but little above the grass, and yet it is true. Mrs. Geo. Childs, on a visit to a neighbor, tells of hurrying back very near the place where she now lives, when she got into grass so high that she could not see where she was going. This, too, in the streets of a country town.

For about ten years past there has been quite a sum, annually,

collected as a bridge tax, there have been heavy road taxes in money and labor collected during the same time, the roads have mostly been located on the section lines, the low places have been graded up, the sloughs and streams have been bridged, iron bridges are now in course of erection for the first time, so gradually have all those things been done that we scarcely note the change from time to time, and many of us have almost forgotten that for many years our county was a by-word and a reproach, as being in some seasons almost impassable. To have a team mired down from ten to thirty times in crossing the county, to pay a guide for piloting one across the notorious Skunk bottoms, covered with water from two to four feet in depth, for passengers to wade while the team struggled through, to drive a team for nearly a mile in deep water, in bitter weather, with men in advance breaking the ice, there are plenty of witnesses here to-day that all of these were not of very uncommon occurrences twenty or more years ago.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The first office occupied by Judge Evans for the transaction of the county business, was in that noted pioneer establishment, Mr. Alderman's Store. The Judge says he kept his papers in a common dry goods box, which had probably the special advantage said to arise from using a barrel for the same purpose, to-wit: that you always know where they are. The box was probably about as accessible to every body else as it was to the Judge, in those free-and-easy days. As there was no money in the Treasury until some lots were sold, Judge Evans had to buy county books from his own purse, and no doubt that was often lean enough. The result was that the early record books are scarcely what our present county officials would consider sufficient for the purpose, and really would not comport with the style of the Court House now building.

But the Judge soon built a cabin in town for his family, after which he removed the county archives to his dwelling, where, according to J. C. Lovell, his regular files of papers were kept in the crack between the logs and chinking. That must have been before the clay filling was put on; or probably the house was only mud-daubed on the out-side, thus leaving many places quite convenient for the files of papers. The remembrance of those primitive modes of transacting the public business is more amusing to us than were the actual facts to the troubled and ill-paid officials. Many a trip to Des Moines at his own expense, and many a hard day's work did that honest and artless Judge perform for this county, over the bleak and unsettled prairie at all hours and seasons, paving the way for this period of comparative ease and luxury, with scarce a thought other than that it was the duty of the hour, and must be done. And whatever may be said of the incapacity or dishonesty of the early officials of many counties, the testimony of hundreds will bear out the statement that the early county officers of Story County were never paid as they should have been for their well-meant endeavors to do their duty to the public, and honestly sustain the trusts reposed in them.

The next public buildings, or building used as such, was a frame office about 12x14 feet, that stood on the south-east corner of S. F. Balliet's lot, north of the old Court House. This was used as a county office until a Court House was built. It now stands on the lot north of Mrs. Kellogg's new residence, on the west side of the same block. The use of this building was quite an upward movement, as it was the first home for the County business, the first building used exclusively for that purpose.

After this came the first Court House, built at a cost of about \$1,500, and when finished and accepted was found to be without flues, or any means of heating it. This was remedied by putting in the flues after the building was completed; and to that oversight it is most likely may be imputed its destruction by fire on the night of December 31, 1863.

The County Jail was built in 1870, at a cost of about \$5,000.

The Court House now in course of erection, at a cost of about \$40,000, will, it is to be hoped, long stand as the Centennial work of Story County, and a monument of the pride and liberality of her citizens.

COUNTY SCHOOL TAX.

The amount raised by taxation for schools the first year after the organization of the county, as shown by the report of the School Fund Committee, \$177.31, this being for the year 1854. The amount of School House Tax collected and paid out for the year 1875, was about \$27,000. In addition to this the Independent District of Nevada expended the proceeds of about \$14,000 in bonds. The amount of Contingent Fund expended, was near \$10,000; the Teacher's Fund was about \$30,000; making a total expenditure for common schools for the year 1865 of about \$80,000. In addition to this the expenditures for all purposes in connection with the Agricultural College must be about the same, making a grand total of expenditure in the cause of education for that year, in Story County, of about \$160,000. Let those who are ambitious to educate their children, note the advantages offered in that direction by this community.

AN EARLY MILL.

Mr. J. C. Smith's Mill had the capacity to crack corn at the rate of about two bushels per hour, "when in full blast," and was operated, when the stage of water offered power, from 1854 to 1863. The mill-stones were made from boulder's picked up on the prairie and manufactured by Thomas Vest, who then lived near Ontario. (So says Jonah Griffith.)

AMES.

The town was laid out in the fall of 1865, being named for Oakes Ames, one of the proprietors of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad. In October of that year Noah Webster erected the first house. It still stands on the corner northeast from the West House, and is still occupied by the builder. He was assisted in the

carpenter work by H. N. Tupper, and the lumber was on the ground before the lots were surveyed. The second house was that of Dr. Carr, immediately west of the other, and was occupied as a residence and office by the doctor, who was, of course, the first physician in the town.

The depot was built about this time, Deacon H. F. Kingsbury being the first station agent, and living in the depot until he could erect a house for himself, which he did on the site of the New York house. The Deacon was also first express agent, first post-master, first merchant and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens generally.

The Bosquent Drug store was the first building on that part of the street and was built by a Mr. Osborn. The Boyd Brothers' store was built about the same time by Mr. Miller, and opened as a hardware store and tin shop. These were the improvements made during the fall and winter of 1865-6.

The first grain warehouse was built by Irwin, Rainbold & Hoggatt, who also opened the first lumber yard. J. Q. Leffingwell set up the first blacksmith shop, taking Mr. Duff in as partner to roof the same, and furnish other capital. The latter had settled on his farm north of town in 1863, and Mrs. Duff was land and business agent in several important early enterprises. It was mainly through her energy and tact that the first church was built, the Congregational, of which the Rev. John White was the first pastor. Rev. Isaiah Reid, as stated elsewhere, preached the first sermon in Ames, and it is narrated that, on one occasion, having been called to officiate at a funeral in the neighborhood, a passing locomotive was hailed for him, and kindly took him up near the present depot and carried him to Nevada. Wm. Hart opened the first wagon shop. Mr. Sherwood built the West House, and kept the first hotel therein. The first Methodist preacher was Rev. James Hankins; after him came Rev. J. M. Dudley. The first Baptist Church was organized in 1868, the Rev. L. P. Day as pastor, when he was succeeded in 1869 by Rev. H. A. Borden, and he, in 1870, by Rev. S. H. Mitchell. Ames was incorporated 1869, Wm. West being the first Mayor. The first Dry Goods Store, that carried a general assortment, was opened by Lucas & Eddy, since which time all branches of business have greatly increased.

CAMBRIDGE.

Josiah Chandler was the pioneer in this village, building a saw mill on Skunk River in 1853, which was the nucleus of this town.

Jairus Chandler was the first resident on the town plat, building his house near the saw mill. Chandler & Grafton erected the steam grist mill soon after, it being finely and expensively furnished and finished.

J. C. Sladden opened a store in 1854.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS.

At the first election held April 4, 1853, the people voted in two election precincts, the boundaries of which do not seem to have

been legally defined, but were designated as Indian and Story. The records are obscure and have probably been changed or amended at times, but subsequent to that time and before April, 1854, the following seems to have been about the number and extent of the various townships:

1st. Indian Creek consisted of township 82, ranges 21 and 22.

2d. Union, township 82, ranges 23 and 24.

3d. Washington, township 83, and west half of range 23, and all of range 24.

4th. Franklin, township 84, west half of range 23, and all of range 24.

5th. LaFayette, township 85, and west half of range 23, and all of range 24.

6th. Nevada, which practically comprised all of the rest of the county, though the territory of the present townships of Lincoln and Warren were not formally recorded as part of the township till May 21, 1858.

In 1857 Collins was organized; and in 1858, Milford, Palestine, Howard and New Albany, some of them with boundaries somewhat larger than at present, came into organized existence. In 1866 Lincoln received its name; and in 1867 Grant and Sherman were baptized. In 1872 Warren and Richland came in; and during the same year other boundaries were adjusted, and each congressional township became a civil township. In this condition they now (1876) remain, and with no desire it is presumed for any further change.

New Albany Township received its first settlers in 1855. These were John Lee, George Waltz and Al. Dalton. In 1856 Messrs. Griffin, John McBarnes and Joshua Cooper arrived, after which there was but little settlement for a number of years. About the close of the war there began to be considerable accessions, and now nearly all the land in the township is occupied. The first school house was built in 1865. Hon. J. L. Dana furnished the following notice of Colo: It was laid out and recorded as a village on the twenty-second day of May, 1865, by J. L. Dana. In July, the following year, Blair's addition to Colo was laid out. From May, 1865, until the present time improvements have continued to be made, and many substantial residences and business houses have been erected. The first resident of the town was David Leonard, who was soon followed by J. H. Voorhies, S. L. Bailey, George H. Richardson, J. W. Bishop, Isaac S. French and C. W. Gross.

There are two churches (1876) in this place; one erected in 1872, by the Church of God, and the Methodists erected the other church in 1873. Both are very neat structures, and seem to be well attended.

The first school in Colo was taught by Miss Huldah Bailey, in a school house which was built in 1866, and since removed into the country. In 1870 the people of Colo built their present substantial frame school house, having two large rooms, in which is taught a

good graded school. Colo was organized as an incorporated town in the spring of 1876, and on the thirteenth of May of that year the first election for town officers was held, at which election S. L. Bailey, was elected as mayor, and Riley French, P. W. Hopkins, C. W. Gross, R. M. Bailey and P. E. Granger were elected councilmen.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

Township 85, range 22, was first settled by Mr. John A. Boston, who came from Whiteside County, Illinois, in the fall of 1868, to the farm on which he still resides (1876), being the northeast quarter of section 33. At that time, from his elevated situation, he could see only two houses, that of Isaac Romane, some three miles to the southeast, and C. Springer's house, a like distance to the west. At that time there was no track on the interior prairie around him save that made by himself, and where now (1876) three school houses and a great many dwellings may be counted, there was but a sea of grass. M. V. Durstine and C. E. Graves soon followed by others, and Warren is rapidly assuming the appearance of a settled county. Groves and orchards are taking their places, and the face of the country is rapidly changing.

LA FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

One of the earliest settlements in the county was made on the east side of Skunk River in the northern part of the county, by James Smith and his sons, Robert Bracken and his sons, and Joseph Brouhard. These were soon followed by Jonah Griffith, the Ballards, the Boyes, and the Andersons, on the east side of the river, while the Lamberts, the Sowers, the Burhams, the Primes also settled on the east side, and J. F. Brown on the west side, some of them near the site of Story City (Fairview originally). James Smith built a mill on Long Dick Creek near the center line north and south of section 18, township 85, range 23, and only a few rods north of where said line crosses the creek. Smithfield (an old recorded village, but now defunct) was a very short distance north of the mill. The mill, though small, was quite a convenience to the early settlers. Col. Scott's history of the mill is as follows: "It is said to have been constructed in a very primitive manner, the corner extending over the dam; the stones which were made of boulders, being set on the shaft over the wheel. J. S. Frazier (says the Col.) remembers to have visited the mill, and to have heard the old man express regret at its incompleteness, notwithstanding it had cost him nearly seventy-five dollars. It would probably grind two or three bushels per hour." (The writer hereof has been at said mill and thinks the above description a good one.)

Story City, or rather Fairview, was founded about the year 1855, Geo. Prime being one of the principal proprietors. It was surveyed by Eli H. French. Jenness built the first dry goods store. In its infancy it was the site of a saw-mill, the inevitable pioneer, that was run by Noah Harding, George Prime and Henry McCarthy. In the olden time the place was called Fairview.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

The first settler in township 85, range 21, was John Campbell, who made his home on section 12 in the year 1854. He was followed in 1855 by Jacob Miller, Mr. Buckdaw, Thos. Reagan, John Gilmore, Levi Norton, H. C. Wickham, and perhaps Mr. Jeffers. There was no addition to the population by immigration for five years, at which time W. H. Terwillager made his appearance. But as an evidence that the township was having accessions in another direction, it may be stated that the family of Mr. Wickham now (1876) consists of himself and wife, and five sons and eight daughters, all natives of Lincoln Township. The eldest is not quite seventeen years of age. It is quite remarkable that there has never been a physician called in Mr. Wickham's family. The township is now being well settled, and good school houses dot the prairie in all directions.

INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP, 1876.

T. C. Davis even yet grows enthusiastic over the early Indian Creek days, and recalls with great enjoyment the recollection of the fishing, 'coon hunting, deer killing, and elk chasing times. Prairie wolves gave music at nights, and grouse furnished the standard dish in their season. "Uncle Tommy" and Jerry Corey laid out Iowa Center in August, 1855, and engaged in trade, displaying their goods, wares and merchandise in the log cabin in which Jerry's family lived, and for the time it was store, parlor, bed-room, kitchen and hotel. (The compiler of this history now, 1886, ate dinner at this "Headquarters" in 1854, and found it very much as above described.) The salt, sugar and molasses were kept in a small out-house. It was Jerry's turn one day to draw molasses for Billy Wood. He started the faucet and set the jug, and then went out to entertain Billy while it filled. They struck up a hog-trade, forgot all about the running sweets, and when it was looked for the jug was buried in the escaped contents of the barrel. F. M. Baldwin, with the Young Bros., erected a frame building and began trade in 1855. M. M. & T. J. Ross opened a store in 1856; and the same year there were two steam saw and flouring mills erected. In 1857 the Baptists, aided by the community generally, built their brick church, said to be the first building in the county for church purposes. (There is some doubt about its being the first church building erected in the county. The Cumberland Presbyterian church was built about the same time in Nevada.)

HOMICIDES AND OTHER ITEMS.

About August, 1853, Barnabas Lowell lived in a cabin on East Indian Creek, north of the McDaniel saw-mill. He had quite a large family, and the older children slept in a rough addition to the cabin. One of the older boys was sent for the neighbors in the night with the story that his mother was sick, but when they arrived life was extinct. The children told some story about hearing disturbances between their parents, and though the body was buried before any investigation, it was afterwards exhumed and a

post-mortem examination was made. The result was that the coroner's jury charged the death upon the husband, and he was arrested. The story that the Justice of the Peace before whom he was examined sentenced him to be hanged was started in mischief, but he was held for trial and committed to the Polk County jail. Judge McKay ordered a special term of the District Court, which was held in the cabin of E. C. Evans, then County Judge, which was about eighty rods west from where he now lives. There was great interest manifested in this trial. A grand jury, the first in the county, was impaneled and held its sessions in an unfinished log house, then in course of erection by Wm. D. Evans. The accused was indicted, the trial was called, and a change of venue was had, the case being sent to Polk County. There was a great crowd at this first term of court. It lasted two days, and the houses and fence-corners of the neighborhood afforded but scanty entertainment for the people. Of course, Judge McKay, ex-Judge Williamson, prospective Judge McFarland, D. O. Finch, the attorney for the defense, John A. Hull, "Old Timber," and such notables stopped with Judge Evans, and slept in the court-house; others passed the night as best they could. Many people from the eastern settlements were there, and the track made by the numerous wagons on that occasion was used for several years as the main road across the county. Lowell was afterwards tried at Des Moines, and sentenced to the State's Prison, where he died. This trial cost the county over \$600—no great sum in these days, but with the money in the county treasury then it was regarded as being a heavy blow financially.

On the seventeenth of October, 1864, the body of an unknown man was found, partially buried near the mouth of the ravine north of Mr. Frazier's place, who was afterwards known to have been murdered. The perpetrator was caught, tried, and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. The murdered man's name was Townsend; the murderer's name was McMullen. They had traveled together from Pike's Peak, and had camped near where the body was found. It was a most brutal act.

On the fourteenth of June, 1870, on the railroad track, near Ames, George Stanley shot and killed Wm. Patterson. The murderer was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. It was while he was awaiting execution that the General Assembly, then in session, repealed the act authorizing capital punishment. Both the parties to this murder were citizens of another county.

On the ninth of May, 1875, George N. Kirkman, an old citizen living near the south line of the county, was taken from his bed, under cover of darkness, and killed. This, also, is supposed not to have been done by citizens of Story County, but the guilty parties have not been ascertained. (The writer hereof, W. G. Allen, was well and favorable acquainted with Mr. Kirkman. I have always found him honorable. While surveying for him and others in his vicinity I found it convenient to be at his house often, and consid-

ered him a good citizen. The men who so cruelly murdered him may even yet be detected.)

We now copy some items from our Nevada papers. On the sixteenth of July, 1863, the *Reveille*, published weekly by George F. Schoonover, notes that the Western Stage Company had commenced running a tri-weekly line of coaches from Marshalltown to Nevada, by way of French Grove. This was in addition to Parker's line, by way of Marietta, twice a week. A great advance on anything they ever before enjoyed. November 25, 1863, the Story County paper appeared under the name of *The Aegis*, and contained the salutatory of John M. Brainard. The same number announced the death of 116 Merino sheep in the pens of G. W. Sowers, near Story City, killed in a single night by dogs. This was regarded as a very noted slaughter of the innocents, probably the largest of any late occurrence.

December 30, 1863, an office of the American Express Company was opened at Nevada, in Rock's hardware store, two doors south of the post-office. This was in the "Union Block," east side of south square, which is now called "The Park." The *Aegis* of January 9, 1864 (court-house burned December 31, 1863), notes the burning of the Story County Court-house on the night of December 31st. (This court-house was built in 1855 or 1856, and situated on block 25, Nevada, at northeast corner of said block.) The same number notes a storm that "beat the oldest inhabitant." Cattle and hogs frozen to death in their stables and pens; and extending from Green Bay and central Illinois. It was severe much further south. February 10, 1864, the postmaster has just informed the editor there will be a daily mail to and from the East after the 15th. February 24th, the mails that were due on the 14th have not yet arrived, caused by a snow blockade. March 9th, experienced miners are prospecting on West Indian Creek and sanguine of success in finding coal. April 20th, the Chicago daily papers sold on the streets for the first time. June 8th, the old steam saw-mill that stood near the creek northeast from Mr. Frazier's house was moved to Skunk river. June 21st, the construction train is visible less than two miles east of Nevada; a welcome sight. June 29th, a post-office established at Colo (the first railroad post-office in our county). The masons are laying the foundation of the new court-house. (This foundation was placed precisely where the old court-house stood that burned.) The depot building is going up rapidly. August 3d, the telegraph is completed to Nevada, and building to Des Moines. The contractors also broke ground for the Agricultural College building. October 19th, the railroad company have determined to locate the next depot west of Nevada at a point between Skunk River and Squaw Fork, near Sheriff Hoggatt's farm; have not learned what name it will bear. November 16th, J. H. Sinclair removed his goods to his new rooms on the corner northeast from the northeast corner of the North Public or Court-house Square, the corner now occupied by Mr. I. A. Ringhem's magnificent brick block. Several of our business men are about to

try the experiment of burning coal. March 25, 1865, several teams started from Nevada freighted for Denver.

MILITARY HISTORY.

At the beginning of the war for the Union Story County was but sparsely settled, having a population of less than 800 voters. This was before the days of railroad and telegraph communication in this part of Iowa, and our only reliance for the news of the day was a semi-weekly hack line from Marshalltown to the Missouri River, leaving mail at Nevada, College Farm, and New Philadelphia. It was several days after the firing on Fort Sumpter before our people were fully aware as to what had occurred, but on learning the particulars their patriotism was at once awakened and all were alive to the duties of the hour. Men who had always acted in sympathy with the people of the South instantly changed, and were among the first to offer their services to the Government. Under the first call for three months' volunteers, the regiment assigned to Iowa could have been filled in Story County. A company was organized under this call at Nevada, and Messrs. John John Scott, Paul A. Queal, and George Childs were appointed a committee to go to Des Moines and tender its services to the Governor. On reaching the Capital they found that the three months' regiment was already full and running over, but that another call had been made by President Lincoln for three years men, and that thereunder two regiments had been assigned to Iowa. Governor Kirkwood agreed to accept from Captain Scott a company for one of those regiments, and the committee then returned and reported the facts, when there was a great thinning out from the ranks of those who had offered their services. They could stand it for three months, but "three years, or during the war," was a different thing. However, a company of one hundred could have been easily raised within the borders of our own county. At that time Boone and Story Counties formed a kind of a partnership, and Captain S. B. McCall had raised a company at Boonsboro, and as only one company would be accepted from this part of the State, he brought about forty of his men to Nevada and joined Captain Scott's company, which then organized by the election of John Scott, Captain; S. B. McCall, First Lieutenant; and W. A. Wise, of Iowa Center, Second Lieutenant. There was quite a scramble for those offices, but the war lasted long enough to enable those who were disappointed on this occasion to satisfy their ambition by getting like positions in other organizations. This company was enrolled at Nevada, by order of the Governor, the twenty-first day of May, 1861, and designated as Co. "E," 3rd Regiment Iowa Infantry, and ordered into quarters at Keokuk same day. It left Nevada, Tuesday, May 28th, in wagons for Keokuk. At Iowa Center the citizens had prepared a bounteous supper and entertained the company in good style. Arrived at Keokuk June 1st, and was mustered into the United States service June 8, 1861, and the regiment was then organized and Captain Scott was then made its Lieutenant Colonel.

Lieutenant McCall was then made Captain of the company, and George W. Crossley, of Nevada, First Lieutenant. Lieutenant Crossley was afterwards promoted to be Major of the regiment. The regiment left Keokuk the last of June for the South, and from that time until the grand review at Washington in May, 1865, it was on the move and always in front. Its first battle was at Blue Mills, Missouri; its last in North Carolina. It was in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, and with Hurlbut on the Hatchie; with Grant at Vicksburg, and Banks on Red River; in Lauman's reckless charge at Jackson, and Sherman's march to Meridian. It marched all the way with Sherman from Clifton, near Donnelson, on the Tennessee, to Washington, on the Potomac, *via* Chattanooga, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia, Goldsboro, and Raleigh. It engaged in all the important events of that campaign, and during this march the regiment went out of existence. At Atlanta all its commissioned officers present were killed, and it was then consolidated with the 2d Veteran Infantry, forming Companies "A," "F," and "P," of that regiment, Co. "E" being a part of Co. "A" as then organized. The Story County boys who went out in this company saw service in every State south of Mason and Dixon's line, except Florida; and out of fifty who enlisted from the county only ten returned with the company in July, 1865; others had preceded them, having been discharged on account of disease and wounds received in battle. But the following, who will always live in the memories of their friends and comrades, who went forth with strong hands and brave hearts but will never return, viz: Nathaniel Jennings, Elisha B. Craig, George W. Grove, Henry H. Halley, Wm. B. Taylor, Lewis M. Vincent, Asa Walker, Wm. R. White, Thomas Dent, and Thomas M. Davis. Some of them died in battle, others of disease, and one, the last named, succumbed to the horrible treatment at Andersonville Prison.

Our County being but sparsely settled offered a foraging field for recruiting agents from other counties and in consequence our volunteers were widely distributed in a large number of regiments. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 10th, 11th, 12th 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 23d, 32d, 37th, 40th, 44th, 47th, and 48th regiments of Infantry; the 2d and 4th Artillery; and 2d, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Cavalry—all having more or less Story County men in them. In the 10th were quite a number scattered in three different companies, but not enough in any one to claim it as a Story County organization. Paul A. Queal raised about forty men who were assigned to Co. "B," 2d Cavalry, of which he was made first Lieutenant and afterward Captain. This company was mustered into the United States service August 31, 1861, and during the fall and winter of that year, operated in Missouri. In the spring and summer of 1862 it did valuable service in the siege of Corinth, and suffered severely in the battle of Farrington. After the evacuation of Corinth it was busy scouting in Mississippi and Tennessee, and participated in innumerable skirmishes and raids, engaging the

Rebel General Forrest on several occasions. It was in the battle of Nashville in December, 1864, and lost heavily. It was among the best Cavalry organization in the army, and was busy until the close of the war. The only citizens of our county who lost their lives while in this company were Captain P. A. Queal, who died of disease, and Archilles M. See, who was taken prisoner and died from the effects of prison treatment after reaching our lines at Annapolis, Md. James C. McHone, a member of this company deserted, and was never heard of afterwards. About one-half of Co. "A," 23d Infantry were Story County men, recruited by Deville P. Ballard, who was appointed First Lieutenant of the company. This organization was mustered into the United States service September 19, 1862, and went immediately to the front. During the fall and winter of 1862-3, it operated in Southern Missouri, and joined in the campaign against Vicksburg during the spring and summer of 1863. It fought nobly at Port Gibson, Black River Bridge and Milliken's Bend, meeting with great loss. It was also at Champion Hills and Jackson. After the capture of Vicksburg it went to New Orleans, and thereafter operated extensively in Louisiana and Texas, being several times engaged and always doing its whole duty. Among our noble citizens who went out in this company, but did not return, and whose remains repose on the banks of the Mississippi, from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico, and on the borders of the Gulf to the mouth of the Rio Grand, may be mentioned Harvey J. Heistand, Charles P. Miller, Geo. W. Smiley, James Bevington, Pierson Brown, Henry Barber, D. V. Foster, J. R. Foster, J. A. Grove, Thos. J. Harrison, Toor Hegland, J. P. Jenkins, A. Kintzly, Daniel M. McCoy, Christ Ness, Levi J. Stratton, O. Scott, O. Week, and Collins Snyder, all of Co. "A." Augusta B. Illingsworth, Elias Ersland, David A. Breezley and Wm. Sunday of Co. "E"; and Jno. Ballard and Wm. Mencer of Co. "B"; John Yocum, of Co. "C"; and John See, I. N. Shenkee, and Chas. E. Culver, of Co. "K." C. P. McCord was a member of this company, and lost a leg at Black River Bridge, and R. May, Co. "A" lost an arm at the same time. Company "K" of the 32nd Infantry was almost exclusively a Story County organization. Rev. Joseph Cadwallader was its first Captain, and Geo. Childs its 2nd Lieutenant. After about one year's service Capt. Cadwallader resigned to accept the position of Chaplain of regiment which was more in keeping with his calling, and Lieut. Gideon Wheeler, of Marshall County, was then made Captain, Lieutenant Childs, 1st. Lieutenant, and V. Tomlinson, 2nd Lieutenant. This company was mustered into service October 2, 1862, and immediately went south with the regiment, and for more than a year, until February 1864, did post duty at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Ft. Pillow, Columbus and other points along the Mississippi.

This was known as Scott's regiment, Col. John Scott, of Nevada, being its Colonel, who had command of the regiment until after the Red River expedition in May, 1864. Capt. T. C. McCall was its Quartermaster until promoted Captain and A. Q. M. in March

1864. Although the first year of its service was one of apparent inactivity it more than made up for this by extraordinary activity during the remainder of the war.

In the year 1864 it probably traversed as wide an extent of territory, and was in as many engagements as any other regiment in the service. At the opening of this year it was stationed in detachments along the Mississippi, in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee. In February it made the march with Sherman to Meridian, which occupied the whole month. March, April and May were occupied with Bank's expedition up Red River, where it fought valiantly at Fort De Russy, Pleasant Hill, Cruthersville, Bayou Rolerts, Marksville and Yellow Bayou. It is conceded that it saved the day for the Federal troops at Pleasant Hill. In June it participated in the battle of Lake Chicot, Arkansas; and in July was engaged at Tupelo and Old Town Creek, Miss., and in August was in the raid on Oxford, Miss. In September and October it marched over seven hundred miles in driving Price out of Missouri. In November it joined Thomas at Nashville, Tenn., and was engaged in the battles at that place on the fifteenth and sixteenth of December. It distinguished itself on this last occasion by the capture of a battery of five guns and fifty prisoners. After resting a month at Eastport, Miss., it went to New Orleans and joined in the expedition against Mobile, and was in the assault on Ft. Blakely. It then went to Montgomery where it remained until ordered mustered out in August 1865.

That this organization nobly did its whole duty and was in the thickest of the fight is attested by its long mortality list in which appears the names of the following Story County men:

N. A. Mount, O. Eglund, E. Modlin, F. M. Anderson, Wm. C. Ballard, D. J. Bloys, F. S. Daniels, H. Elliason, Peter Eglund, H. B. Henryson, E. Hefley, J. R. Hand, Wm. L. Lemmon, Wm. Pierce, C. M. Sellers, J. Sorter, N. A. Tichenor and John S. Wood.

The Story County boys in the Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Thirty-ninth Regiments of Infantry, and Eighth Cavalry and other Regiments, did equally as good service, and were in as many hard fought battles as any of the organizations mentioned. They each have a history of thrilling interest, and in order to fully preserve it for the information of coming generations it should all be written out and published, but lack of space in a work of this kind forbids giving a full history of those organizations, or even making what has been attempted as full and complete as justice demands.

There are scores of individual cases entitled to special mention, and enough of entertaining matter might be written on those cases to fill a good sized volume, but we must desist from entering on that branch on this occasion. The list of dead belonging to our county, not already given, as near as I am able to ascertain, is as follows:

Wm. Crum and Wm. Tanner, Company A, Tenth Infantry; B. F. Craig and H. Howard, Company D, Tenth Infantry; S. Kelley,

Company K, Tenth Infantry; R. D. Casebolt, James T. Mount, S. D. Allen, Company E, Thirteenth Infantry; Sam W. Jenks, J. J. Aldrege, Thomas Snelling, John T. Shumaker, H. Spangler, J. L. Martin, George Lowell and Z. F. Martin, Company G, Fourteenth Infantry; E. Elliott, Company B, Fifteenth Infantry; H. Hunt, Company I, Nineteenth Infantry, (died in prison at Tyler, Texas); David C. Vail, Company G, Fourteenth Infantry, (died at same place); Marcus D. Cong, F. Lowell and D. Womack, Company B, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Thomas Fatland, Company F, Forty-seventh Infantry; Wm. Keltner, Company G, Seventh Cavalry; A. G. Briley and S. P. Shaw, Company I, Eighth Cavalry; Wm. C. Evans, Company H, Ninth Cavalry; Lieutenant Jason D. Ferguson, of the Twelfth Infantry, was killed at Shiloh.

THE DRAFT.

In casting up accounts in 1864, it was determined by the powers that be that Story County had not furnished her full quota of volunteers, and that a certain number must be forthcoming within a given time, or a draft would be necessary. This announcement caused great consternation among the home guards, and a regular epidemic appeared to have at once broke out all over the county among those who had heretofore been considered in good health. Doctors were in great demand, and they reaped a rich harvest. Nearly everybody turned agent and tried to prevail on his neighbor to enlist. Great was the running to and fro, and finally only twenty were wanting to make out the required number, and the draft was ordered, and that number of our patriotic citizens were drafted; some of the unlucky ones submitted to it gracefully, and some who had the funds hired substitutes. This ordeal having passed, quiet reigned, and people became more healthy. It was afterwards found that the draft was a mistake, as our county had already furnished more than its quota, but some sixty odd who had enlisted from this county had been wrongfully placed to the credit of adjoining counties, and had the proper credit been given the draft would not have been a part of our history. On the whole, Story County may be well proud of her military record. Not an important battle was fought, nor an important event occurred during the whole war in which some of her citizens did not take an active part. They were with the immortal Lyon at Wilson's Creek; with Gen. Grant at Ft. Henry, Donnelson, Shiloh, and siege of Corinth; with Rosecrans at Inka and Chicamauga; with Sherman in his first attack on Vicksburg, and in when it surrendered to Grant; with Hooker on Lookout Mountain, and with Thomas when he scaled the heights at Mission Ridge, and with Sherman from Chattanooga to the sea, and engaged in every battle in that memorable campaign, with brave Corse at Altoona Pass when Sherman signalled from Kenesaw to "Hold the Fort for I am Coming;" with Sherman at Columbia and Goldsboro, and with Grant at Appomattox. They experienced the horrors at Libby, Belle Isle and Andersonville, and joined in the triumphal march in the Grand Review at Washington. In all

these phases of the war the citizens soldiery from Story County sustained a conspicuous part, and returned at the end to their homes, resuming their quiet and peaceful vocations as though they had only been absent on a holiday excursion. The county provided liberally out of her revenues for all her volunteers. December, 1863, our Board of Supervisors passed a resolution giving to each volunteer who should thereafter enlist \$100, and in case he was a married man \$50 in addition thereto, and also to the family of each married man then in the service, was given one hundred dollars. Also in January, 1867, our board made a further appropriation, giving to each person who had been a soldier an amount equal to that received by those who had been paid under the first resolution. Under all these appropriations there was paid out of the county treasury to soldiers' widows and orphans something over \$46,000.

STATISTICS.

As showing the rate of improvement in the county, the following tables may be of interest. They are taken from the books of the County Auditor, and estimating the assessment at forty per cent we have total values in 1876 as follows:

Value of real estate	\$7,242,198
Value of personalty.....	1,966,332
Paying annually in taxes about.....	100,000
Having a present population, about 15,000.	

ASSESSED VALUATION.

YEARS.	LANDS.	LOTS.	PERSONAL.	TOTALS.
1860.	\$ 1,026,237	\$ 62,189	\$ 125,247	\$ 1,213,675
1864.	1,155,669	42,227	215,351	1,413,247
1867.	1,422,469	74,818	314,301	1,811,588
1870.	1,977,681	117,428	476,604	2,571,703
1873.	2,520,182	165,739	450,534	3,146,455
1875.	2,706,060	187,104	589,950	3,473,114
1876.	2,709,375	187,104	655,444	3,551,923

TOTAL TAXES AND POPULATION.

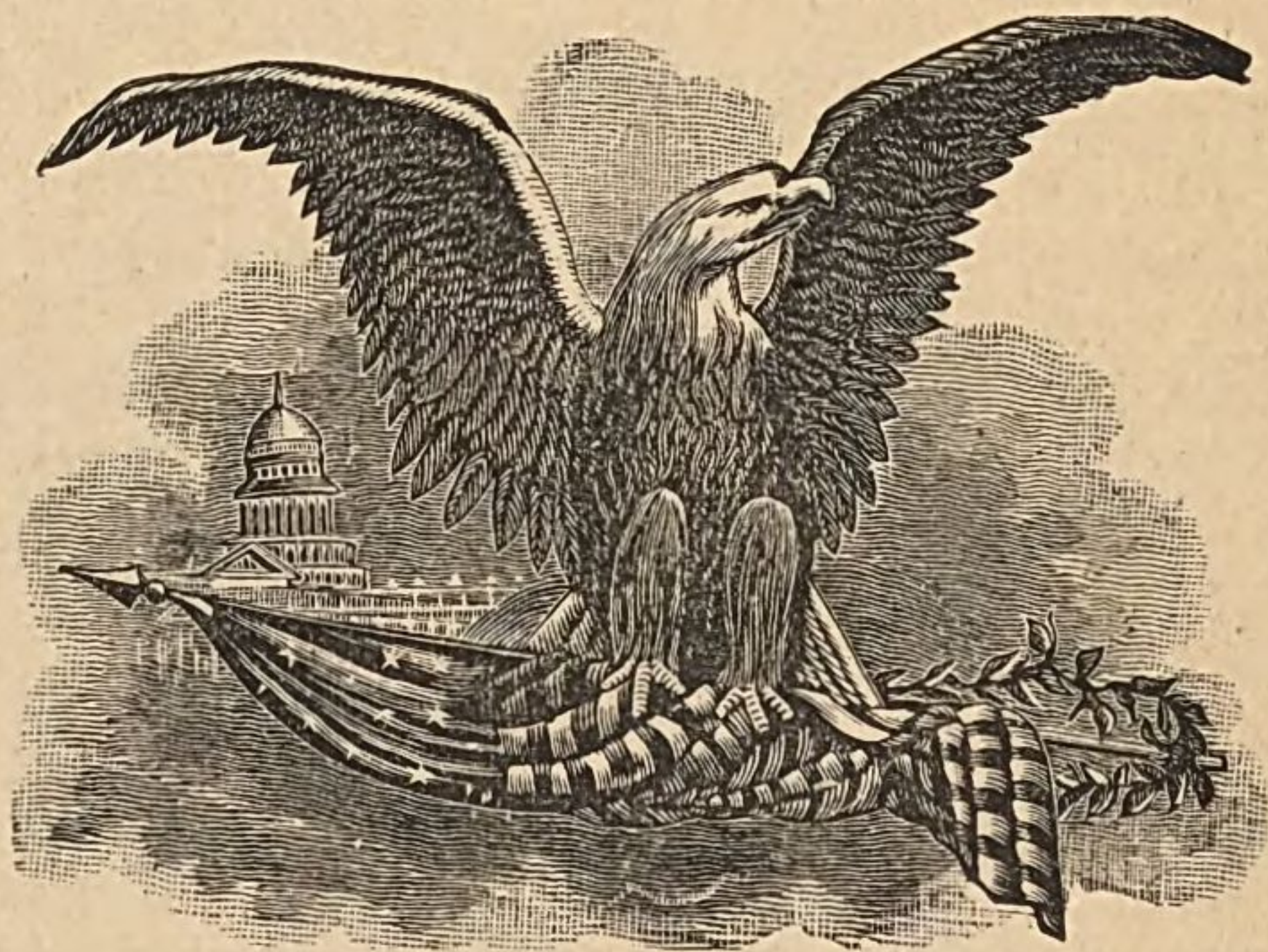
YEARS.	TAXES.	POPULATION.	YEARS.	TAXES.	POPULATION.
1855.	\$ 3,990.30	1,568	1866.	\$ 46,228.14	5,914
1859.	14,823.04	3,826	1870.	100,318 37	11,651
1862.	16,439.88	4,300	1873.	86,311.75	11,519
1864.	29,145.49	5,000	1875.	97,683.06	13,311

EXPLANATION.

The short notice I had that this labor would be requested of me, the haste with which the matter has been gathered from many sources, the necessity of placing it in the hands of the printer as soon as it could be collected, offering no time for comparison, cor-

rection or arrangement, the limited space afforded, and press of other business on my attention, must be my apology for the incompleteness of the treatment on this subject. It would be interesting to gather many additional facts that are now accessible if one had leisure to do so, but the "old settlers" will not write them, and therefore it would require considerable labor to get them in form. I am under obligations to Judge Evans, T. E. Alderman, J. A. Fitchpatrick, John R. Hays, T. J. Ross, T. C. McCall, Rev. J. Reid, Judge Mitchell, John Connelly, H. C. Wickham, R. H. Robinson, T. C. Davis, J. H. Talbott, Joshua Cooper, S. F. Balliet, John Evanson, A. Duff, N. R. Griffin and others for assistance and items. Also to Mr. Gallup for the files in his office. If there are many interesting facts not noted, and even whole neighborhoods unnoticed, it must be imputed to my having been unable to get any response to my appeals for help. (Signed.)

JOHN SCOTT.



A HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT

—OF—

LAFAYETTE AND HOWARD TOWNSHIPS,
STORY COUNTY, IOWA,

BY R. W. BALLARD, ESQ.,

AN OLD AND TRIED CITIZEN OF THE COUNTY AS WILL HEREAFTER APPEAR.

"STORY CITY, Iowa, April 1886."

"The first men looking for a location above John H. Keigley's were in the spring of 1852 from Appanoose county, Iowa, (but formerly from Indiana, as most of the early settlers were,) were Robert Bracken, George and Daniel Prime, John, Jesse and Samuel Smith, and viewing the county up near what is now Story City. Mr. Bracken and George Prime liking it well thought they would move in in the fall, but the Smiths and Daniel Prime thought they would look farther, consequently went west into Kansas and Nebraska, and not liking it west as well as they did here, returned late in the fall to find their claims (as Bracken and Geo. Prime made claims) taken possession of by three families of Quakers who came in the last of August. They came from the south, stopping over a few days with Wm. Arra Smith who lived where he now does, he being the only settler between Squire Corey's and Keigley's, there being too many for the Quakers and being non-residents they left, and leaving the first settlement to be made by Robert and William Bracken, George and Daniel Prime, John, Jesse and Samuel Smith, all men of families who located in what became Lafayette Township, this county, none of them living here at present, and only Robert Bracken residing here till death. They located on the following lands: Robert Bracken on nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, 85-23; Samuel Smith on the se $\frac{1}{4}$ of same section; Jesse Smith on the ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, 85-22; John Smith the se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, 85-24; George Prime on ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of the same section; Daniel Prime on nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, 85-23. Following them came in the year 1853 James C. Smith (father of the former Smith), bringing three more sons with him, James, Isaac and Fletcher, and a son-in-law, Isaac Blades, Jonah Griffith, H. L. Boyes, Joseph Brouhard, who located on the following lands: Isaac Smith at Bear Grove, where he killed a black bear that gave the creek and grove their name, on

se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, 85-23; James C. Smith on sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18; Jonah Griffith on sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19; Isaac Blades on se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, all in 85-23; Joseph Brouhard on sec. 6, ne $\frac{1}{4}$, Milford township, at Spring Grove; H. L. Boyes above Spring Grove, on Bear Creek, in Howard Township. The third corps of settlers that came in 1854, were N. N. Sheffield, La Count Lambert, the man who built the first house at Story City (formerly Fairview). The house was made by setting four crotches in the ground and covering with prairie grass, and siding up with quilts and carpeting. About this time Geo. W. Sowers, a Mr. Brown and others came in, Mr. Brown building the first water-power saw-mill in this part of the county; it was north and east of the artesian well at Story City. It never sawed but very little as the fall of water was not sufficient to give power to the water-wheel. From 1855 to 1857 will include most of the early settlers, some of whom, in '55 were John James, Samuel Bates, James McGee, Hiram Ferguson, R. W. Ballard, and others.

"One incident in Iowa I shall not forget: I had been here ten days, and living in my wagon, I was warned out to work the highway which I thought made a citizen of me too soon. About this time J. C. Smith contemplated building a grist-mill, and, in the spring of 1856, commenced the work and had it in running order in November following. Now this was not a patent roller flouring mill,—I would not have you think it *was not* a flouring mill. To us it was a convenience not enjoyed by every community, for they came long distances to it. It was a water mill run by the water of Long Dick Creek one-half mile above its mouth. Its dimensions were about 16x20 feet, built of logs one-story high, roof made of shakes or clap-boards, as some call them. The burrs were made from boulders found on the prairie, and would grind from five to twelve bushels per day, owing to what condition the dam and water were in, the dam being very difficult to keep in repair, consequently the first year was not a very successful year for the owner, yet it would crack two kernels of corn into three for one of them, after paying from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel for the corn in the ear, providing yourself and team would work on the mill dam a day or during the time they were grinding your grist. Such were the privileges of the pioneers. During the year there was an influx of immigration. Our friends and neighbors, the Norwegians, came in, viz: Jonas Duea, Paul Thompson, Mons C. Grove, E. R. Sheldall and others, and in the meantime there had been a small store started at Fairview by one Jennis, and a steam saw-mill by a Mr. House. The mill remained but a short time, perhaps two or three months. It left between two days. Late in the year, or early in 1857, the post-office was established at Fairview. Frederick W. Rhoads was the first postmaster.

"Henry Burham was the first justice of the peace in this part of the county. Noah Harding, township clerk. In the year 1858 he was a candidate again, myself the opposing candidate (he not want-

ing it), and up to one o'clock on election day nearly half of the votes were polled of which I had a large majority. About that time a man known as "Whisky Jim B——" arrived with a half barrel of whisky, and there was a general time of imbibing, and at the close of the election I was counted out by one majority against me. So much for the "whisky argument." About this time, 1857, Samuel Bates was appointed postmaster of Sheffield post-office, which was located then in what is now Howard Township. This office was vacated in 1866.

"Of the early settlers buried in the cemetery at the Sheffield School House are Robert Bracken, died 1874, aged 67; Jonah Griffith, died 1877, aged 67; N. N. Sheffield, died 1871, aged 70; M. R. Ballard, died 1878, aged 76; D. L. Stultz, died 1881, aged 49; Mathew Bates, died 1885, aged 58; Hiram Ferguson, died aged 54½. Mr. Ferguson was a millwright. He built the saw-mill for J. Miller at or near Bloomington, the first good mill run by water in Story county. R. W. BALLARD."

A SAD HISTORY OF A PRAIRIE FIRE.

In the autumn of 1860, a Mr. Swearingen, his wife and four children, were moving to some point north or northwest of here and traveling on the road then leading from Nevada to Story City, and as they were strangers in this county, they knew but little as to the danger of prairie fires in a country like this was twenty-six or thirty years ago. The day was dry, windy and smokey; and as they had just passed Indian Hill in the se¼ section 4, township 84, range 23, (Milford township), they first discovered fire was on them when it caught in the wagon cover and then their clothing. It seems Mrs. Swearingen was driving the team, (two horses,) while Swearingen was asleep, and as they were traveling at the time, nearly north, the fire caught them as it came, at rapid speed, from the southwest in the rear of their covered wagon—caught them on flat land where the dry grass heavily coated the ground. It seems also the horses tried to run and Mrs. S. fell out of the wagon against the horses and probably was seriously injured, while at the same time burning to death. There is but little or no wonder under such circumstances that this sad affair occurred as it did. It took place in the afternoon. Messrs. Hoxie and F. D. Thompson, of Nevada, were the first, or among the first, to find this family, wagon, horses and dog burnt to death. Messrs. Hoxie and Thompson hurried back to Nevada for help and to tell of the horror discovered. They did not then see what had become of Mr. Swearingen. To return to Messrs. Hoxie and Thompson's narrow escape of the same sad fate before they found the burnt family, I will say, after they left Nevada for Story City, and after they had about passed the Dieffenbacher farm, they saw a covered wagon in the distance before them. It was but a few minutes after when they

beheld the prairie, to the southwest and west, a sea of fire. It was approaching them rapidly, and in order to save themselves they started a new fire in the grass and as soon as it was possible moved into the space burnt; by this method they saved themselves from almost certain destruction. After the fire had passed them and had cleared their way of dry grass, they then passed on and soon found the burnt family and burning wagon. Mr. Swearingen managed to wander to Mr. J. E. Hoover's or was conducted by some one there, who found him and discovered his awful situation. Mr. Hoover's house probably did not exceed a half a mile northeasterly from the sad spot. This sad occurrence took place near the interior center of section four, in Milford Township. Here is a brief picture of the horror. A number of individuals beside myself hurriedly rushed to the scene which may have been two hours after the sad, sad, occurrence! On our reaching the spot we beheld a sight which, I trust, will never again be seen by me! The wife and the daughter lie near each other burnt almost to a crisp. The arms and limbs of each were burnt off and so disfigured it was hard to tell whether they were man or beast. A child, as it seemed to have been, was lying near the mother; it was so badly crisped it was scarcely recognizable what it was. The boy, (probably the oldest child), was lying, ten feet from the burning wagon and not very far from the dead horse. The boy was not burnt so badly as the other children. His boots were yet on his feet, if I mistake not. The youngest child, or next to the youngest, was burnt entirely up, I believe, as nothing of its body was visible. The off horse was lying dead close to the burning wagon; but the harness was burnt off him. The other horse, by some means, got loose and was found wandering around but seriously burned. The dog was lying dead a few feet from the wagon. The wheels and some other parts of the wagon were burning yet when I first saw it. Mr. Swearingen could talk but little, for he was fatally burnt, but gave the people to understand much of what occurred after the fire reached them. It is thought he might have saved himself had he not made the desperate but noble effort to save his wife and children. After a few days extraordinary suffering he died, and all were buried in the Sheffield cemetery in Howard township. What was left of the remains of the wife and children was buried in one grave; but as Mr. Swearingen lived a few days before dying, he was buried in a separate grave.

COURT HOUSE BURNED, DECEMBER 31, 1863.

On the thirty-first of December, 1863, the Court House was burned, but fortunately the County Records, with a very few exceptions, were saved. The safe did not, however, prove to be a *safe* safe. All, or nearly all, the loose papers or money not

in close packages in the safe, were burnt or badly scorched. It was supposed the fire had its origin from a defect in the flue. About eight or nine o'clock p. m., the fire was discovered, and the cry, Fire! Fire! Fire! was soon heard all over Nevada. The wind was blowing southeasterly a perfect gale, and as cold as the Arctics; for the next morning, January 1, 1864, the mercury had to stop at forty degrees below zero. But before the fire was at its greatest intensity, Mr. Ross, the County Treasurer, and two or three others, rushed into the house in the midst of great danger of perishing in the fire in order to save the County Records. They were saved, but a few of the books were somewhat injured by being thrown out at the windows. It was a narrow escape for men and books. The money loose in the safe was either burnt or badly charred. As near as could be estimated \$1,672 or over was burnt. The bills that were put in tight packages were generally recognized so as to be redeemed by the government; for it was National currency, etc. There were about \$9,243 redeemed as that amount was all that could be recognized with certainty.

Mr. W. M. White, County Superintendent and W. G. Allen were the accountants appointed by the Board of Supervisors to make an investigation of the affairs. After careful investigation they believed the Treasurer had done his duty officially. Mr. Ross and Mr. J. M. Brainard, (the Clerk of Courts,) cheerfully gave them all the information to be reached. The Treasurer, (Mr. T. J. Ross), took or sent the charred packages of bills to Washington City in order to have them redeemed. He therefore, as already related, secured about \$9,243.

COURT-HOUSE BONDS.—THE BOND QUESTION.

The total valuation of all the taxable property in Story

County for the year 1865, was.....\$1,795,120

The total valuation for 1874 is..... 3,295,381

The gain in nine years has been..... 1,500,261

The average gain in each year has been..... 166,685

Then taking this gain each year as a correct basis (the gain, however, will be more per year for the next ten than the last ten years,) for the valuation of each year of the ten years to come from the time (1876) of the first levy, will be as follows:

Say the bonds issue July 1, 1876.....\$40,000

Interest one year to July, 1877, at 10 per cent..... 4,000

Total.....44,000

First levy on \$3,628,771 for 1876 at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills..... 5,443

Balance due.....38,557

Interest to July 1, 1878..... 3,855

Total..... 42,412

Second levy on \$3,795,466 valuation for 1877 at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills....	5,693
Balance due.....	36,719
Interest to July 1, '79.....	3,671
Total.....	40,390
Third levy on \$3,962,161 valuation for 1878 at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills....	5,943
Balance due.....	34,447
Interest to July 1, '80.....	3,444
Total.....	37,891
Fourth levy on \$4,128,856 valuation for 1879 at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills...	6,193
Balance due.....	31,698
Interest to July 1, '81.....	3,169
Total.....	34,867
Fifth levy on \$4,295,551 valuation for 1880 at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills....	6,443
Balance due.....	28,424
Interest to July 1, '82.....	2,842
Total.....	31,266
Sixth levy on \$4,462,246 valuation for 1881 at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills....	6,693
Balance due.....	24,573
Interest to July 1, '83.....	2,457
Total.....	27,030
Seventh levy on \$4,628,941 valuation for 1882 at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills..	6,943
Balance due.....	20,087
Interest to July 1, '84.....	2,008
Total.....	22,095
Eighth levy on \$4,795,636 valuation for 1883 at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills...	7,193
Balance due.....	14,902
Interest to July 1, '85.....	1,490
Total.....	16,392
Ninth levy on \$4,962,331 valuation for 1884 at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills....	7,443
Balance due	8,949
Interest to July 1, '86.....	894
Total.....	9,843

Tenth levy on \$5,129,026 valuation for 1885 at 2 mills.... 10,258

Overplus..... 415

At $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills for nine years, and 2 mills for the tenth year, will pay the \$40,000 bonds with their interest and have \$400 of an overplus left.

W. G. ALLEN.

COMMENTS BY THE EDITOR, W. H. G.

The above figuring is the most convincing, fair, and devoid of any assumption, that we have yet seen made by any person, on the Court House bond question. In fact there is only one thing against it, and that is, it has not assumed the increase of the valuation of property to be as fast as it actually will lie. It is not a difficult proposition for any person to comprehend, that if \$1,795,120 will increase in valuation \$166,695, in each year, that the valuation which we shall start with the next year—which will be about \$3,500,000,—ought to increase about twice \$166,695. But Mr. Allen has only assumed that the greater valuation of the next ten years will only increase as many dollars per year as the smaller valuation has during the last ten years. This, the readers will readily see, is assuming much less than the natural growth of the county will actually do. Therefore, we believe there is not a single doubt but what $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills' levy for the next ten years will pay the \$40,000 for the Court House bonds, *and more too*.

Of course, the levy asked for is 2 mills per year, but that is in the nature of a discretionary power conferred upon the Board, which they will only use in the case of necessity. As a pledge that they will only use it in case of necessity, we have their own words published over their own signatures in our issue of September 10th, in the article in which they gave their reasons for submitting the question. The following is their language as then expressed :

"Now the proposed levy for the Court House is only 2 mills on the dollar, which at the present valuation of over \$3,000,000 of taxable property in the county will pay for the Court House in less than ten years, and we believe it safe to calculate that $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar, with the increase in valuation of property in the county, will fully pay it in the length of time the bonds have to run. In case the bonds should be voted, we think it expedient for the Board of Supervisors for the first three or four years to not levy over $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar, which will be *one-half mill less than is now levied*, so that the county tax, notwithstanding the building of the Court House, cannot be increased, and with proper management may be decreased."

Now, Mr. Evanson and M. Carr are among the heaviest taxpayers of the county, and of course neither of them, nor Mr. Evanson, as long as they are members of the Board, will be in favor of making the yearly levies heavier than is actually necessary.

Even should they or any future Board be disposed to levy the full 2 mills each year, with the intention of building more than a \$40,000 Court House, they could not do that, for the Supreme Court has decided that not a dollar can be put into the building of a Court House that is not actually voted by the people. Therefore, the only difference between a 2 mills' levy, or a $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills' levy, would be that the one would pay the \$40,000 in from six to eight years, while the other would require, probably, the full ten years.

As far as the Board is concerned at present and as far as all whom we have talked with, have expressed any opinion, it has been universally in favor of the bonds.

FROM STORY COUNTY.

From the Boone Republican, 1875.

The confluence of the melifluous sounding Skunk and Squaw Creeks is found in the southern part of this country with timber, some coal, water power and an abundance of stock water; add to this an inexhaustible soil, with prudent, industrious and enterprising people, and you have all the elements of a prosperous county. Nevada and Ames, on the N. W. R. R. divide the trade and the population pretty equally between themselves, each claiming 1,200 people. The former has the Court House, the latter the Agricultural College, and each makes a pet of its "peculiar institution."

Nevada is destitute of a single saloon or licensed drug store, and still they prosper, have one of the most intelligent and refined little communities in the State of Iowa, and certainly know the art of treating a visitor in the most hospitable manner.

The Normal Institute closes this week, seventy teachers having been present, an excellent course of evening lectures well attended, and everything has passed off to the entire satisfaction of our earnest working Superintendent Franks.

Iowa boasts of no more modest, neat and sparkling gem among her hundred jewels than Story County.

THE KIRKMAN MURDER.

From the Representative.

Since the publication of our last paper, some new steps have been taken in reference to the Kirkman murder, but as far as we can learn, we cannot say as any definite conclusion has been arrived at as to who were the actual perpetrators of the deed. That seems to be the main point of interest, and it is the most difficult to solve. If the public could have known to a certainty who did the deed, it would have taken but a very few moments time to have ascertained what steps to have taken in the matter. But owing to uncertainty surrounding the whole thing, and the doubt as to who

and how many were engaged in the murderous act, renders the progress of the Grand Jury very slow. We can only hope, however, that their efforts will be successful, and that a punishment equal to the enormity of the crime committed will overtake the villains.—May 21, 1875.

The Coroner's jury, after spending a week in taking testimony and examining some seventy-five witnesses, believed that there was sufficient grounds for the apprehension of Geo. E. Woodman, Lenford Fisher, Wm. E. Parr, Daniel Kirkman and John McLaughlin, and in accordance therewith they were arrested on Sunday and Monday last and are now lying in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. The following short sketch of the parties under arrest we take from the last *Watchman*:

Woodman is a farmer by occupation, has lived the past seven years in Washington township, Polk County, and within one mile of the place where Kirkman was hung. He was born in New Hampshire, has lived in Illinois, been to California six times and has seen considerable of frontier life. He is in good circumstances, having a large farm well stocked and out of debt. The following is a correct description of Mr. Woodman: He is forty-seven years of age, five feet five inches in height, square built, sandy hair and whiskers which are sprinkled with gray, florid complexion, gray eyes and is a good talker. Mr. Woodman says that all he wishes is a fair and impartial trial, and he has no fear but what he can establish his innocence.

Lenford Fisher is a son-in-law of the murdered man, lives in Washington Township Polk County, and within six miles of the Kirkman residence, has been in the State six years and a farmer by occupation. He was raised in Ohio, is twenty-six years old, five feet eight inches in height, spare built, hair and whiskers light brown, gray eyes and a fair complexion. Mr. Fisher, like Mr. Woodman, is sanguine of establishing his innocence when the time of his trial comes.

Wm. E. Parr is an Englishman by birth, has been in this county five years, lived in Peoria City, Polk County, during that time, working at the business of blacksmithing. Parr is twenty-eight years old, five feet six inches in height, square built, dark hair and eyes, and a fair complexion.

Daniel Kirkman is a son of the murdered man. He is twenty-one years old, was born in Story County on the farm where the murder was committed. He is five feet six inches high, brown hair and eyes and fair complexion.

John McLaughlin is an Irishman by birth, twenty-four years old, five feet eleven inches high, brown hair and eyes, has lived in Polk County the past eleven years and worked for Kirkman some three years of that time.—(1875.)

The day following the arrest of the above, Mrs. Kirkman was also arrested as being accessory to the crime, and is now in the custody of the law, at the residence of Mr. D. H. McCord. We

think the only evidence against her, thus far, is in the fact of the doors being unlocked, when, if we are correctly informed, it was the habit of Mr. Kirkman, since the commencement of these troubles, to always keep the doors locked. In connection with this we might also add that after the murder of Mr. Kirkman, Mrs. Kirkman sent a telegraph dispatch to Mr. Zinsmaster and the children, at Des Moines, to be at the funeral, and entirely forgot the oldest son, James Kirkman, in Union, Hardin County. The first that James heard of his father's death was through the *Representative* account of the tragedy which was copied into the *State Register*. But it seems that when he did find it out he comprehended the situation at once, as he came down on Monday last, and has been enquiring about the condition and shape of the property very carefully.

The will which Mr. Kirkman made after the separation of himself and wife, was carefully destroyed before they commenced living together the last time. A copy had been kept by Mrs. Haynes, unbeknown to Mrs. Kirkman, until a few days ago, when that was also burned by Mrs. Kirkman as soon as she discovered it. Many other strange moves have been made by this or that one of this family, enough to make a curious volume, could they all be collected together.

MORE OF THE MURDER.

A recent number of the *State Register* says that Polk County was disgraced by a mob of citizens in the hanging of Howard, and now Story County has been disgraced by a mob of *its* citizens in the hanging of Mr. Kirkman.—(1875.)

The first part of the *Register's* statement above, is correct, namely, that Polk County was disgraced by the hanging of Howard by a mob; but the second part, namely, that Story County has been disgraced by a mob of its citizens in the hanging of Kirkman, is not correct. The facts developed by the testimony of nearly seventy-five witnesses who appeared before the coroner's jury as near as we can find out, casts no suspicion upon any citizen in Story County as being engaged in the murder of the late Geo. N. Kirkman. All of the parties arrested upon suspicion, thus far, are residents of Polk County. Not one of the five arrested on Sunday and Monday last, reside in Story County. In short we believe that the late inhuman and brutal murder of Geo. N. Kirkman is the result of the loose way in which the Howard murder was inquired into and the semi-official winking at it, given it by the Polk County authorities. We don't claim that the Polk County people, generally, are any more evilly disposed than the majority of the people of Story, but it is nevertheless a fact, that in this particular case, all of the suspicioned characters do reside in that county. At this writing, Thursday afternoon, the Grand Jury are still investigating the case, but what conclusion they will arrive at we cannot

say. We can only hope that a sufficient amount of evidence will be brought to light to clearly establish the guilt of the correct parties, and that they may be brought to speedy and sure justice, if such a thing as justice, under our present laws can be meted out to them.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FOLLOW MADE UP OF
DIFFERENT DATES AS SELECTED FROM OUR
COUNTY PAPERS AND OTHERWISE.

Summer of 1876 we cull: "The McHose boys have made this season over six hundred thousand brick. The most of them have been used in building the new Court House. As they have the contract for that nearly filled they are now prepared to fill all orders from a church to a chimney."

July, 1876.—"The ninth number of Highway Papers, Rev. I. Reid, editor, has just been issued from this office. For the last three or four numbers 800 copies have been issued each time. This large edition shows the popularity and acceptableness of it to its readers. May it continue to increase till its issue shall be numbered by thousands."

September, 1876.—A serious accident happened to Mr. Wm. Coke, of Lincoln Township on Thursday of last week. While out hunting he had the misfortune to accidentally discharge his gun in such a manner as to shoot off his left arm and two fingers of his right hand.

July, 1876.—"Mr. J. B. Randall, the Court House contractor, was in town last week, viewing the progress of the building. The Court House is now completed to the top of the first story windows and the joist for the second floor are being laid over portions of the structure. The building now begins to show something of its style and beauty, and that it will be truly a magnificent structure. The oval caps for the windows are truly ornamental and already add much beauty to the building, even in its unfinished state."

July, 1876.—"Mr. W. G. Allen has invented a new way of attaching barbs to wire fence, which for durability or stability exceeds any other device we ever saw. The barbs can be attached to old fences as well as new, and they remain absolutely secure in the position in which they are put. A patent has just been secured, and eastern parties are already in communication with Mr. Allen in reference to the purchase of the right."

1878.—“ During the month of November the business transactions at the Nevada depot were as follows :

<i>Freight Received.</i>	<i>Charges.</i>
No. cars of lumber, 45.....	\$1,757.86
“ “ other freight, 67.....	789.99
“ lbs. of merchandise, 214,817.....	919.79
“ cars of grain, 38.....	2,053.37
“ “ live stock, 11....	704.50
“ “ other freight, 3.....	39.96
“ lbs. of merchandise, 41,214.....	158.26
“ tickets sold, 897.....	806.74

January 2, 1878.—“ Mr. Tho. Hemstock's residence was destroyed by fire about two weeks ago, total loss being about \$2,000. It was insured in the Hawkeye of Des Moines for \$500, which amount he will doubtless receive promptly. A policy for \$750 in some other company expired in September last, and consequently will be of no account in the present loss. Cause, a defective flue.”

January 2, 1878.—“ Messrs. Jacobs, Mead & Co., lost one shipment of dressed poultry during the recent warm weather, amounting in value to about \$800. A very important item about these days.”

1878.—“ At a re-union of the Jones family at the house of W. J. Freed, near Ontario, Story County, on May 30th, there were present sixty-three men, women and children, among whom were Mr. Giles Aylsworth and wife, of Porter County, Indiana; also his two sons living near here, and their families; Mr. T. F. Jones of Ames, his six sons and one daughter, three of whom had their families, and others to make up the above number. The occasion was one of much good feeling and enjoyment, and was appreciated by all, especially those engaged in getting up the party.” (Incident extra.) “ Mr. W. J. Freed had a hive of bees to throw off a swarm on May 5th, another May 17th, another on May 18th, and another on May 24th.”

June 5, 1878.—“ The first postal money-order was issued seven years ago last Sunday.”

September 20, 1878.—“ Four loads of hogs were brought in Tuesday all the way from White Oak Grove, Polk County, more than half way to Des Moines, and sold for \$3.10 per 100 lbs. to T. J. Ross.”

September 20, 1878.—“ The six prisoners confined in the jail got up another scene last Tuesday evening and attracted some attention. They took advantage of the absence of Mr. Tyler and barricaded the doors, and when Joe Morse took up their suppers they refused to admit him. Sheriff Gillespie was called, and when he demanded them to remove the barricade, which they had made by taking to pieces the bedsteads, they still refused, and, after consid-

erable talk, in which the prisoners appeared very defiant, the Sheriff, in order to give them to understand that he meant business, fired a couple of shots through the grating of the door, which had the desired effect, and they at once removed the obstruction. There is no doubt but what these prisoners are a hard lot, but it is a disgrace to our county to have a jail with only one room in which to keep prisoners, be they many or few, male or female."

The above opinion as to a jail of one room only for prisoners, the writer hereof thinks the same. Such an arrangement for a jail is a shameful disgrace. "Just so long as so many prisoners are kept in one room there will be trouble, and the wonder is that it is not more serious. Prisoners should behave themselves. Still they should have decent quarters."

On Sunday morning last Mr. Jas. Dillon, of Richland township, had three cows knocked down by lightning, one being killed outright. Mr. Cyrus Padleford had one cow killed by the same storm. All insured though, Mr. Sugart informs us in the Hawkeye, of Des Moines.—(October 2, 1878.)

TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U., of Nevada, would call the attention to the Reading Room that has been established in this place, under the auspices of this Union.—(January 2, 1878.)

Gentlemen, we offer you a neat and pleasant room, well warmed and well lighted, with plenty of good reading to while the hours away.

And to them who are verging into manhood, we extend a cordial invitation. Boys we gladly welcome you to our Reading Room, and trust you will there gain much information and knowledge that will be of use to you *now* and in the coming years.

The following is a partial list of the papers and Magazines to be found at this place for the amusement, entertainment and instruction of those who avail themselves of its benefit :

Harper's Weekly; New York Observer; Pomeroy's Democrat; The Witness; Frank Leslie's Illustrated; Our Union; Daily Inter-Ocean; Christian at Work; The Living Issue; Scribner's Monthly. etc., etc.

MRS. E. B. POTTER,
Sec. of W. C. T. U.

JUDGE McFARLAND AND THE HORSE RACES.

In 1854 or '55 there was an election being held in a hut of some kind, situated near where the old "Tan Yard" was afterwards located—near where the Jones Bechtel house is situated. Well, while voting in full glee was going on, news came to the judges

and clerks of the election, that in a few minutes a horse race would take place, probably near where the railroad depot now is in Nevada. Well, these said officers of the ballot-box concluded to adjourn to see the races, taking the ballot-box with them. After the races were over they returned to the hut and renewed the voting conflict. But by this adjournment they learned that "one horse did not run as fast as the other."

H. C. French, Esq., of our county, probably the only surviving officer now of that occasion, can tell you more.

About these times, (1855), C. J. McFarland, Judge of the Court then for Story County, is said to have had the happy faculty of impressing men into the service to get the drinks, as he termed it, which was usually as follows: "He would select his man, always a liberal hearted farmer, and have an attorney make a motion for his admission to practice as an attorney of the Courts. The Judge would appoint a committee to examine the applicant. The qualifications were to furnish the whisky. When that was done the committee would report favorably, and the party would be sworn in as an attorney of the Court. But if he refused, (to furnish whisky,) he would be reprimanded by the Judge for contempt of Court. In this way, Wm. H. James, Samuel Davidson, Eli H. French, Franklin Thompson and S. P. O'Brien, all farmers of medium capacity, were admitted to practice as attorneys of the Court, none of whom ever attempted to practice. During Court the Judge would stealthily, at times, slip down from his seat and make a visit to his whisky bottle which was hidden outside the Court House. Sometimes he would engage, with the outsiders, in a scuffle, or in jumping, while a trial was going on inside. On one occasion, or more than one, he had to be sent for by some of the attorneys who were much excited in their case. The Judge went in and boisterously called out; "What's up? What's wanting?" After getting things quieted down a little—the Judge and attorneys—he would take, from a side pocket, a flask of whisky and drink, and invite others to drink, after which they would proceed to business.

"In 1856, Judge McFarland, in charging the Grand Jury, in Marion County, Iowa, is reported to have said: 'This Maine Liquor Law, fanatics made it, and some people think it unconstitutional, but that is none of your business. It is your business to indict all persons who sell liquor. There is plenty of liquor sold in this town. If you want to know where it is sold, wait until Court adjourns and watch the bystanders and see where the Judge goes.'"

September 20, 1878.—"During the month of August there were shipped from the station, (Nevada,) sixty cars of grain; seven cars of live stock; nine cars of other goods, and 73,499 lbs. of other freight. Total charges on freight shipped \$4,490.61. During the same time there were received thirty-three cars of lumber and sixteen cars and 222,114 lbs. of other freight. Total charges on

freight received \$2,465.61. There were also 949 tickets sold for \$827.31."

1878.—Railroad business at this station, (Nevada,) for the month of September was as follows:

Received.—Lumber, thirty-three cars, charges \$940.12; Other freight, twenty-two cars, charges \$431.59; Merchandise, 435,055 lbs. charges, \$1,028.8. Total—\$2,400.51.

Forwarded.—Grain, fifty-nine cars, charges \$3,074.93; Stock, nineteen cars, charges \$1,139.98; Other freights, thirteen cars, charges \$278.93; Merchandise, 104,585 lbs., charges \$547.76; Tickets sold \$1,036.79; Total \$5,078.37; Total business, \$8,478.90.

September 20, 1878.—"John Nass, aged fifty, a shoemaker, of Story County, was brought before the insane committee Tuesday, who heard the case and pronounced him insane and ordered him conveyed to the Asylum at Independence, whither he was taken by Deputy Sheriff Tyler. He is impressed with the idea that he is doomed to endless punishment, and his mind is hopelessly gone,"

October 2, 1878.—"Messrs. Dutton & Son have just had shipped to their bank, to accommodate the business wants of the community, \$1,000 legal tender silver dollars. They paid for them \$1,000 in currency, besides paying three or four dollars expressage to get them here. Mr. Dutton told us in speaking of this shipment, that they paid in about a year over sixty dollars expressage on small change, silver dimes, quarters, halves, dollars, &c., besides paying full face value of the money which they had shipped to this town to accommodate the business wants of this community."

December 20, 1878.—"Six cars of hogs and cattle were shipped from this station to Chicago last Saturday."

December 20, 1878.—"W. H. Mead has now a force of twenty men employed in his poultry packing establishment. The poultry is dry picked, entrails drawn, head taken off, then after cooled, packed in barrels and boxes and shipped to Boston. Mr Meads' father is one of the largest commission dealers in that city, and is the owner of a large refrigerator there. He handles all of W. H.'s poultry, and if the market is not good when the consignments arrive, he places them in his refrigerator and holds them until the market advances. Hence W. H. has the inside track."

January 12, 1881.—"On Thursday evening of last week, a small portion of the friends of Capt. I. L. Smith, made a raid on him in the Clerk's office, for the purpose of a thorough examination of his official bond and properly inaugerating him upon his third term. The meeting was called to order by Supervisor R. W. Ballard, and upon motion of Supervisor Ersland the matter of approving his official bond was opened for discussion. Mr. F. D. Thompson thought his bond should not be approved, for on or about December twenty-sixth, after the fire had gone out in his stove, he put

red tissue paper behind the isinglass intending to defraud the public with the idea that the stove still contained fire and gave forth warmth. Mr. Irwin opposed the approval of his bond because he hung a thermometer up in his office against the chimney where it marked ninety-four degrees, whereas the real temperature was not over sixty degrees. Other charges were made equally grave and damaging to his reputation, especially one by Dr. Farrer, to all of which the Captain plead guilty, but for the purpose of eliciting a favorable verdict from the crowd, took all hands down to Welton's restaurant and set up the oysters, whereupon his bond was pronounced good and sufficient for two years to come. The oysters pulled him through."

April 20, 1881.—"Mr. John Reeve, near Colo, the other day, sold a bunch of steers, 18 in the lot, for \$4.60 per 100 lbs., that averaged in weight 1,340 lbs. At these figures the cattle netted him the snug little sum of \$1,109.52 cents. They were pronounced an extra fine lot of cattle for their age, and brought the top figures of the market."

April 20, 1881.—"RAILROAD.—Nevada proposes to have a Narrow Gauge Wabash plug as well as all the other towns along the Northwestern, and consequently held a railroad meeting last Wednesday evening to take the subject under consideration. After giving railroad matters generally a pretty thorough discussion, a general railroad committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. T. C. McCall, Jas. Hawthorn, J. F. Gillespie, J. R. Hays, and W. K. Boardman."

May 13, 1881.—"Mr. D. F. Shope, of Iowa Center, shipped two car loads of cattle of his own raising last Tuesday. They were a fine lot of cattle."

July 1, 1881.—"Mr. A. M. Norris shipped several cars of cattle from Colo during the past few days, some of which are claimed to be ahead of any shipped this season from that locality. He is shipping largely and appears to be making a good thing, which we trust is the case. The amount of stock shipped by him each year is large, and by thus raising, buying and shipping, he is doing a good thing for himself and neighbors."

July 1, 1881.—"The railroad tax in Nevada Township carried with a round majority. The vote stood 222 for and 66 against."

May, 1882.—"Robert Hannum has at last concluded to remove his flouring mill to Odebolt, in fact he has already commenced taking down the machinery and shipping it there. We hope his new location will prove as profitable as he anticipates it will be."

"FRIENDSHIP.—In the forenoon of life a man has an idea that it would take a mighty big church to hold his friends, if they

should all be drawn to the same sanctuary at the same time. But ere the dentist put in his second set of teeth he has about come to the conclusion that one of the short pews near the stove would not be crowded if they should all sit down to warm their feet."

October 27, 1880.—A serious accident occurred in Lincoln Township last week, resulting in the death of a young man by the name of Young. A railroad meeting had been held at the Wickham school house, and in going home several parties on horseback engaged in racing, the horse that Mr. Young was riding throwing and injuring him so that he died in a few days afterwards."

KILLED BY THE CARS.

Mr. George Wingert, a brother of Mr. A. F. Wingert, of Milford Township, was killed instantly by the cars at Glidden, about two weeks ago. He was a brakeman on Conductor W. M. Gallup's train, and was in the act of coupling cars, when his head was caught by a projecting piece of timber on one of the cars and crushed. He fell on the track and three cars passed over his body. His remains were brought to this place and taken in charge by his brother who conveyed them to Franklin Grove, Ill., for burial. He had only been on the train for a short time, but was considered a good and trusty employe, as he had a considerable experience years before in railroading in Illinois.—Sept. 21, 1881.

FARMERS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to call published, quite a number of the farmers of Story County met at the Court House on last Saturday and organized a Protective Association. The object is to aid the State Association in fighting the barbed wire monopoly, and other matters of like interest.

C. P. McCord was elected President, A. M. Norris, Vice President, Col. John Scott, Secretary, and E. F. Farington, Treasurer—Sept. 21, 1881.

There will be a meeting at the Fair grounds on the last day of the fair at 11 o'clock.

December 28, 1881.—"Work on the C. M. & St. P. railroad is crowding along very fast, the rails are laid to Indian Creek, and the surfacers are only a few miles behind finishing the track. Freight-ing to a limited extent will commence in a few days."

December 28, 1881.—"We had a case of mysterious shooting near the county line last week, Mr. L. Rhinesmidt was preparing to retire about 9 p. m. when some unknown person fired a shot through the window, the ball taking effect in the breast, shattering a rib and glanced around the body and was cut out of his back. The doctors consider it a dangerous wound. No clue to the assassin."

AUNT DINAH'S HYMN.

[*Augusta Chronicle.*]

De sinner see de mote in de Christian eye,
He can't see the beam in he own ;
He had better go home and keep he house clean,
An' let God's chillen alone.

I'm gwine home to glory,
Gwine to de shinin' town,
Gwine to tell my story,
An' wear the golden crown.

De sinner find fault wid he knows not what,
Can't put nuttin' better in de place ;
Better go er seekin' on de solitary path,
An' git aboard de old ship o' Grace,
For de lightnin' it am flashin',
The thunder loud do roll,
De mitey wave am dashin',
Oh, sinner, save your soul !

De sinners stumble on in er great big crowd,
Er gropin' wid de halt an' de blind,
Dey makes a heap of noise to keep their spirits up,
But they're lackin' of de Christian mind.
Don't turn to Satan callin',
But tuk de helpin' hand,
'Twill s'port you in your toilin'
'Long wid the chosen band.

Dey had better keep time to de music of de just.
An' jine in de singin' wid de band,
An' try mitey hard to be among de fust
Dat am pushin' for de promised land,
Whar de holy lamp am burnin',
Whar de saints in glory stand,
To meet de soul returnin'
Home to de happy land.

For de gospel's train am comin' on fast,
Sinner, git er ticket while you kin ;
It's crowded wid de saints, an' will push on past
If you don't hurry up an' git in.
I'm gwine home to glory,
To Canaan's happy land,
I'm gwine to tell my story,
An' wid de blessed stand.

DE LOR OB DE LORD.

[*Independent.*]

In dis wo'ful worl' can't I do as I please ?

Guess not brudder, guess not.

Can't I set right down an' take my ease,

Wid all I can beg an' borrer and seize,

My head on my han's, my han's on my knees ?

Guess not, brudder, guess not.

Won't some rich 'lation take pity on me ?

Guess not, brudder, guess not.

Can't I 'proach de roost whar de fat hens be,

An' do it so sly dat nobody 'll see,

An' den git off wid no dog after me ?

Guess not, brudder, guess not.

Don' you tink dat de lazy man git froo de gate ?

Guess not, brudder, guess not.

Ef he don't hurry up will he be too late ?

An' den won't he hev in anodder state

A second perbation, an' come out at lass

Jes' as good as though he had trabbled fass ?

Guess not, brudder, guess not.

Ef I don't want de debbil to scratch on my grave,

Go on, brudder, go on,

An' holler, "Cum up here, you old jack-a-knave,

I've waited an' waited for you, honey dear ;

Git up outer dar, an' cum along here :

Go on, brudder, go on.

"I'se got a little corner close by de fire—

Ef you ain't warm enuff you can hitch up nigher."

Go on, brudder, go on.

An' I say, "Misser Debbil, I ain't your son ;

You is werry kin' to dig, but you've dug de wrong one.

"I truss in de Lord, an' he is lookin' for me ;

Good-by, Misser Debbil"—do you s'pose dat he

Will erpologize, and let me go free ?

Jess so, brudder, jess so.

An' from dat narrer escape can I fly

Up to Jerusalem in de sky ?

Jess so, brudder, jess so.

Well, den I guess I won't do as I please,

An' I won't res' my han's too much on my knees ;

As nigh as I possible can, I'll do right ;

So I won't be afraid ob de Lord's daylight.

Jess so, brudder, jess so.

FIRST BIG FIRE AT NEVADA.

The fire started in the second story of V. A. Ballou's building on west side of Linn street soon after midnight on the second day of December, 1880. The building where the fire started was occupied at the time by R. G. Nelson as a drug store ; the upper room by Dr. Sheldon, dentist. The fire burnt north to Alderman's hardware building, and south and west to the Opera Hall building. How the fire originated is not surely known, but it had a start. The total loss was estimated, or supposed to be about \$50,000. There was some insurance. The wind was not blowing much at the time, consequently the buildings on the east side of Linn street were saved. The losses were as follows :

D. S. Snyder, shop, \$75.
 James Hawthorn, building, \$125.
 Boyd & Child, meat market, \$1,500.
 Funson & Cook, law office, \$150.
 J. C. Miller, jewelry and residence, \$1,000 ; insured for \$700.
 Jas. Hawthorn, building, \$3,000 ; insured for \$1,500.
 Tobey & Edwards, goods ; insured for \$5,000.
 Stevens & Bro., butter and eggs, \$75.
 S. F. Balliet, law office, \$200.
 J. L. Dana, law office, \$150.
 Zwilling Bros., dry goods and building, \$10,000 ; insured for \$4,000.
 C. H. Balliet, law office, \$150.
 J. R. McDonald, law office, \$150.
 Dr. Schooler, office, \$50.
 Tupper Bros., meat market, \$1,000.
 Otis Briggs, building, \$800.
 M. C. Allen, law office, \$200.
 V. A. Ballou, building, \$1,000.
 R. G. Nelson, drug store, \$3,000 ; insured for \$2,000.
 A. C. Sheldon, dentist, \$1,000.
 Tuffree & Co., daguerrean, \$450 ; insured for \$200.
 Carhart & Statler, building, \$1,000.
 Carhart Bros., groceries, \$2,500 ; insured for \$500.
 Hall of Masons and Odd Fellows, \$1,000.
 C. W. Welton, hotel, \$3,000 ; insured for \$500.
 Joe Davis, barber, \$150.
 McCall & Thompson, office.
 D. J. Vinge.
 Wm. Hansell, jeweler, \$300.
 M. M. Ross, building.
 Mayo & Van Horn, saloon, \$100.
 Alderman & Son, shed, etc., \$200.
 Z. Shugart, office fixtures, \$100.

This entire row made vacant by the fire (except McC. & T.'s corner and west about to the Opera block) is now built up with superb brick buildings, now the best brick row in the county. The cost

of these blocks and others in Nevada can be found on a subsequent page.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—ACTION OF (1881).

On motion it was ordered that the Nevada *Representative* and Ames *Intelligencer* be and is hereby declared to be the official papers of Story County for the ensuing year.

On motion it was ordered that J. G. Weatherby be and is hereby allowed the sum of \$150, said amount to be paid from the poor fund, and to apply on his contract for completion of the county infirmary.

The Auditor was, on motion, authorized to approve the bond of the Steward of the county farm, and also official bonds that may be brought in hereafter.

Salaries for the various officers for the year 1881, were on motion fixed as follow:

County Treasurer.....	\$1,500.00
Deputy Treasurer.....	550.00
Auditor.....	1,200.00
Deputy Auditor.....	550.00
Sheriff's fees and.....	200.00
Clerk.....	1,300.00
Deputy Clerk.....	100.00
County Superintendent, per diem and.....	200.00
Recorder, the fees provided by law.	

FARMER'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the farmers of Story County held at the Court House in Nevada, September 17, 1881, it was agreed to organize a Farmer's Protective Association subject to the constitution and by-laws of the State Association of Iowa. C. P. McCord was chosen Chairman and A. M. Norris Secretary.—(September 23, 1881.)

The following names were enrolled as members of said association:

Col. John Scott, Nevada.
 C. P. McCord, Iowa Center.
 S. I. Shearer, Collins Center.
 Oliver Stevenson, Nevada.
 A. M. Norris, Colo.
 A. Hale, Collins Center.
 E. F. Farrington, Collins Center.
 B. R. Shinkles, Collins Center.
 R. J. Barber, Nevada.
 Stephen Turkington, Nevada.
 O. G. Ashford, Nevada.
 A. S. McCord, Iowa Center.
 J. W. McCord, Iowa Center.
 John Cook, Nevada.
 Sol Young, Nevada.
 E. W. Shearer, Edenville.

On motion proceeded to election of officers, resulting as follows: C. P. McCord, President; Col. John Scott, Secretary; A. M. Norris, Vice President and E. F. Farrington, Treasurer for the year ending June first, 1882, or until their successors are elected and qualified. Adjourned to meet at Fair Ground, Thursday of the fair at 11 A. M.

C. P. McCORD, Chairman.

A. M. NORRIS, Secretary.

RE-UNION OF THE THIRTY-SECOND IOWA.

The re-union of the 32d Iowa Infantry, Col. Scott's old regiment, at Iowa Falls, about two weeks ago, was an extremely enjoyable affair to the survivors of that veteran regiment, and one that will long be remembered. Of the thousand that the regiment was supposed to have contained when the boys first put on the blue, one hundred and forty was all that could be got together sixteen years after the close of the war. From this county were Col. Scott, T. C. McCall, Geo. Child and A. O. Hall, and all united in giving great credit to those who managed the arrangement and received the veterans as they arrived from different parts of the State. One hundred and forty soldiers requiring one hundred and forty long and hearty hand shakes for each one, a co-temporary estimates, was equal to about 6,000,000 shakes, and the Story County representatives rub their shoulders and say they think the shakes are not over estimated. *The* feature of the re-union was a neat and patriotic address by Miss Clara M. Byam, of Hopkinton, daughter of Surgeon Byam, of the Regiment. She was afterwards unanimously chosen the daughter of the Regiment.—(September 14, 1881.)

RE-UNION.

Remember, all the soldiers of Story County, of whatever regiment they may have been members, or from whatever State enlisted, will meet in a re-union at Ames, on Friday and Saturday next. All Mexican soldiers as well as those of the Rebellion are also invited, and we presume if there are any of the war of 1812 in the county, they are especially invited.—(September 14, 1881.)

FIRE IN AMES.

This afternoon, just as we were going to press, the news was telephoned from Ames that the drug store of Ed. Barstow was on fire and the fire beyond control. As that was in the central part of town the fire company was called out and started for their assistance. But before a train could be procured, better news came down and our fire boys returned. The drug store was wholly consumed, the hardware store next to it was partly destroyed and then the fire was extinguished. It must have taken excellent organization and hard work. We have not learned the amount of the losses.—(January 25, 1882.)

FIRE.

Nevada's second scorching.

Another block in ashes.

Eleven buildings in the business part of town wiped out.

Loss \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Insurance \$5,500 to \$6,000.

This morning, a little before three o'clock, the alarm of fire was sounded, and the people were speedily on hand to save what they could, and witness another conflagration. The fire was first discovered by Mr. Goldsberry and family, who were living up stairs in the building adjoining the express office. Mr. Goldsberry woke up through the effects of smoke, and finding his feet getting unusually warm, to discover that the whole corner of the building he was in and the drug store building adjoining, were all ablaze. His son, Carl Goldsberry, saw the fire about the same time and commenced giving the alarm. The fire was so far advanced that the family only had time to save themselves, without even getting sufficient clothes together to dress. In their milliner and dress-making shop below, one show case was carried out and that was all that was saved. Their total loss was not less than \$2,500 with only \$700 insurance.

The drug store stock owned by Mr. Nelson was wholly lost, but was insured to the extent of \$2,000. Total loss about \$2,500.

The two buildings were owned by Mr. S. J. Mills and valued by him at \$3,500. Insured for \$1,000.

The next building north was McCall & Thompson's office, worth perhaps \$500, and we believe was not insured. The law books and furniture were got out.

Next north was Mr. D. F. Whipple's grocery. The stock was got out, all but the safe, but Mr. Whipple estimates his loss on building and stock at \$4,500, with \$2,500 insurance.

The furniture building next was owned by Mr. M. L. Borgen and valued at \$1,500. No insurance. The stock of furniture was owned by D. D. Briggs, but all in the lower part and in the front room in the upper part was got out, though a good deal damaged in moving. Loss and damage estimated at \$1,000. Insured at \$1,000.

Mr. Highland's shoe shop, loss estimated at \$100.

Mr. C. Leonard's saloon next. Building owned by Otis Briggs, valued at \$1,000, no insurance. Everything moved out.

Next, Mrs. Coggshall milliner and dress-making shop. Goods all moved out. Building owned by Otis Briggs, valued at \$300.

Next building owned by Otis Briggs, valued at \$200, and occupied by D. D. Briggs with furniture. No insurance on building.

Carhart Bro., came next but succeeded in removing all their stock of groceries. Building owned by Otis Briggs and valued at \$800.

Dress-making shop of Mrs. M. A. Green next, stock all removed. Building owned by Otis Briggs, valued at \$400.

This completes the list of buildings, eleven in all, not very large in size, but all within the fire limits and cannot be replaced except with brick. It swept the whole block on our main street except two on the corner owned by W. S. Waldron, and M. L. Borgen's brick manufacturing shop. The side of Mr. Waldron's next to the fire and only about twenty feet from it, was veneered with a four inch brick wall. By the aid of that and keeping the roofs wet these were saved, although the roof of one was several times on fire. The occupants, Mrs. Burgess, with millinery and dress making, Mr. Dayton, with jewelry, clocks, &c., &c., and Mr. Erickson, with tailoring, moved nearly everything out of the buildings, causing considerable damage, but no great loss other than that.

Messrs. Otis Briggs, Goldsberry, S. J. Mills and D. F. Whipple are the heaviest actual losers. The loss to others was the result of moving stock, and in breakage.

This is Mr. Nelson's, Carhart Bros. and McCall & Thompson's second burning out in little over a year.

Carhart Bros have rented the old post-office building of Mr. Beatty and moved their stock into it.

Mr. Whipple moved his stock into the building just south of the Presbyterian church.

D. D. Briggs takes Otis Briggs old drug store building, next to Mr. Ringheim's.

The express office, which Mr. Mills kept in his building with Mr. Nelson's drug store, experienced some loss, but as he happened to have the books home with him for the purpose of making monthly settlement, it was not great.

The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but the best judgment seem to indicate that it was the result of a defective chimney in Mr. Mill's express building. If not that, it must have been set on fire, but as yet no one knows of any cause for incendiarism.

The whole west side of the street of the business part of town, excepting Alderman's and Waldron's buildings, have now been burned in a little over a year.

Where will it strike next?

Railroad engineer McCormick on a freight train going west stopped his train on the track and whistled until he aroused all of the north side of town.

Mr. R. G. Nelson, we understand, will probably not open out again in town but return to Eddyville.

The fire company was out, but for want of water were unable to stop the fire's progress till the block had been consumed.

The express office will be at the depot till Superintendent W. J. Hancock arrives and re-locates it.

Among the incidents may be mentioned that of Henry Armstrong getting a small piece cut off of the end of his thumb.

In recapitulating, the various losses may be put as follows, besides the damage in moving:

	<i>Total loss.</i>	<i>Insured</i>
Goldsberry.....	\$2,500.00	\$ 700.00
Mills.....	3,500.00	1,000.00
McCall & Thompson.....	500.00	
Whipple.....	4,500.00	2,500.00
Borgen.....	1,500.00	
D. D. Briggs.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Highland.....	100.00	
Otis Briggs.....	2,700.00	
	\$17,300.00	\$5,200.00

(January 25, 1882.)

MAIL AWARDS.

No. 27,432, asks for bids to carry the mail between Nevada and Maxwell, thirteen miles, three times a week and back, leaving Maxwell, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Nevada on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Bond required with bid, \$400. Proposals will be received at the contract office until January 3, 1883, and decision to be rendered March third, award by May nineteenth and service to commence in July.

The above mail ceased to be carried January 1, 1887, any further than from Maxwell to Iowa Center and back three times a week; but about July 1, 1887, it will be carried through, as at first, from Maxwell to Nevada three times a week and back.—(November 17, 1882.)

THE AGES OF THE PRESIDENTS.

The occurrence of President Arthur's birthday, last Friday, suggests a glance at the ages of the other twenty Presidents. Death has made four Presidents, John Tyler, in 1841, when he was fifty-one; Millard Fillmore, in 1850, when he was fifty; Andrew Johnson, in 1865, when he was fifty-seven and Chester A. Arthur in 1881, when he was fifty-one. Of the four Presidents who have died in office, Garfield was the youngest when inaugurated, being but fifty; Harrison died a month after his inauguration in 1841, at sixty-eight; General Taylor sixteen months after his inauguration in 1849, at sixty-six; and Lincoln four years and a little more than a month after his first inauguration in 1861, at fifty-six. It is interesting to notice that while Lincoln and Garfield died tragic deaths, President Harrison's death was the result of a cold he caught while going to market, and General Taylor's the result of eating cherries and drinking cold milk, after setting in the hot sun an hour during the Fourth of July exercises at the Washington monument.

Washington was fifty-eight when first inaugurated in this city, ninety-three years ago; John Adams, the first college-bred President, was sixty-one when inaugurated; Thomas Jefferson, who was

educated at the College of William and Mary and in range of knowledge is thought to compare favorably with Burke, was fifty-eight; James Madison, a graduate of Princeton, was fifty-eight; James Monroe, who left the College of William and Mary to join the Revolutionary army, was fifty-nine; John Quincy Adams, who, like John Adams, was a Harvard graduate, was fifty-eight; Andrew Jackson was sixty-two; Martin Van Buren was fifty-five; James K. Polk, who graduated at the University of North Carolina, was fifty; Franklin Pierce, who graduated at Bowdoin College, was forty-nine; James Buchanan, a graduate of Dickinson College, was sixty-six; General Grant, the only man West Point has trained for the White House, was forty-seven and Rutherford B. Hayes, was fifty-five. Thirteen of the Presidents, including Garfield, a graduate of Williams College, and Arthur, who graduated at Union College in 1848, have been college-bred men, but they reached the goal of their ambition no earlier in life than the Presidents whose educational advantages were more limited. President Harrison graduated at Hampden Sidney College, and President Tyler at the College of William and Mary.

General Grant was the youngest of the Presidents at the time of inauguration, although he is now about six months older than ex-President Hayes, and eight and a half older than President Arthur. If he lives as long as the elder Adams, he has almost thirty years before him. Five Presidents have lived more than eighty years, John Adams dying at ninety; Jefferson at eighty-three; Madison at eighty-five; John Q. Adams at eighty-one and Martin Van Buren at eighty. Polk is the only President who died a natural death at less than sixty years of age, reaching but fifty-four. Lincoln was cut off at fifty-six and Garfield at fifty-one. The former would be but seventy-three were he now living. It is evident that the office of Chief Executive is not unfavorable to longevity.—*New York Mail and Express*. (1882.)

Sheriff Banks took Willie Richardson, of this city, to the Eldora Reform School, Monday. He reports the new building a fine one and the whole institution, now under the care of Superintendent Mills, in first-class order.—(November 29, 1882.)

The following named persons have been elected to attend, as delegates, to the Woman's Suffrage Society, to be held in Des Moines this week, Thursday: J. B. Fenn, N. G. Hambleton, M. J. Bixby, H. J. Robinson, Mrs. H. F. Murphy and Mrs. K. Child.—(November 22, 1882.)

T. F. Talbot, the gentleman chosen to distribute the fund collected for cyclone sufferers, visited Mount Pleasant last week. Here is what the *Free Press* has to say on the subject:

"The amount disbursed in October was \$6,514.84, making the whole amount distributed in Henry County \$7,284.84, being within a trifle of one quarter of the whole State fund contributed, which was a little less than \$30,000. Of this amount Poweshiek County,

in which is located Brooklyn and Malcom, has received \$12,415.37, Iowa County, \$735, Clay County, \$1,040, O'Brien, \$875, Sioux, \$150, Story, \$4,005, Boone, \$1,215, Marshall, \$100, Humboldt, \$200, and Mitchell, \$1,320. (Damages for an October storm,) Green County \$300 and Henry \$7,884.84.—1882.

George W. Hemstock, who some time since received \$500 from the cyclone fund in the hands of Governor Sherman, has just received \$700 additional from the same source. Mr. Hemstock was one of the greatest sufferers by last summer's tornadoes, and the aid is worthily bestowed.—(November 29, 1882.)

Colonel Scott has accepted an invitation to give an address before the State Short Horn Breeder's Association, of Michigan, at Lansing, December 21, 1882.

Colonel Scott left Monday for Atlantic to be early on the ground for the meeting of the Stock Breeder's Association, which met in that city Tuesday evening, and of which the Colonel is president.—(December 13, 1882.)

A self-helpful little five year old, in trying to light a lamp in his bedroom, in the City Hotel, at Story City, Thanksgiving morning, set fire to the papers and other combustibles in the room. The timely arrival of assistance saved the child's life and prevented a conflagration.—(December 13, 1882.)

The extreme cold weather of last Wednesday and Thursday succeeded in bursting about five hundred feet of the steam heating apparatus at the school building. In consequence of this state of things the schools have been adjourned until the second day of January, 1883, when it is thought the apparatus will be in running order again.—(December, 1882.)

Nevada is not the only place in which the steam heating apparatus of the school building was frozen up during the cold snap. Webster City and Ames, we understand, are in about the same fix.—(December 13, 1882.)

Torkel Henryson, of Story City, expects to build a fish pond in connection with his fine artesian well. Colonel Scott has furnished the plans and takes a lively interest in the enterprise.—(December, 1882.)

The Edenville band, assisted by Miss Florence Dana, of this City, rendered the operetta, Olivet, for the entertainment of the Edenvillians, Friday and Saturday evenings; and thereby replenished its treasury to the amount of fifty dollars.—(December 20, 1882.)

E. D. Fenn has taken preliminary steps to bring suit to recover damages for injuries received at Des Moines last spring. There is some prospect that the city will settle without further proceedings.—(December 20, 1882.)

The Davenport liquor case involving the validity of the prohibitory amendment was argued before the Supreme Court at Des Moines last week, beginning on Tuesday and ending on Friday. The arguments against the amendment were made by J. C. Bills and Judge Wright; and for it, by Attorney General McPherson and J. A. Harvey. The Court having adjourned, its decision will not be rendered until after its re-assembling, January 16th.—(December 20, 1882.)

IN MEMORY OF LEONA C. THATCHER.

No longer pillowed on my bosom,
Rests Leona's darling head;
The angels softly came and took her,
And she's numbered with the dead.
My heart cries out for thee, Leona;
Let me fold thee to my breast,
As my tears for joy are falling
On my darling's quiet rest.

While softly pillowed on my bosom
Rests Leona's little head,
I start and wake; 'tis but a vision,
For Leona now is dead.
Yet brightest sunbeams seem to linger
All around that hallowed spot,
Where grim death with icy finger
Closed the eyes that see them not.

The grass will soon grow green above her,
Where she lies in silent sleep,
And the birds their song will warble,
While the flowers their vigils keep.
The clouds will oft drop tears of sadness,
When by zephyrs they are borne
O'er the grave where sleeps Leona,
Whose bright sun went down at morn.

While we grieve for dear Leona
Standing on time's fearful shore,
Life's sad waves to us keep singing,
"She is gone forevermore."
Shall we meet her on that morning,
When we wake from our last sleep?
Is that day for us now dawning
When we shall no longer weep?

MRS. R. M. BECKNER.

Palmer, Kansas, November 25, 1882.

Lockwood & Son shipped three cars of cattle, and a car of hogs on Monday.—(December, 1882.)

Nevada, Iowa, 1883.—A letter, to be found in this issue, from our old and respected citizen, W. G. Allen, contains suggestions which are entitled to candid consideration. There is no doubt a general desire among the voters of the county to know the position of the respective legislative candidates on the prohibition question; and to give or withhold their support according as such position shall be satisfactory or otherwise. In view of this fact, it might be well for the several candidates for legislative honors, in either House, to gratify this desire by stating, in this or some other county paper, their proposed solution of the prohibition problem.

George H. Wright, a prominent practical farmer, and one of the trustees of the State Agricultural College, has devoted considerable time and money to the raising of black walnut timber, and he is decidedly in favor of it. He has sold 1,000,000 young trees to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, to be set out along that road. He says the trees will begin to pay in six or eight years, and will do well on the high or average prairie. Plant five or six feet apart, and in five years it will be necessary to cut out some, and in eight years they will be large enough for fence posts; in ten years would be eighteen to twenty inches in diameter. The first cutting would pay all the cost of cultivation.—(December, 1882.)

THE FIRST CONGRESS.

Some antiquarian has dug up these figures as the pay received by the first Congress: "The Continental Congress met on the 16th of May, 1775; the number of members was sixty-four. At this time a member appeared from St. John's Parish, Georgia, and afterward the colony of Georgia sent an entire delegation. Each colony paid its own delegation. New Hampshire allowed to each all expenses, a servant, two horses, and a guinea a day; Massachusetts, expenses and \$3 a day; Rhode Island and Maryland, forty shillings a day and expenses; Virginia, a half Johannes per day; North Carolina, £50 per annum; South Carolina, £300 per annum; Georgia, £100 per month while in session."—(August 16, 1882.)

QUARTERLY CONVENTION.

The first quarterly convention of the Story County S. S. Association will be held at Zearing, Sunday, August 20, 1882.

All persons interested in Sunday school work are cordially invited to attend and participate in the exercises of the meeting.

S. S. PAXTON, Pres't Co. Association.

August 16, 1882.

The family dog ran under the barn at Moscow, Iowa. A boy threw a lighted cracker after him to scare him out. The dog's gone—so is the barn.—(August 25, 1882.)

ELEVENTH DISTRICT SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Eleventh Sunday School District of Iowa, comprising the counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Green, Hamilton, Story and Webster, will hold its first convention in the M. E. church at Ogden, commencing Tuesday evening, October 24, 1882, and closing Thursday evening the 29th.

A program second to none in point of interest, is being arranged, comprising names of some of our best district workers, and two or more from other districts. To those who have never attended one of these conventions, especially a Sunday-school teacher, we wish to say that the methods presented and knowledge gained at these meetings will be of incalculable help to you in your future work. We wish each of our 110 townships represented, and recommend there be two delegates chosen by each township convention held before October 15. Programs will be in the hands of all township secretaries whose townships are organized, by September 30th.

The good people of Ogden will welcome and entertain all who attend to the mutual profit of all interested.

All delegates will return at the usual reduced rates on railroads.

C. A. CRAWFORD, Pres't, Boone.

MRS. S. A. ERICKSON, Sec'y, Grand Junction.

August 16, 1882.

FUEL AND TIMBER—SHELTER AND SHADE.

The past winter has been such as to set every thinking man at work to devise ways and means for the better care of his stock, as well as comfort for the family, especially those having chores to do. We can get some idea of the advantages of a grove when passing over the country. How soon we notice the difference when we pass from an open prairie to a shelter of timber. Then as a measure of self-defense and protection in the near future, every farmer should plant a belt of timber about his dwellings, barns, and sheds, in proportion to the size of his farm and amount of stock kept. He should also plant for fuel and posts. Who can calculate the amount of suffering in many parts of our country on account of the scarcity and high price of coal? Who can calculate the loss and suffering of stock for want of shelter—say nothing about the extra feed necessary to sustain life? Who can tell when another winter like this will be ours to endure? Then plant groves—build sheds—build barns, save your straw, cut up corn—in 1881.—(Iowa City Republican.)

BE HONORABLE.

Boys and young men sometimes start out in life with the idea that one's success depends on sharpness and chicanery. They imagine if a man is able always to "get the best of a bargain," no matter by what deceit and meanness he carries his point, that his prosperity is assured. This is a great mistake. Enduring pros-

perity cannot be founded on cunning and dishonesty. The tricky and deceitful man is sure to fall a victim, sooner or later, to the influences which are forever working against him. His house is built upon the sand, and its foundation will be certain to give way. Young people cannot give these truths too much weight. The future of that young man is safe who eschews every shape of double dealing, and lays the foundation of his career in the enduring principles of everlasting truth.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—NOVEMBER SESSION, 1882.

The poor farm and Infirmary was awarded to Jacob S. Horst, at a salary of \$1,000.

A list of twenty-three school-fund mortgages made by the auditor were approved.

The auditor was instructed to erect an addition to the jail, 10x12 feet, one story high, and otherwise repair it, and a sum sufficient to pay the bill was authorized.

The auditor was instructed to issue warrants as allowed, etc.

SOLDIERS RE-UNION.

On Friday afternoon last the old soldiers of Story County met on the fair grounds, at Nevada, for their annual re-union. The program was carried out with the usual success and the night wore away as has been the case heretofore. The program of Saturday was also carried out. The number present at one time on Saturday is estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500 persons. The roll shows 226 enrolled.

Cambridge was selected as the place for the next annual re-union, and the time the third Friday and Saturday of August, 1883.

The officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: Colonel, A. P. King; lieutenant colonel, Richard May; major, John O'Neil; adjutant, J. M. Brown; quartermaster, — Wayne; chaplain, Rev. E. R. Mills; quartermaster sergeant, H. J. Hamlin; sergeant-major, P. H. Ream; surgeon, Dr. A. Patton; drum-major, — Doty; fife-major, A. O. Hall.

The assemblage was addressed as per announcement by Governor Sherman, in well chosen language, and by other gentlemen.

Among the things that caused a ripple was the introduction of Mr. French, a soldier of the war of 1812-'15, who made a few remarks and was received with three cheers and a tiger.

The crowd dispersed in good shape on Saturday evening, and will look forward to the annual meeting next year with anticipations of another good time, at the chosen place of rendezvous. —(April 25, 1882.)

A NEW COUNTY MAP.

Messrs. Warner & Foote, of Minneapolis, Minn., well known county map surveyors and publishers, propose to issue a new map

of our county. There is hardly a county, outside of Story, in the state of Iowa, but that has had a map. The question is, shall we secure one for our homes? In order to do this it will take the united support of our citizens. Let us see to it so far as we can that this company receive the encouragement necessary to complete this work. Messrs. Warner & Foote some months ago commenced the survey of our county with the view of publishing a complete farm map. Besides their own work they have secured of W. G. Allen all the information he had collected. They have shown us a sample of their work in the shape of township plats of several townships in our county compiled from their actual surveys, which are by far the finest plats we have ever seen. The firm comes to our county with the best of recommendations from other counties where they have published similar works and they have that reputation to sustain. In view of this fact the people of Story County may rest assured that in the course of a year, when this map is published and put before them, they will have the pleasure of examining one of the finest maps ever published in any county, and one that will do justice alike to the county and to the company.—(November 29, 1882.)

The supreme court of the United States by a vote of five to four has restored the Arlington estate to the heirs of Robert E. Lee. The estate was confiscated during the war and used as a national cemetery for Union soldiers, and for other national purposes. This case as a precedent will doubtless be followed in due time by an endless troop of other rebel claims.—(December, 1882.)

STORY COUNTY IMPROVEMENTS—JANUARY 10, 1883.

With the assistance of the gentlemen in the several townships who have kindly aided us, we are able to make the following summary of the building improvements made in the county during the year just closed.

The improvements in Lincoln foot up nearly \$14,000; nearly \$2,500 of this amount has been expended in the township at large, the balance in Zearing. The record is a good one. We hope to publish soon an itemized account of these improvements in Lincoln and some other outlying townships.

The buildings of various kinds in Warren foot up \$5,000 or more. To this record we are able to add the interesting items that 350 acres of pasturage have been made at a cost of \$1,000, that nearly the whole township is under cultivation, and that during the last ten years its population has increased from 75 to 900.

We have received no estimate from Howard; but are quite certain that improvements therein have been made to some considerable extent. We hope for a reliable summary by next week.

Our estimates of improvements in Lafayette are not as full as we would like, still we are able to note for Story City a \$5,000 school house, the fine depot and stock yards of the I. C. & N. W

R'y, the rebuilt and enlarged American House, and two fine dwellings by Messrs. Eshe and Larson. In the farming community large and commodious barns have been built by Jens Flatibo, J. W. Palmer and James Leedwig.

The total improvements in Franklin foot up \$15,000; one-half of this amount was expended in Gilbert Station. Of the whole expenditure nearly two-thirds were put into town and country residences. This fact indicates a prosperous community.

The building improvements in Milford, so far as we have been able to ascertain, are a \$2,000 barn by Ole Christian, and additions to dwellings amounting to \$1,000. These figures will no doubt be much enlarged by a supplemental estimate.

We have not been able to get returns from Richland, but look for an estimate next week.

The building improvements in Sherman consist of two houses and several barns, and some additions to houses and barns, and amount in all to about \$5,000.

The 1882 improvements in Washington, including the buildings in Ames and on the college grounds foot up at least \$50,000. This outlay speaks well for the Washingtonians.

Grant puts \$13,500 into a good class of buildings, six of which cost about \$1,000 each. A \$900 school-house is numbered among them. One building cost \$3,000.

The building improvements of Nevada, city and township, including the city hall, addition to the school building and the new blocks of Boardman Bros., and of White & Bamberger will not foot up much less, if any, than \$40,000. This record, made so soon after the extended improvements in the wake of the fire of 1880, and which in reality were not completed until the present year, is one with which our city and township may well be gratified.

New Albany has sent in no estimate. We hope to get a report in time for our next issue.

The building operations in Palestine during the year have not been extensive, only one new house being reported. There are doubtless other improvements not noted. It will be safe to value the whole at one or two thousand dollars.

The building improvements of Union township have been quite marked, especially in the line of business houses. By including the improvements which were begun during the last two or three months of 1881 with those wholly belonging to the present year. The total expenditures amount to about \$75,000. Of this amount \$65,000 have been put into business houses, an elevator and the railroad buildings. The other \$10,000 has been appropriated to the erection of new residences or the repairing of old ones. This is a noble record, especially in view of the fact that the said improvements are confined almost wholly to the town of Cambridge. The township improvements would probably swell the amount to \$80,000.



From Indian Creek we have a close estimate on the building improvements in Maxwell. And as the town is really less than a year old, the improvements comprehend its entire growth. The figures are 53,000. If to these figures are added the probable cost of the railroad buildings, tile works, and the various minor improvements of the township at large, the total will not fall much, if any, below \$75,000. These are figures that show commendable enterprise.

The building improvements in Collins township foot up about \$37,000. Though a goodly share of this expenditure has been in the town of Collins, still a larger part than usual seems to have been in the township at large. Evidently the towns and townships on the line of the Milwaukee have had a regular building boom during the year.

The building improvements of the whole county during the year can be safely estimated at \$375,000, and fuller returns may raise the figures to \$400,000. This is an indication of prosperity in which we can all rejoice.

NEVADA FOUNDRY.

The foundry of A. Hague is not a very pretentious establishment, and we presume there are not twenty men in the town or county who have any just comprehension of the amount and superior quality of work that is being wrought therein. And yet this unpretending iron manufacturing institution, in addition to the usual range of foundry business is turning out in certain special lines, work that is attracting more than state wide attention. One of the special lines of work is cresting. Mr. Hague, by elegance of design and the substantial character of workmanship has produced for himself in this article quite a boom. Some of the places outside of Story County where his cresting ornaments public or private buildings are Webster City, Eldora, Albia, Tipton, Ottumwa, Iowa City, Cedar Falls, Iowa, and Galesburg, Ill. Another special line of work is iron fronts. Samples of his work in this line may be seen in several of our brick blocks, notably the fine columns of the National bank building. Mr. H. frequently receives large orders for this class of work from various cities of the state. We mention one more specialty—cast runners. Of these Mr. H. has made during the past season no less than one hundred and twenty-five sets, one hundred of which have been shipped on specific orders outside the county. We might still further particularize as to the excellent character of the work, special and general done at the Nevada foundry; but we have written enough to show that this iron business which has been carried on for years single handed and with insufficient capital, might, with the right combinations, be developed into a business that would prove highly profitable to its projectors and beneficial to the town. We hope to see the day when Mr. Hague's knowledge and skill as a worker in iron shall be supplemented with such capital and business ability as shall greatly extend the capacity and prosperity of the Nevada foundry.—(March 28, 1883.)

TILE FACTORY.

One of the new and important enterprises of Nevada is the tile factory now in process of construction by Messrs. Lockridge & Beatty. It is located just south of the depot and West of Hague's foundry. In the matter of shipments this location will prove a great convenience, besides being advantageous in many other respects. Much of the necessary machinery is already on the ground. It includes an engine of 20-horse power, and a boiler of 25-horse power. The tile machine which has been purchased is provided with all the latest improvements, and is capable of making tile from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 inches in diameter. The crusher secured is of the largest size. Brick is already on the ground for the building of two kilns with a capacity of 13,000 tiles each, or 26,000 per week. The proprietors of these works expect to be ready for manufacturing by the first of May. And it goes without saying that the men who are back of this enterprise will spare no effort nor expense needed to make as good tile as can be found in the market.—(March 28, 1883.)

COUNTY FUNDS—RECAPITULATION, JAN. 17, 1883.

County Treasurer, Dr.

To County fund on hand	\$	682	18
“ State “ “		101	21
“ County school fund on hand.....		525	03
“ “ bond “ “		2,470	29
“ poor fund on hand.....		1,773	52
“ insane “ “		151	54
“ school house fund on hand.....		344	87
“ teacher's “ “		2,251	40
“ contingent “ “		928	21
“ road “ “		745	27
“ corporation “ “		260	37
“ cemetery “ “		10	16
“ railroad “ “		4,705	27
“ institute “ “		601	07
“ school house site fund on hand.....		79	50
“ permanent school “ “		181	76
“ temporary “ “ “		300	44
“ board of health “ “		6	97

Funds in County treasury.....\$16,120 06

Night mail service was inaugurated between Chicago and Omaha on the C. & N. W., the C., R. I. & P., and the C., B. & Q. railroads last Monday night. This new arrangement is specially advantageous to the lesser towns on these lines. Hitherto the night mail has been sent in locked pouches to important points only. Under the new order of things, all stations at which express trains stop are served by night as well as by day; and the delivery of much

of the mail is thus hastened twelve hours. These increased postal facilities result from the extraordinary development of the country largely consequent upon the great amount of railroad building which has been done during the last few years. It is not unusual for the day line west to leave Cedar Rapids with 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. of paper mail; and the amount is constantly increasing. On the Northwestern two postal clerks are employed for the day service and one for the night. Soon two clerks in every mail car will be a necessity. Frank Dana, of this city, who has been employed on this route for some months, is transferred to the night service. The change is a promotion with increase of salary, and is an emphatic declaration of his efficiency in the service of Uncle Sam.—(Jan. 24, 1883.)

Matters at the court house are progressing favorably. The jury civil cases have been disposed of, but several equity cases are yet to be submitted to the court. The cases so far that have created the most interest have been the liquor cases and the Scott Ozmun cattle stealing case. The former cases on one plea and another have been virtually dismissed. The latter case occupied the time of the court all day yesterday, and will not go to the jury before noon to-day. The attendance of witnesses and other persons from the southeastern part of the county was quite large and a good deal of interest shown in the testimony given. The Porter murder case is set for to-day. Of this there are to be two trials. Mrs. Porter and John the youngest son are defendants in the first trial, and George Porter in the second. These trials will awaken a great deal of interest throughout the county, and the attendance will be large. The prosecution is to be conducted by John R. Hays, assisted by F. D. Thompson and J. F. Martin. The defense is in the hands of Funson & Gifford and J. S. Frazier. The prospects are now that the session will extend into next week, though the ability and disposition of Judge Henderson to dispatch business may bring about an earlier adjournment.—(Jan. 31, 1883.)

SOUTHEAST NEVADA.

George W. Mullen will quit farming and go into the ministry. He will commence his new work in April.

E. D. Heck is holding a musical institute at Summit chapel.

The parsonage at New Hope is at a standstill; when completed it will make a pleasant residence.

Rev. A. K. Bone was the recipient of a fine donation at his church Friday evening. An ample supper was prepared of which over one hundred persons partook. All enjoyed themselves hugely. The receipts of the evening were quite large.—(Jan. 31, 1883.)

REPORT OF COUNTY FARM COMMITTEE.

Having been committee of the county farm for the past year and knowing that there is a desire among the people to learn some-

thing more of the farm than can be gathered from the proceedings of the board or the auditor's report, I take the liberty to make a statement of my doings during the year 1882 as such committee. On account of the invoice of January 1, 1882, having been mislaid, I am not able to give any showing as to stock or grain on hand at that time, except that there were nineteen hogs only on the farm, ninety-six head having died of cholera. There have been during the year from seventeen to twenty-one inmates, making, with the family and help, twenty-five persons during the summer months. There were raised on this farm this year 108 bushels of wheat, 170 bushels of oats, sixty acres of corn—all fed except 900 bushels on hand—eleven calves and sixty shoats. There have been sold or butchered for use, seventeen head of fat cattle, and forty-six head of hogs. Butter has been sold to the amount of \$72.00, and other property to the value of \$22.00; aggregating, with the stock and grain on hand, and sold during the year, \$3,331.81.

There has been paid for stock and improvements during the year, for one two-horse wagon, \$65.00; one new double harness, \$40.00; one large cook stove, \$32.50; lumber and carpenter work for cell, cow shed and picket fence, \$136.13; for 290 rods of open ditch twenty-eight inches deep, four feet at the top and two feet at the bottom at twenty-five cents per rod; 185 rods of tile ditching at seventy cents per rod; rebuilding chimneys torn down by the cyclone; breaking fourteen acres of prairie; the purchase of forty head of hogs, one bull, and thirty tons of coal at \$2.62½ per ton; the whole aggregating \$926.76; leaving a balance above the expenditure for improvements of \$2,405.15.

We invite any of Story County's citizens to go and see the farm at any time, and observe the able manner in which it is conducted by J. S. Horst and wife.

R. W. BALLARD.

(February 14, 1883.)

The patent poultry freezing apparatus, or general refrigerator, in the Boardman building is an interesting arrangement. It consists of a basement room fifteen by twenty feet with twelve feet ceiling. On two opposite sides of this room are ranged thirty galvanized iron pipes, fifteen on each side. These pipes are about ten inches in diameter, and reach from the floor below to trap doors in the floor above. When a freezing temperature is required the trap doors are lifted and the pipes filled with ice and salt. The water which is produced by the melting ice is conducted away by drainage pipes. The room is simply an ordinary freezer on a large scale. It is finely adapted to the preservation and storage of poultry and butter during the warm portions of the year.—(February 28, 1883.)

Maxwell Times: D. Shope shipped four car loads of stock, all raised by himself.—(Dec. 29, 1882.)

Frank Curtis, the first of the week, sold to a Mr. Campbell, of Tama City, forty-two head of steers at an average price of four

and a half cents per pound. The delivery is to be made this week.—(Dec. 29, 1882.)

Mr. J. S. Hutchins started yesterday for a trip via the Topeka, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railways to California. During the next three months he expects to breathe the perfume of orange groves in the vicinity of Los Angeles, and to be fanned by balmy, Pacific breezes at Santa Barbara, San Diego and intermediate coast points. May good luck attend him.—(Dec. 27, 1882.)

MR. EDITOR: If the manner in which public property, in any community, is cared for, is an index to the spirit of the people, surely the people of Pleasant Grove, Milford township, are thrifty and enterprising. During the latter part of the summer their beautiful M. E. church was newly kalsomined, and the woodwork well painted, outside and inside. The young ladies of the neighborhood concluded that other improvements could be made to add to the comfort of the church, nicely carpeted the aisles and rostrum, also put up to the windows very neat and tasty shades, giving their church a most homelike appearance. The cemetery grounds adjoining and in the same enclosure with the church were next put in good shape, and but a few days ago, a fine row of stalls for the comfort of the teams of those who attended church, was put on the grounds adjoining. Among the leaders in these public improvements aside from the young ladies, we might mention Hon. Mr. Curtis, Mr. McClure, Mr. Sowers and Mr. McLain. Surely our county has reason to be proud of their neighborhood of enterprising farmers.—(Jan. 6, 1883.) Z.

The Christian church at this place has assured their former magnitude by the addition of forty-four new members. Their church had been reduced to almost poverty by removals to other parts and desertions; for a while it seemed as though it hardly had existence under the load of debt incurred in building the church edifice. It has been nine years since the debt was incurred, though there was ample enough subscribed to liquidate it, but before it was all collected the subscription book was consumed in the burning of the late A. H. Beedle's residence, consequently it was never collected. The recent revival was the outgrowth of a united effort of the friends of the church to shape things for a more prosperous future.—(Jan. 6, 1883.)

Robert Richardson of Elwell shipped yesterday from this station five car loads of cattle and one of hogs.—(Jan. 6, 1883.)

Dunklebarger & Son shipped three car loads of stock on Monday.—(Dec. 29, 1882.)

An accident, which might have been serious, but fortunately was not, occurred to the Sunday night east-bound train. About two and a half miles west of town the engine struck the raised end of a rail and shivered five or more feet of it into pieces from the size of

a thimble to that of a fist. Specimens of the pieces can be seen at the jewelry store of Will Hansel who was on the train at the time of the accident. The engine kept to the track, but one of the sleepers left it in part. This and another coach were somewhat disabled, but none of the passengers were injured. The train was delayed about two hours.—(Feb. 21, 1883.)

For chicken cholera boil a bushel of smartweed in ten gallons of water until thoroughly steeped. Mix the decoction with the fowls' food twice a day for three days, when the disease is worse; then diminish the feeding of it to every other day for a week until cured. It is said to be effective.—(Feb. 21, 1883.)

The school house in district No. 7, New Albany township, was burned, with all its contents including school books, last Wednesday night. It is not known how the fire caught. Thanks to the foresight of the directors this house with the others of the township were well insured. The insurance in this case is \$400, which will go far toward rebuilding.—(Feb. 28, 1883.)

Coal has been discovered by Mr. J. C. Lovell on his farm in this county at a depth of 250 feet. The vein is said to be three feet eight inches thick.—(March 14, 1883.)

Station Agent Ingalls received word Saturday to ship no freight and to sell no tickets for the Winona and St. Peter branch of the Northwestern until further notice, the road being again blockaded with snow.—(March 14, 1883.)

THE STUBBS MURDER.

About three o'clock in the morning of the fifteenth of last April, Mayor R. W. Stubbs of Polk City was brutally shot and killed in his own house. So unprovoked was the deadly assault and so carefully were the tracks of the murderers covered up, that it was not until December that any arrests of any moment were made. At that time William Kline and John Weir were arrested. The trial of these parties, though unearthing some ugly circumstances against them, failed to fix upon them the responsibility of the murder; and the public were beginning to fear that the real criminals would never be found. But last Sunday morning's *Register* published the confession of one Charles Wilcox which clears up the dense mystery that has surrounded the case, and fixes the murder upon William Kline. Wilcox was arrested about a month ago in the eastern part of Kansas, to which locality he had fled with his family from Colfax, Jasper county, in the early fall, and brought back to Des Moines. Wilcox's confession outlines the work of the three desperadoes about as follows: They went from Des Moines to Polk City, the night of the murder, in two buggies. They did not intend to kill Mr. Stubbs but to rob him of \$3,000 which they believed to be in his possession. The horses were left in charge of Weir about three-quarters of a mile from Mr. Stubb's

residence while Kline and Wilcox went to the house and entered it by a rear window. The two reached Stubb's room and accidentally awoke Mrs. Stubbs by flashing the light of their dark lantern in her face. Mr. Stubbs was soon awake, out of bed and in hot pursuit of the burglars. Kline received him at the chamber door with the deadly shot, and then fled with Wilcox. Reaching their teams they hastily made their way back to Des Moines and thence to Altoona where they separated, Weir going to Colfax and Kline and Wilcox to Clyde. The unearthing of this diabolical crime is largely due to the sleepless thought and persistent efforts of Mr. Tirrell, father-in-law of the murdered mayor, and the detective scheme of G. W. French, marshal of Colfax. Mr. French followed Mr. Wilcox to his home in Kansas, made his acquaintance and gained his entire confidence by passing himself off as a fugitive murderer and counterfeiter from Ohio. The confession as detailed above and subsequent arrest followed this successful ruse. The public will be glad to learn of the successful hunting down of these men, and if they are guilty, as it seems quite certain they are, will be still further gratified when they shall have received the punishment their cruel and unprovoked murder deserves.—(February 22, 1883.)

The residence of Wm. Elliot, Collins township, was destroyed by fire Saturday with most of its contents.—(March 17, 1883.)

Col. Scott enters immediately on his duties as professor of military tactics. He takes a liberal and generous view of the necessarily limited and subordinate place that must be assigned to military drill in the organization of the Agricultural college.—(March 17, 1883.)

The postoffice Latrobe has been changed to McCallsburg. This makes the name of town and office one and the same.—(April 18, 1883.)

One car load of Dakota emigrant goods was shipped from this station Monday night and three loads went Tuesday night.—(April 18, 1883.)

The shipments from the Nevada station during the last fifteen days have averaged at least two car loads a day. The lading consisted principally of grain, stock, hay, and household goods bound for Dakota.—(March 28, 1883.)

Milton Elliott, of Minerva, lost recently eleven head of cattle from being poisoned with white lead with which a leak in their watering trough had been mended. Mr. E. hopes other people may profit by his loss.—(March 28, 1883.)

G. W. Sowers, F. Curtis, and J. Duea shipped to Chicago the early part of last week eight car loads of cattle and four of hogs. They were shipped from Roland and Story City, two loads going

by the way of Ames and the main line of the Northwestern and ten over the Toledo route. The shippers, we are glad to learn, struck a good market.—(March 28, 1883.)

Mr. S. F. Griffin has received \$949 back pension money, and invested it in rich alluvial of Story County. We are always glad to see the old soldiers come to the front with a back pension. They earned it—every one of them.—(Feb. 3, 1883.)

DELAYED GILBERT GATHERINGS.—The thermometer stood thirty-five degrees below zero last Sabbath, the weather suspending all kinds of business.

Miss Lizzie Keigley was not able to reach her school in Norway this week, owing to the bad weather.—(Feb. 5, 1883.)

A prime lot of hogs was brought to this town Thursday by R. J. Barbour of Richland township; they were thirteen in number; weight, 6,280 lbs.; average, 483 1-13 lbs.; receipts, the trifle of \$379.80. The purchaser was O. Dunkelbarger.—(Feb. 14, 1883.)

Sheriff Banks, assisted by Dan. McCarthy, started for Ft. Madison penitentiary with Mrs. Elizabeth and John Porter last Monday afternoon, the 11:15 train being two hours late. There were large but orderly crowds at the depots in Nevada and Ames to witness the departure of the prisoners. Mr. Banks expects to remain a day or two with Warden McMillan, and will not return before Thursday or Friday.—(Feb. 14, 1883.)

Col. Scott was in Lincoln, Nebraska, last week in attendance at the Nebraska State Stock Breeder's association. The colonel entered quite freely into the discussion of the occasion, besides reading an extended paper on "Breeding and Feeding for Beef, and Supplying the Market." The Daily State Journal, of Lincoln, referring to the address characterizes it as "remarkably able," and adds: "It will be printed soon in the agricultural edition of the Journal. There has been but one comment upon it by those who heard it, that it was the soundest ever delivered in Nebraska upon any similar occasion."—(Feb. 14, 1883.)

H. Barnes has a hog that takes the ribbon for a "long faster," it having been buried under a straw stack, without food or water, for sixty-five days. It now, since its release, seems to be hale and hearty, but somewhat weak.—(Feb. 17, 1883.) XXX.

The idea that farmers' sons do not attend the Agricultural College is dispelled by the record, which shows that of the 280 pupils last year, 118 were farmers, twenty-two mechanics, three millers, three nurserymen, and four manufacturers. The remainder had no profession or trade.—(Feb. 17, 1883.)

After the careful examination of the sworn statements of J. E. Duncan, W. P. Payne and V. A. Ballou, relative to the circulation

of their respective newspapers within Story County, and it being found that the *Ames Intelligencer* has a circulation of seven hundred and forty-eight copies, the *Nevada Representative*, six hundred and seventy and the *Story County Watchman*, six hundred and sixty-seven respectively, it is therefore, on motion, ordered that the *Ames Intelligencer* and the *Nevada Representative* be selected as the official papers of Story County for the ensuing year. Those voting yea, were Ballard, Ersland and Hale. Nays, none.—(January 17, 1883.)

We learn that a farm house near Gilbert, was destroyed by fire, Wednesday morning. We have no particulars.—(January 21, 1883.)

There was quite a sharp little contest before the board of Supervisors last Friday, as to whether or not a druggist's permit should be granted Mr. Ed. Barstow, of Ames. The applicant was represented by D. McCarthy and the remonstrants by Prof. McComber, K. W. Brown, B. Bisbee and Rev. Mr. Bennett. The petition for the permit was numerously signed as was also the remonstrance. After a full and patient hearing of the pros and cons the Board took the case under advisement; and subsequently granted the permit.—(January 10, 1883.)

Thirty sheep, belonging to Hon. F. Curtis, were either killed or crippled by dogs last Tuesday. The dogs that did the mischief were shot, we are rejoiced to learn, and their ownership ascertained; but unfortunately, the responsibility of the ownership for damages is questionable. This and similar dog depredations upon the sheep flocks of the State, cry out for an efficient dog law in the interest of our sheep raisers. There should be a tax levied on dogs sufficient to provide a fund to pay all losses occasioned by the dogs of unknown or irresponsible parties. Two of the questions that should be put throughout the State to our next applicants for legislative honors should be: First, will you vote for an efficient dog law for the protection of sheep owners, if one is introduced, and second, will you introduce such a law if no one else does? If they do not say yes, then they should be elected to stay at home.—(January 17, 1883.)

Rev. A. K. Bone, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in the southeast part of Nevada Township, who was in town Monday, expressed himself very much pleased with the donation surprise gathering at his church last Friday evening. The financial results of the occasion were forty dollars in cash and valuables. About two hundred persons were present and the social cheer seemed to be greatly enjoyed by all. Mr. Bone has been the pastor of the church for four years and has evidently done a good work and made many friends. He preaches one-half the time at Iowa Center.—(January 31, 1883.)

The *Chicago Journal*:—It is said that "an occasional meal of

corn, burnt on the cob until each kernal is black, or as long as it can be burned and have the corn retain its shape, is greedily eaten by fowls, and results in a general improvement in their health, and a greater average number of eggs are produced.—(January 31, 1883.)

E. W. Lockwood & Son shipped two car loads of hogs Saturday, one from Nevada and one from Roland.—(January 31, 1883.)

Dunklebarger & Son shipped several car loads of stock from this station Monday. Or. Dunklebarger accompanied the shipment.—(January 31, 1883.)

Put a tea-spoonful of sulphur in the nest as soon as hens or turkeys are set. The heat of the fowls causes the sulphur to penetrate every part of their bodies; every louse is killed, and as all nits are hatched within ten days, when the mother leaves the nest with her brood, she is perfectly free from nits or lice.—*Clarkson in Register*.—(January, 1883.)

We noticed in *The Intelligencer*, of March 24th, an item stating that Mrs. W. S. Anderson, in December last completed a quilt containing 4,320 pieces, and asking if any lady in Story County could beat it. Miss Nellie Coon has pieced two quilts, one containing 15,988, and the other 9,580, both of which were completed before her sixteenth year. What lady can beat this? Mrs. G.—(April, 1883.)

Colonel Scott left yesterday for Washington, D. C., where he is expected to read a paper before the National Agricultural Convention now in session in that city. The Colonel will be absent about a week.—(April 24, 1883.)

Maxwell voted Monday to build a \$2,700 school house. This is a good move, and just what might have been expected of the enterprising town and township in which it is located.—(April, 1883.)

Mr. Sowers shipped a car load of cattle, and a car load of hogs, and J. Duea & Son two cars of hogs this week.—(May 13, 1883.)

Our school will commence Monday. Mrs. Lizzie Truitt will teach the "young Indians to hoot." She is a good teacher.—(May 13, 1883.)

NEVADA—MARSHALLTOWN CONTEST.

NEVADA, Iowa, April 24, 1883.

At eleven o'clock, Friday morning, April twentieth, twelve Marshalltown contestants with forty or fifty friends, stepped off the train and were escorted by the Nevada contestants and their

friends to the hotel and private dwellings, where they were entertained. The "Nevada Citizens' Band" lead the procession.

The afternoon was pleasantly spent by the rival contestants in social converse, rides, walks and general sight seeing, but as evening approached the participants prepared for the "final trial of strength."

At 8:30 p. m. the Opera Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The interest manifested in the beginning was well retained throughout the following long program:

NEVADA CONTESTANTS.

1. The Last Days of Herculaneum,.....Belle Garrett.
3. The Red Jacket,.....Frances Gallup.
6. Solo.—*Cantilena*,.....Hellen Davis.
7. The Ballad of Lake Erie,.....Mellie Harrison.
9. Icilius,.....Will Smith.
12. Piano Solo.—*Selection from Matha*,.....Jessie Allen.
13. The Visions,.....Minnie McCall.
15. The Pilot's Story,.....Sophia Murphey.
18. Solo.—*The Day is Done*,.....Grace Dyer.
19. Sister and I,.....Birdie Fetchley.
21. Toussant L'Ouveture,Herbert King.
23. Tilghman's Ride,.....Frank Burdick.

MARSHALLTOWN CONTESTANTS.

2. Bertha in the Lane,.....Kate Slye.
4. How He Saved St. Michael's.....Fannie Wright.
5. Violin Solo,.....Jessie Woodruff.
8. The Uncle,Louise Rumsey.
10. Introduction of Slavery into the Territories,.....F. Clark.
11. Piano Solo.—*Selection from Irish Diamonds*,..S. McCombs,
14. The Execution of Montrose,.....Edith Day.
16. Archie Dean,.....Alice Henderson.
17. Solo.—*Mermaid's Song*,.....Roxy Beeson.
20. The New Church Organ,.....Belle Woodruff.
22. Mad Mag,.....Frances Patterson.
24. Speech before the Virginia Convention,.....Otis Williams.

The Judges were J. W. Akers, Des Moines, W. W. Speer, Marshalltown, Ole O. Roe, Nevada, in Declamation; Pro. Willard Kimball, Grinnell, Mrs. R. E. Sears, Marshalltown, Mrs. Charles Balliett, Nevada, in Music. Referee—J. S. Frazier, Nevada.

The following were the rules of award:

Rule I. An exercise perfect in every respect shall be marked as follows: Pronunciation, 10; Articulation, 15; Carriage and gesture, 25; Expression, 50.

Rule II. The award in each class shall be determined as follows: 1. The contestant who receives the highest aggregate marks shall be declared the successful one. 2. If the highest aggregate marks should result in a tie, the choice shall be determined by the

marks of the Referee. 3. The school aggregating the highest marks shall receive the award as a school.

While the Judges were making their decision the audience was entertained by a duet played by the Misses Jessie Allen and Grace Dyer, followed by a chorus, "Womans' Rights will soon be Here," by Edna White, Emma Airhart and Pearl Child, little girls of less than eight years, members of the second primary department of our public school.

The decision of the Judges was announced by Hon. J. W. Akers, which he prefaced with a few very appropriate remarks. The following are the aggregate marks of the Judges:

Nevada.....	2,437.
Marshalltown.....	2,298.

Nevada having received the greatest number of points, was declared winner in the whole contest, and according to Rule II, part three, the Nevada High School received the award. The honor of best speaker was closely contended. Miss Alice Henderson, of Marshalltown, received two hundred and eighty-nine points and Frank Burdick, of Nevada, two hundred and eighty-eight. Miss Henderson's selection was humorous and Master Frank's oratorical.

The interest manifested by the people in the music was also great. All of the musicians were enthusiastically encored. Miss Grace Dyer, of Nevada, was awarded first honor in vocal music, and Miss Sally McCombs, of Marshall, first in instrumental.

Nevada feels proud of her victory, and well she may, for the Marshalltown school has often been accounted the best in the State; and to have three impartial judges, all superintendents of education, say the Nevada School takes the lead in declamation, by one hundred and thirty-nine points, is honor enough for one time.

Among the more noted visitors in attendance from abroad were Prof. Chevalier and sister, of Ames; Miss Curtiss, Principal of State Center Schools, with a party of twenty; Miss Abbot, Principal of Marshalltown Schools, with Judge H. C. Henderson, Col. B. A. Beeson, Rev. J. B. Casebeer and Byron Webster, also of Marshall; Hon. C. T. Mason and friends, of Boone; Hon. J. D. Gillett, of Ogden; and a number from Jewell Junction, Cambridge, Iowa Center and Eldora; among the latter was J. C. Hisey, Principal of Eldora Schools.

Wednesday afternoon the barn of H. C. Foster, near Ontario, was struck by lightning and consumed, together with a valuable horse which it contained.—(July 11, 1883.)

Business transacted at the Northwestern depot, at Nevada, for the first eight months of 1883, the only month for which definite information is obtainable, was as follows: received, lumber ninety-four car loads; other freight, 191; merchandise, 2,170,656 lbs. forwarded, stock 112 car loads; grain 147; other freight, eighty-

six; merchandise 757,747 lbs; tickets sold 7,750; total receipts and shipments 630 car loads and 3,928,303 lbs.—(January 9, 1884.)

The arrangements for taking possession of the new State Capitol are as follows: On Monday, January 14, the General Assembly will convene at the old State House and will take the preliminary steps toward an organization. On Tuesday, January 15, the permanent organization will be effected. On Wednesday, January 16, the canvas of votes cast at the last general election for State officers will be made. On Thursday January 17, the address at the new Capitol by Hon. J. A. Kasson, followed by the inauguration of Governor B. R. Sherman. The Senate and House of Representatives will then occupy their respective chambers in the new Capitol, going in a body from the old to the new State House, to attend the inauguration and dedicatory services, and take formal possession of their own chambers.—(January 9, 1884.)

Boardman Brothers shipped six car loads of poultry and eggs, this week for New York, Boston and Philadelphia.—(January 9, 1884.)

The Attorney General of Iowa has decided that the salaries of school teachers are payable monthly, and if longer withheld can be collected with interest.—(January, 1884.)

The Story County Sunday School Convention will be held in the M. E. Church, of this city, commencing Tuesday evening, June 3, and closing Wednesday afternoon, June 4. Each school in the County is requested to send delegates. All interested in Sunday School work are cordially invited to be present and take part in the discussions. Township officers are expected to be there of a certainty. Bring with you a collection for State and County work.

S. S. PAXTON,
President.

A. O. ABBOTT,
Secretary.—(May 23, 1884.)

Last week Wm. Moran visited Des Moines and sold three horses for something over \$700. That is just what he is up to, and that sale stable business must be paying him well.—(May 23, 1884.)

Dunklebarger & Son shipped, on Monday, seven car loads of stock—six of cattle and one of hogs—principally of their own feeding. They do a considerable shipping even though it is a bad season of the year—summer.—(May 23, 1884.)

Mr. E. Cooper had an old fashioned barn raising on his farm just east of town on Tuesday. It is a large one and worthy of the one having the work done.—(May 23, 1884.)

The thieves that have of late been troubling some of our neighboring towns have reached Nevada. The hardware store of White & Bamberger was entered Saturday night and the safe forced open in a very workmanlike manner. Chisels and a sledge hammer

from the shops near by were left in the store. Some change from the safe was the booty.—(May 23, 1884.)

T. W. Kelly shipped two cars of hogs from Nevada on Monday and two from Ames on Wednesday.—(December 26, 1884.)

The Pleasant Grove M. E. Church hold their Quarterly meeting on the 27th and 28th of December.—(December 26, 1884.)

GILBERT PICKINGS.

With the thermometer twenty degrees below zero, we are reminded of its being mid-winter, and with the sleighing fair, the young folks are enjoying themselves on the top shelf.

The farm house of T. R. Hughes, four miles east of this place, was burned on Thursday, December twenty-eighth. The stove pipe not properly entered into the chimney was thought to be the cause.

PENSION LIST.

Below we give the list of pensioners living in Story County, as received directly from official sources. There are one hundred and forty-eight names testifying to bravery in the field or sorrows at home. There is one veteran of the war of 1812 and six widows of veterans of that war. This inequality calls attention to the esteem in which war worn heroes were held forty or fifty years ago. Other matters of interest will be noted on examination.

Coffman, Abraham, inj to back and dis of lungs.....	\$ 8.00
Ives, Daniel G. g s w left knee and rt leg.....	6.00
Drake, S. Bosworth, inj left knee.....	17.00
Hannah Rogers, widow 1812.....	8.00
George G. Tilden, rheumatism.....	17.00
Jacob Horner, inj right thigh ...	4.00
William S. Anderson, bronchitis.....	4.00
Joseph A. Savits, wd right leg ...	10.00
Eliza Ann Farr, widow.....	8.00
Benjamin Breneman, g s w rt leg (thigh).....	10.00
Edward S. McKinzie, injury to abdomen.....	8.00
John A. J. Butler, dis of lungs.....	12.00
A. H. Buck, g s w rt thigh and chr diarr.....	10.00
James Bradley, rheum and res dis of heart.....	12.00
K. W. Brown, shell wd left side and hip.....	15.00
Thomas J. Miller, chr diarr.....	6.00
I. B. McElyea, inj to back from shell contusion and res dis of kidneys.....	8.00
William W. Arnold, chr rheumatism.....	24.00
Stephen P. O'Brien, opthalamia.....	18.00

A. D. Gaston, g s w rt foot and chr diarr.....	20.00
E. B. Cramblitt, dis of stomach and bowels and sciatica.....	18.00
William C. Shockley, injury to abdomen.....	12.00
C. E. Haverly, g s w both legs and left arm.....	17.00
James Kelley, g s w rt arm.....	4.00
G. H. Hodgson, lung disease.....	10.00
Marshall Hemstreet, lung disease.....	12.75
D. G. France, measles and reslt dis of lungs.....	6.00
D. S. Ferguson, sunstroke and result marked nervous disorder.....	12.00
Orland Eddy, dis of skin.....	10.00
David Jones, chr diarr and dis of abd vis.....	6.00
John Kelley, sunstroke.....	14.00
Thos. Gossard, dis of abd and rheum with result dis of heart.....	8.00
Henry Lightner, injury to abdomen.....	4.00
Polly A. Kintzley, widow.....	8.00
John Worp, dis of heart and liver.....	6.00
Cyrena Clark, widow.....	8.00
Polly Betts, widow 1812.....	8.00
Patrick Kelley, injury to abdomen.....	8.00
Amanda F. Johnston, widow.....	8.00
Isaac H. Craig, chr diarr and dis of lungs.....	8.00
Sorem V. Kalsem, g s w rt leg.....	6.00
F. C. Tilden, malarial poison and chr diarr.....	12.00
Richard May, loss of arm.....	24.00
Charles A. Noling, g s w left elbow.....	14.00
John M. Hammitt, g s w left thigh.....	24.00
Gilbert G. Cronk, granular conj both eyes.....	4.00
Merritt Southwick, g s w rt arm and hand.....	14.00
Theodore Ham, g w s left hand and chr diarr.....	4.00
Aaron H. Hughes, g s w right thigh.....	4.00
DeWitt Hanks, g s w left shoulder.....	6.00
Jarvis Hanks, g s w right hand.....	4.00
Anfen Ersland, chr rheumatism.....	12.00
Elijah Wise, chr diarr.....	4.00
Adin B Kinsell, g s w right knee.....	8.00
Nancy Nellis, widow 1812.....	8.00
Sarah Yasel, mother.....	8.00
Samuel Olson, loss right arm.....	24.00
Alanson P. Cronk, g s w left leg.....	6.00
W. R. Hampton, dis lung and result dis heart.....	8.00
Ann K. White, mother.....	8.00
Lucinda Runyon, mother.....	8.00
Huldah Davis, widow 1812.....	8.00
Christopher Buffington, dis of eyes and ears.....	8.00
Nathan B. Allen, chr diarr.....	2.00
Henry H. Neal, dis of eyes.....	12.00
Wm. J. Cawin, minors of.....	10.00

W. H. Shafer, g s w left arm and left leg.....	8.00
Frederick Shandlemeier, g s w right thigh.....	2.00
John H. Shammo, g s w left thigh.....	4.00
S. F. Griffin, dis of lungs and chr diarr.....	4.00
Mahala Whisler, widow.....	8.00
Elizabeth Hefley, widow.....	8.00
James McQuillen, chr conjudctivitis and granulated lids of eyes.....	4.00
Micah French, sura 1812.....	8.00
James T. Morford, dis digestive organs from prison life ...	4.00
G. W. Bruner, g s w left hip and both legs.....	14.00
Barrett J. Grennell, g s w right thigh.....	14.00
F. W. Downs, chr diarr and dis of eyes.....	10.00
David K. Bunce, g s w left forearm.....	8.00
John Humphrey, g s w left hip and thigh.....	8.00
E. G. Lewis, chr diarr with resulting dyspepsia and disease of abdomen vis.....	8.00
George M. Barnes, eyes injured.....	12.00
Julia A. Prouty, widow.....	8.00
Lucinda P. Word, widow.....	8.00
Elizabeth Applegate, widow 1812.....	8.00
Commodore P. McCord, loss left leg....	24.00
Lewis Gray, injury to abdomen.....	4.00
John J. Wiltse, chronic bronchitis.....	4.00
Jethro Bale, g s w of face and left hip.....	
Wm. M. Hardin, chronic diarrhea.....	2.00
N. B. Churchill, chronic bronchitis.....	4.00
Benton Corrington, g s w left thigh.....	4.00
Hamilton Cramer, injury to abdomen.....	8.00
Robert J. Campbell, g s w left arm.....	8.00
John W. Spencer, injury to hips.....	6.00
Francis M. Smith, g s w right leg.....	6.00
John F. Straw, g s w right leg.....	10.00
Alba O. Hall, chr diarr and resulting dyspepsia.....	4.00
Jacob R. Fetterhoff, g s w left shoulder.....	4.00
Eugene R. Mills, g s w right thigh and resulting varicose veins.....	8.00
Thomas R. Leonard, rheumatism.....	4.00
Allen Cotten, lung disease.....	6.00
Mary A. Martin, widow.....	8.00
Elizabeth Robinson, widow and four children.....	8.00
John W. White, heart disease.....	24.00
Elizabeth West, widow.....	8.00
Anne E. Tichenor, widow.....	8.00
Edward Kuhn, rheumatism and resulting dis heart.....	4.00
Charles Kent, chr diarr and g s w left forearm.....	8.00
George W. Kinney, g s w left hand.....	18.00
Eliza Densmore, widow 1812.....	8.00
John A. Boston, dis of eyes.....	4.00

Lewis F. Brown, g s w left shoulder.....	4.00
David Dale, g s w left hand.....	6.00
Wesley D. Barnes, g s w left foot.....	4.00
John B. Love, disease of eyes.....	4.00
Andrew Patton, chr diarr.....	12.50
John Nelson, inj to back.....	6.00
Henry O. Ayers, g s w left arm.....	6.00
R. F. Chapman, inj to spine and kidneys.....	4.00
Michael Purkheiser, g s w right side chest.....	14.00
Eugene A. Taylor,.....	6.00
E. D. French, dis of heart and frac left clavicle.....	10.00
S. P. Zenor, g s w right shoulder and left side head.....	8.00
Hussong Calvin, inj right hip.....	10.00
Eliza Jenkins, widow.....	8.00
Henry Rigby, wd rt thigh chr diarr.....	24.00
Michael D. Deal, g s w left foot.....	4.00
Susannah Foster, mother.....	8.00
J. B. Jacobson, injury to abdomen.....	8.00
Dingus Hatfield, g s w left arm and foot.....	4.00
Peter Johnson, g s w right side.....	6.00
Lucy Olson, widow.....	8.00
Malinda Johnson, widow.....	8.00
J. M. C. Robbins, partial loss of sight.....	8.00
A. J. Jones, dis of brain, sunstroke.....	8.00
Nelson Erickson, shell wd right hand.....	6.00
August Jacobs, g s w lft shoulder.....	6.00
E. R. Larson, chr diarr and erysipelas.....	6.00
Wm. A. Wier, dis lungs and chr rheumatism.....	12.00
Geo. Boyd, chr diarr dis lungs and rheu.....	8.00
Benj. Hollingsworth, disease of eyes.....	12.00
Ole Bergeson, g s w left foot.....	10.00
Jefferson Moses, chr diarr, res dis abd vis.....	10.00
N. A. Myers, shell wound left shoulder and thigh.....	12.00
Arthur W. Johnson, wound of neck.....	18.00
D. E. Weatherly, injury to left side and chest.....	2.00
Henry Dimmitt, g s w right thigh.....	6.00
James M. Price, chronic rheumatism.....	8.09
—(January 9, 1884.)	

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

A Grand Army Post was organized at Nevada Monday evening, January 7, 1884, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander I. L. Smith; Senior Vice Commander, O. W. Wilson; Junior Vice Commander, Guilf Mullen; Adjutant M. C. Allen; Quarter Master, F. D. Thompson; Surgeon, Dr. P. W. Farrar; Chaplain, Rev. A. K. Bone; Officer of the Day, C. W.

Wood; Officer of the Guard, H. H. Boyes; Sergeant Major, A. W. Davis; Quarter Master Sergeant, George Child. Henry Wilson, Jr., was detailed by department headquarters to officiate as mustering officer. Fifty-five were mustered and there are fourteen more on the roll to be mustered at the next meeting of the Post. The first and third Saturdays of each month were times fixed for meetings of the Post. The Post was named in honor of a brave Story County soldier who belonged to the Twelfth Iowa Infantry and was killed at the battle of Shiloh, Jason D. Ferguson Post, No. 31. G. A. R. The following is the list of soldiers mustered in:

H. H. Boyes, I. L. Smith, J. A. Fitchpatrick, A. W. Davis, Jay A. King, Colonel John Scott, John Beatty, Geo. W. Hempstock, Asa D. Potter, C. E. Shedd, V. A. Ballou, J. T. Stone, J. D. Ferner, M. Purkhiser, A. K. Banks, Freeman Elliott, Ed. Kuhn, C. H. Schermerhorn, M. Daugherty, M. C. Allen, O. W. Wilson, C. W. Wood, Geo. M. Barnes, W. D. Barnes, Guilf Mullen, T. C. McCall, F. D. Thompson, John W. Spencer, Henry C. McIntosh, P. W. Farrar, D. V. Thrift, D. Dale, J. F. Dane, Geo. Child, F. M. Smith, Geo. W. Kinney, H. A. Cramer, R. S. Wakeman, E. F. Wakeman, Alf. Goodwin, H. F. Ferguson, Samuel Reid, Wm. G. Hodge, D. E. Southerland, Levi Smith, James E. Batman, D. E. Finch, Geo. A. Mason, James Dillon, Henry Tetwiler, Patrick Nicholson, John Hoople, Benton Corrington, H. K. Hulse and Daniel Masters.

The following members are yet to be mustered in: J. F. Gillespie, A. O. Abbott, W. H. Jones, N. H. Confare, Seth Hunphrey, W. I. Stephens, I. Walker, R. S. Satterlee, H. O. Ayers, A. K. Bone, A. F. Wingert, M. Gretsinger, A. O. Hall and J. W. White.—(January 9, 1884.)

Some two weeks since W. W. Utterback's family and friends were grieved to receive a telegram from Sioux Falls, Dakota, that John Utterback was drowned at the falls of the river. After receiving the telegram they received a letter from Joseph Utterback. He stated that John Utterback and his partner, Mr. Thompson, were engaged in enlarging pictures and sketching landscapes. On this fatal night they were engaged in sketching a moonlight scene of Sioux Falls, when John slipped, fell into the river and has not been seen since. Mr. Thompson reported to the sheriff, who immediately gathered a posse of men and made dilligent search for the body. There are some whisperings of murder or foul play. It seems as though Mr. Thompson telegraphed for Joe to meet him at Sioux Falls City and that his brother was drowned, and when Joe got to the city Mr. Thompson was gone.

John was supposed to have from two hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars of money with him. He and Thompson had been partners for about three years. Mr. W. W. Utterback has lately received a letter of sympathy from Mr. Thompson in Kansas. Mr. John Utterback was well and favorably known in this vicinity from infancy to manhood and his parents and friends have the true sympathy of the entire community in the sorrow of their sad be-reavement.—(May 23, 1884.)

DECORATION DAY.

The joint committee of the G. A. R. Post and citizens, appointed to arrange for Decoration Day exercises, submit the following

PROGRAM:

Sunday, May 24, 1884, at 11 A. M., union services in Opera Hall, sermon by Rev. I. Reid, prayer by Rev. Geo. Houghton.

Friday, May 30, 1884, 1:30 P. M.

1. Music by band on McCall & Thompson's corner.
2. Meeting called to order in Opera Hall by president of the day, at 2 P. M.
3. Vocal Music.
4. Prayer—Chaplain, W. A. Wright.
5. Band Music.
6. Address—F. D. Thompson.
7. Recitation—Minnie McCall.
8. Address—P. W. Farrar.
9. Vocal Music.
10. Address—W. O. Payne.
11. Address—J. L. Dana.
12. Band Music.

13. Forming of procession on Fifth and Main Streets, under the direction of Marshal J. F. Gillispie and assistants, in the following order:

1. Martial Music; 2. G. A. R. and other soldiers and sailors; 3. Officers of the day and speakers; 4. Singers and decorating committee; 5. Civic societies; 6. Band; 7. Fire department; 8. City schools; 9. Citizens.

14. On arriving at the cemetery the procession will gather around the colors of the G. A. R. and participate in the following exercises:

1. Band Music.
2. The decoration of graves simultaneously by thirteen squads of soldiers, accompanied each by a boy and girl with flowers, the band meanwhile playing a dirge.
3. Reading a poem—Prof. F. E. Plummer.
4. Vocal Music.
5. Dismissal with benediction.

The committee suggests that the above addresses do not exceed ten minutes in length.

They also recommend that places of business be closed from 1:30 to 4 P. M., on Decoration Day, and that all citizens co-operate to render the occasion a memorial of those who in the days that tried men's souls gave their lives a ransom for the Nation.—(May 23, 1884.)

Jason D. Ferguson Post, No. 31, G. A. R. will meet at their hall at 10:30 A. M., Sunday—and will march to Opera Hall in a body at 11 A. M., to attend memorial services. A general attendance is required.

(May 23, 1884.)

I. L. SMITH,
Com. of Post.

Dr. Farrar has a model of his new door or window fastening, and it promises to be a valuable invention. We trust he may make a fortune out of it.—(Jan. 16, 1883.)

The expenditures on the Iowa State capitol up to March 13 have been \$2,657,315.03. It is estimated that \$188,184.97 will be required to complete it. There yet remains \$61,696.13 of the appropriation for 1885.—(March 27, 1885.)

On Tuesday Geo. Frazier and Tete Kelly tried to reach Chicago with several cars of cattle. They undoubtedly reached there and will see the L. E. Phant.—(March 27, 1885.)

In the apportionment of the school fund in Story County for April we find the number of pupils to be 6,125, and the amount of money to be appropriated, \$4,261.81. The main ones are as follows:

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Am't Apport'd.</i>
Collins.....	388	\$269 97
Franklin.....	329	228 92
Grant.....	226	157 25
Howard.....	385	267 88
Indian Creek.....	376	261 63
La Fayette.....	319	221 96
Lincoln.....	215	149 60
Milford.....	280	194 82
Nevada township.....	197	137 07
New Albany.....	238	165 60
Richland.....	203	141 25
Sherman.....	213	148 21
Warren.....	203	141 25
Washington.....	297	206 65
Ames, Independent.....	418	290 85
Cambridge “.....	151	105 05
Colo “.....	117	81 41
Iowa Center “.....	99	68 89
Nevada “.....	437	304 07
Story City “.....	207	144 03

The ratio of apportionment is a fraction less than seventy cents for each pupil.—(April 24, 1885.)

Theo. Baldus has lost about fifty first-class hogs during the past few months. Oleson Oleson, Jack Bowen, M. Larson, S. Switzer and others living in the northwestern part of the county have also been having losses by some disease resembling hog cholera. They do not know what the cause is but they know that they have lost the hogs. Quite a number of calves have also been lost in the same neighborhood owing to circumstances which they were unable to control.—(April 24, 1884.)

FINE STOCK SHIPPED.—Col. Scott shipped on yesterday a fine young Short Horn bull to S. P. Bowman of Chickasaw county, and one to Hon. B. W. Johnson of Bremer county. Mr. O. W. Wilson of Grant township also took a fine one home in his wagon. Mr. John Nelson of Howard township took one home last Saturday, and Mr. A. O. Shaw of Howard took his pick of the lot a few days earlier.—(May 13, 1885.)

VARIOUS TOPICS—TO DESTROY CABBAGE WORMS.—Ice-cold water sprinkled upon cabbage plants infested by the imported cabbage worm is claimed to be sure death to that insect. The water should be sprinkled upon the cabbage during the heat of the day, when the worms will roll off and die. The discovery of this remedy is credited to Mr. Charles H. Irwin, of Painted Post, N. Y., and is communicated to the Rural New Yorker by Prof. C. V. Riley. A very simple remedy if effectual.

Mr. Wm. Smay has, during the past few months, made many creditable changes and improvements in his store. He carries on an extensive trade with the surrounding country, and meets with the success he so justly merits.—(July 17, 1885.)

A LITTLE GIRL'S APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

(Trenton Gazette.)

A little girl was engaged, with others, in raising money by small contributions to liquidate the debt of one of the small churches near Trenton, New Jersey, and a prize was to be given to the girl that raised the largest amount. She succeeded well, but learned that one little girl had raised a trifle more than she had, and, after all, she was likely to lose the prize. In thinking over the matter the idea occurred to her to write to Gen. Grant to help her out. President answered the letter and enclosed the sum of \$5, and sent her, besides, some excellent advice. The child was as much pleased in receiving a letter from Gen. Grant as she was to get the \$5. The letter became an object of great curiosity. Everybody wanted to see it. One gentleman gave \$5 for it, and then charged a quarter of a dollar to see it. In this way fifteen or twenty dollars were realized, all of which was paid to the Hamilton Avenue church, for which the little girl was soliciting subscriptions. The letter was read in the church on Sunday, and excited no little curiosity.

ROLAND.

This has been a better week for business than last was, but nothing to brag of this week. We have shipped six loads of grain and one of hogs. T. W. Kelly is here buying hogs. He would have shipped two cars Saturday but the heavy rain washed some portions of the railroad track out, so that trains did not get through until late Saturday evening, too late to ship. He shipped Monday.

Duea & Son also shipped two cars Monday, one of hogs and one of cattle.

A. K. Banks and R. W. Ballard were here Monday of last week and made us pleasant calls. I have promised them the offices they are candidates for, and they must not be disappointed.—(July 22, 1885.)

The house of James Fry in Nevada township, together with all its contents, was burned last Thursday night about midnight. Mr. Fry did not even save his pocket-book from the fire. The amount of the loss we have not ascertained, but the insurance was only \$150.—(July 22, 1885.)

T. W. Kelly shipped two car-loads of hogs Monday to Chicago.—(Aug. 7, 1885.)

Half fare rates will be given over all roads to the state fair.—(Aug. 7, 1885.)

Col. Scott shipped three head of blooded yearlings to J. P. Conkey, Huron, Dakota, on Monday. He has shipped a considerable number to points in this and other states.—(Aug. 7, 1885.)

The first issue of the Monitor, the new Ames paper, reached us last week. It is republican in politics and is edited by E. W. Clark. We extend the hand of fraternal greeting and wish the enterprise the full measure of success its merit may entitle it to.—(Aug. 26, 1885.)

The sum total of premiums offered by the Story County Agricultural society this year is nearly \$2,000.—(Aug. 26, 1885.)

Ellsworth & Yantis, patent solicitors, Washington, D. C., report that, August 8th, a patent was issued to E. W. Lockwood, of Nevada, for a device for dressing millstones.—(Aug. 26, 1885.)

The verdict in the Lash-Robison slander case was for \$1.00.—(Sept. 9, 1885.)

Dunklebarger & Son shipped seven car-loads of hogs Monday. Or. Duklebarger and Otis Briggs went in with them.—(September 9, 1885.)

Boardman Bros. shipped a thousand dozen of eggs to Portland, Oregon, Saturday.—Sept. 16, 1885.)

W. H. Porter has been appointed postmaster at Sheldahl, to succeed Col. S. W. Snider, offensive partisan.—(Sept. 16, 1885.)

On Friday last J. B. Grinnell was appointed postmaster at Gilbert, in this county.—(Sept. 11, 1885)

The corner stone of the M. E. church at Collins will be laid on Saturday, one week from to-morrow, and the edifice will be pushed forward to completion as fast as possible.—(Sept. 11, 1885.)

STILL DYING.—Hogs continue to die near Center Grove from a disease resembling cholera. Quite a number of farmers have lost nearly their all, while others have them die off by the score. Whether the disease will spread remains to be seen, but efforts are making to hold it to the locality.—(Sept. 25, 1882.)

M'CALLSBURG SCRAPS.

M. L. Gates, living two miles northeast of the place lost his residence by fire on Saturday last. The fire caught from a defective flue and occurred when all were at home. All attempts to stay the progress of the flames were in vain and it was destroyed with most of the contents. The loss is estimated at \$900. The neighbors circulated a paper and raised a sum of money to assist him in rebuilding at once.

Roland had a corner on eggs last week and got more than they wanted. The market price is twelve cents per dozen and they paid nineteen cents, and there was money in it for some one! Don't ask them who!—(Sept. 25, 1885.)

ONTARIO HASH.

F. M. Coffelt is having a big trade, and as he is one of the 2d Iowa boys, all will be glad to hear of it. He expects to attend the reunion at Marshall the last of the month. He took in 300 dozen eggs last week.

Considerable oats are coming in and twenty cents per bushel is paid.—(Sept. 25, 1885.)

The hog cholera is getting to be a serious matter in Story County. Dunklebarger & Son have lost at least one-fourth of their number, and we understand that like fatality has occurred in yards in the southern part of the county. Farmers should make use of approved remedies to allay the ravages of the disease and to make all possible effort to keep their hogs in a healthy condition. It is the only way to prevent serious loss to individuals and the community.—(Sept. 30, 1885.)

Sowers & Evenson ship two cars of hogs to-day. This part of the county is healthy and all is tranquil.—(Roland, Oct. 7, 1885.)

Col. John Scott, of Nevada, Story County, Iowa, was in the city Sunday. The colonel has occupied many positions of responsibility; a colonel in the war, a senator twenty-six years ago, a lieutenant-governor eighteen years ago, Grand Master of Masons in Iowa, president of the State Agricultural society. He has been

nominated for the state senate this year in the Boone and Story district.—(Keokuk Constitution, Oct. 27, 1885.)

Business has been pretty fair for the last few days; considerable stock is being shipped, also grain and flax seed. J. Duea & Son shipped a car-load of hogs to-day. Sowers and Evenson will ship two car-loads to-morrow, and thus the wheels of commerce keep moving.—(Roland, Oct. 20, 1885.) JOSEPHUS.

Wm. Moran shipped a car of horses to New York City Tuesday. He expects to make that business a regular occupation.—(Oct. 16, 1885.)

A. M. Norris has sold his large farm southwest of Colo to Benjamin Berry.—(Oct. 28, 1885.)

Nine cars of apples, potatoes, and other kinds of merchandise were received at the Nevada station between Saturday night and Monday morning. Mr. Ingalls and the city draymen have been busy since.—(Nov. 11, 1885.)

Dunklebarger & Son and T. W. Kelly shipped each a car-load of hogs yesterday.—(Nov. 18, 1885.)

Herman Knapp shipped a couple of cars of brood sows to his father who is now in Louisiana. They were choice ones and were selected especially for their excellence.—(Nov. 20, 1885.)

During the past two weeks the weather has been extremely cold, and the thermometer has gone as low as twenty-eight degrees below zero. And at hardly a time has it been warm enough to make a show of melting. Everything is frozen that is freezable, and ice ought to be cheap the coming season. A good January and February ought to be forthcoming, followed by a favorable spring. All are hoping for such.—(Dec. 26, 1884.)

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

To the Sunday School Workers of Story County: The annual convention of the Story County Sunday School association will be held at Maxwell, June 2d and 3d. It is expected that each school in the county will send two delegates; but all that are interested in the work are cordially invited to be present. Come one, come all, and make this one of the grandest Sunday school years in the history of the county. All schools that have not reported to the county secretary will please do so at once. Ample accommodations will be provided for all who may attend the convention. Programs will be out in a few days.

(May 13, 1885.)

GEO. H. SPENCER,
County Sec'y.

DEDICATORY EXERCISES.

As already announced, the dedication of the New Lutheran church of this place will take place next Sabbath, July 26.

The following is a partial program for the day:

Sunday school, 9:45—10:45 A. M.

Preaching, 11—12 A. M.

Dedicatory sermon, 3—4 P. M.

Combined service of praise and song and children's service, 8 P. M. Addresses by Mr. J. A. Spielman of Fairfield, C. W. Bingham, Esq., of Cedar Rapids, and other visiting brethren. This program is subject to such change as shall be thought necessary. There may possibly be a separate children's service from 4 to 5 P. M. and a more general exercise in the evening. Notice of any changes will be given at the Sunday morning service.

A cordial invitation is extended to all. Those coming from the country should be prepared to remain for the afternoon service.

(July 22, 1885.)

J. A. ZIEGLER, Pastor.

E. W. Gifford recovered his stolen watch yesterday. It was found done up in a napkin under a sidewalk at Ames near where the tools used in burglarizing Thomas Bros. store were found. N. G. Cook, the photographer, was the finder, and he identified the watch by the published numbers.—(July 22, 1884.)

E. W. Gifford's house was burglarized Thursday night and his gold watch stolen. The number of the watch was 371,009 and of the case 61,3375. The house of M. P. Warrick was entered the same night; but Mrs. Warrick waked up and the burglars left.—(July 22, 1885.)

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

The sixth annual reunion of Story County soldiers and sailors took place at Maxwell last Thursday and Friday. The weather was superb, the grove good enough, and the attendance exceptionally large, being variously estimated at 2,000, 2,500, and 3,000. The forenoon of the first day was occupied in reaching the grounds from the various parts of the county, pitching tents and getting settled in camp. The several posts of the county were well represented, and it was evident at the start that the veterans were to have a grand good time in meeting old acquaintances and reviving old war memories. The afternoon and evening of Thursday, aside from camp duties and sports and general visiting, was filled in with speaking at the stand, Messrs. Fenn and Hoggat being the most conspicuous of the talkers. The election of officers of the regiment for the next year took place Friday evening and resulted as follows: Colonel, John Scott; lieutenant colonel, I. L. Smith; major, C. E. Haverly; quartermaster, Jay A. King; surgeon, Dr. Geo. Stitzell; chaplain, Rev. Moulton; drum-major, Geo. Pitsor; fife-major, Alba Hall. Nevada was selected as the place

of meeting for the reunion of 1886. Thursday night the veterans slept quietly and soundly in camp, when not otherwise occupied. Friday morning Ben Brenneman's "love feast" took place, and was a highly-enjoyed feature of the reunion. Among those who spoke their little impromptu pieces and cracked pleasant camp-fire jokes were Scott, Underwood, Smith, Gossard and Shearer. About 11 o'clock the soldiers and people gathered at the stand to listen to the opening of the formal exercises of the day. Music in good quantity and quality was furnished by the bands, and prayer was offered by Chaplain John Doty; after which and more music, Col. Jesse Wood introduced Mayor Goodman, who welcomed the old soldiers and the people generally to Maxwell and to the reunion of 1885.—(Aug. 9, 1885.)

THE THIRD REUNION.

The reunion of the 3d Iowa regiment is now taking place in Nevada, and the citizens are glad to welcome the surviving veterans. The streets and business houses are decked with flags, and the homes of the people are open. The headquarters have been established by Col. Crossley at the office of Smith & Son, where twenty-seven names were registered at nine o'clock this morning. A hundred or more of the three hundred survivors are expected. Tents have been put up in the park, and there a camp-fire will be held this evening. The announcement of the reception to-morrow evening will be seen elsewhere. Meanwhile the veterans will renew old associations and fight their battles over again. A cordial welcome and hopes for many more reunions are extended to them.—(Aug. 19, 1885.)

The State Board of Equalization have been in session recently and Auditor McCarthy received Monday a letter from Gov. Sherman under date of August 1st, in which he says: "Your valuation was reduced ten per cent, leaving the average at \$8.05 per acre, instead of \$8.94 as reported." This makes a difference of \$1,236.82 on state revenue and county school, being thus much a saving to our taxpayers. This reduction is on all realty in the county, both town property and lands. At the time of the meeting of the State commission, Auditor McCarthy was present and explained the matter in such shape that they gave Story County the benefit. It is still higher than some of the counties in the state. The auditor did good work in this instance and we give him due credit for it.—(Aug. 7, 1885.)

NEW POSTMASTER.

On Tuesday morning Nevada was treated to a new postmaster, E. D. Fenn in place of T. J. Ross. The office was removed into the building belonging to Mrs. Patton on the corner of Linn and Sixth street, and has commodious and comfortable quarters. Miss Fegtly will remain in the office, thus assisting the new official in making matters in the best of shape from the start. That the

incoming official will give good satisfaction is only to be expected as he is genial and obliging.

The postoffice was established in Nevada in November, 1853, with T. E. Alderman as postmaster, who held the office two years. He was succeeded by Austin Prouty. As near as we can learn the following are the officials following up to the present time: W. E. Aldridge, Jas. Hawthorn, W. G. Allen, J. S. Blick, Otis Briggs, E. D. Fenn, L. Irwin, John Beatty and T. J. Ross, now followed by E. D. Fenn.

The first postoffice was located on the corner of the lot occupied by Mr. Lant Lockwood as a residence sonthwest of the court house. The first mail carrier was J. P. Robinson, uncle of J. P. Robinson, of Grant township, who carried it weekly from Des Moines. The receipts for the first quarter were a trifle over \$1, of which amount Mr. Alderman received the large sum of seventy-five cents for his services, and the government forty per cent of the gross receipts. This is quite a marked contrast with the present receipts. Of course at that time there was no boxes, no conveniences and little mail. The salary of the postmaster now is about \$1,300 per year. Comments are unnecessary.—(Sept. 4, 1885.)

A very interesting and profitable Sunday school convention was held at the Evangelical church in Story City, Sunday morning and afternoon. The topics discussed concerned—the object of the Sunday school and how well it is fulfilling its mission, the qualifications of a successful teacher, the extent to which temperance should be taught in the Sunday school, and how to teach the lesson. T. B. Howland, the district president, and Rev. B. H. Neible, O. B. Ingalls and S. R. Corneliusen assisted very much in the meeting. A township organization was effected with S. R. Corneliusen as president and C. Nelson as secretary. The children's exercise was very nice. The collection was \$4.30.—(September 2, 1885.)

BACKWOOD'S JUSTICE.—AN OLD SETTLER'S ACCOUNT OF AN ILLINOIS COURT SCENE IN 1832.

"Jim Baxter, take the witness stand and state whether or not you know the cow said to have been stolen by the defendant. If you do, state her age and value; in a word tell all you know about her."

"Mr. Lawyer, ask one question and speak louder. I'm thick o'hearin'."

"Well, if you know the cow, state how old she is."

"I owned her thirteen years ago."

"Answer my question, how old is she?"

"Don't know; was so old I put hickory withes on her horns for the wrinkles to run out on."

"What is she worth?"

"She gives right smart of milk every day."

"I didn't ask how much milk she gave; state her value."

"Age ain't nothin'. I don't know the price of beef cattle."

"Is she worth fifteen dollars? Also state how much right smart is."

"She gives a pint in the mornin' and a half in the evenin'."

"Is she quiet? Does she ever kick the pail over?"

"I accept the amendment. She kicks and spills every day one-half the milk."

"Jim Baxter, you are an expert—a smart Alex; is a pint and a half your estimate of right smart?"

"Yaas, that's the law in Indiana and in old Kaintuck, whar I was born."

The Court turns to the clerk and states: "Mr. Clerk, whereas Indiana and Kaintuck, being older states, heretofore let it be recorded as a ruling that henceforth a pint and a half of whisky, rum, and all life-invigorating beverages, including milk, shall be known and acknowledged as "right smart" in this, the First judicial district of the commonwealth of Illinois. Call the next witness."

The bar rises in a body and informs his Honor that the hour appointed for the horse race has arrived.

"Thanks, gentlemen of the bar, Mr. Sheriff adjourn court, sine die till half-past eight to-morrow morning."—(*Detroit Free Press*.)

W. H. Gallup has arrived and we are again favored with banking privileges. An enterprise of this kind is one of the necessities of the village.

Mr. Schoonover, principal of the Madrid school, delivered his lecture, "The Great Rebellion," to an interested audience Saturday evening.

J. H. B. Kerr died at his home Monday morning after a lingering illness from cancer of the face. The funeral was held Tuesday afternoon at 10 o'clock, from the M. E. church, Rev. Thompson officiating. Mr. Kerr was an old resident of the county, and a highly respected citizen.—(Cambridge, Nov. 25, 1885.)

Parley Sheldon took charge of the Ames postoffice on Monday last and is now handling the mail bags, letters and papers.—(November 25, 1885.)

J. B. Green has taken possession of the postoffice at Cambridge and the democrats tally one more in Story County.—(November 25, 1885.)

Burt Hix took possession of the Zearing postoffice a week or so ago, superceding J. C. Burkhart, offensive partisan. There are some democrats in Lincoln township, but the powers that be thought it necessary to import a postmaster.—(Nov. 25, 1885.)

A. M. Norris has purchased a number of lots in State Center, at a valuation of \$10,000. Good for him, though we should much have preferred his purchasing in this town.—(Nov. 27, 1885.)

According to the forthcoming census report of Iowa, that state has twenty-five centenarians. Thirteen are 101 years old; three 102 years; one 103; two 104; one 105; one 106; one 107; one 112; and one, Jacob Heike, of Grundy, who is 121 years of age. There are thirty-five persons whose ages range from ninety-five to ninety-nine years.—(Nov. 27, 1885.)

FRIENDSHIP.

There is but one kind of true friendship and that is a genuine attachment for the person befriended. There are many pretended friends—the world is full of them—we all have such—they flock around us like Sunday school scholars do at a Christmas entertainment, or like the rough-feathered vulture about a carcass; yet they are no more our friends than the average Sunday school scholar is an admirer of his lesson, or the vulture of the animal before it has died and passed into decay. One man feigns to be your friend because he thinks you have money or social standing, or political influence, and by associating with you he hopes to gratify some selfish end, but for the real personal pronoun You, he cares nothing. Then we have the literary friend who wants to be “solid” with you because of his chance to borrow a dozen new books your fine library contains; or he may wish to have frequent access to your collection of rare specimens or to behold your collection of works of art. These are not our *real* friends, they are mere hangers-on. They simply come under the head of admirers of our personal effects and as a common rule care but little for us. But very few of us can measure or weigh friendship until the testing day comes. When adversity takes from us our property; when our books and collection and works of art, and all that money has bought for us are swept away by fire or flood and we move from Best street to a rented cottage on Poor Alley, and when we work with our hands for the bread we eat, we can tell then and not until then just who our true friends have been all along the meanderings of life's journey.

On Sunday afternoon John Steward, of southeast Nevada township had his house burned. A portion of the contents only were saved. The loss is about \$1,200, and the insurance \$600.—(December 18, 1885.)

The annual reunion of the family of J. H. Keigley will occur at his residence in this place on Friday, and all are expected. Of course the best of time will be had.—(Dec. 18, 1885.)

The number of cars of stock and grain shipped from Nevada during the year 1885 were as follows: Of stock, 150 cars; of grain, 197 cars. For the first six months of 1886 there were of grain sixteen; cars of stock for same time were seventy.

Wm. Clark & Co. shipped a car of horses and mules Saturday

morning to Minneapolis, and one also of horses Wednesday morning.—(Ames, Aug. 6, 1886.)

On Tuesday morning Mr. Wm. Clark shipped to Minneapolis his twelfth car of horses since February last. A few of the animals became frightened and took a go-as-you-please frolic, but they were impounded before traveling a great distance.—(Ames, Sept. 2, 1886.)

Dunklebarger & Son ship to-day five cars of as fine cattle as ever went from the county.—(Nevada, Dec. 8, 1886.)

Mr. Wm. Fultz, living south of town, sold to Dunklebarger & Son on Saturday last forty-five head of hogs, averaging 322½ pounds, for which he received \$484. Mr. Fultz is one of our most thrifty farmers, and is an enterprising, go-a-head gentleman.—(Nevada, Dec. 10, 1886.)

At a regular meeting Monday evening of Jason D. Furguson Post, No. 31, G. A. R., the following officers were elected: J. F. Gillespie, Com.; Jas. Dillon, S. V. Com.; J. W. Kinney, J. V. Com.; G. W. Barnes, Q. M.; A. D. Pattee, Officer of Day; D. V. Thrift, Officer of Guard; W. I. Stevens, Chaplain; M. Daugherty, Surgeon; F. D. Thompson, Jas. Dillon, delegates to Grand Encampment; F. Elliott, C. W. Wood, alternates.—(Nevada, Dec. 9, 1885.)

On Tuesday Geo. Gilmore, of Milford township, sold sixty-three hogs that weighed 25,620 pounds at \$3.40 per hundred, and which netted him the snug sum of \$871.10. They were delivered at Ames, from which place they were shipped. Mr. Gilmore is one of the good farmers in the county and keeps only the best of stock. One thing will strike one familiar with hogs as still better that they were all of one breed, Chester White, and of nearly uniform size. The average weight of them will be seen was over 400 pounds. Mr. Gilmore has more of the kind on hand and is up to just such things.—(Dec. 18, 1885.)

When passing, I called to see my old and highly esteemed friend, D. R. Brown, who has been a great sufferer for years from a lingering disease. He seems to endure his sufferings with remarkable patience. He may even yet outlive the writer hereof. Allow me to say he is one of Story County's honest men. Mr. Brown lives in the southeast corner of Grant township. I passed several farms in good culture before reaching Mr. Jesse Barker's. Mr. B. has one of the largest apple and cherry orchards in Story County. Has about 750 apple and 200 cherry trees in fair bearing condition. Has also peach and chestnut trees. Around this orchard, and intermingling it, is a magnificent and nicely arranged grove of maples. This grove covers nearly or quite twenty acres of ground. Has a large commodious dwelling, nicely surrounded and protected by the grove.—(Dec. 10, 1885.)

Wm. Fultz, Tuesday, sold Dunklebarger & Son twenty hogs which weighed 6,950 pounds, one of the twenty weighing 550. He received the goodly lump of \$229 for the lot.—(Dec. 11, 1885.)

D. M. Ruth has been appointed postmaster at Maxwell, and will soon be in a position to help Uncle Sam in good shape. Shake .—(Dec. 11, 1885.)

SOME CORN.—In 1881 was the year for large loads of corn. It will be remembered that several tried to see who could bring the largest one to market. On the 31st of January, Milo Warner brought in with one span of mules, on bobs, 144 bushels and ten pounds; on February 1st, S. D. Tooker, with one span of horses, brought in 149 bushels and fifty pounds, and on February 4th, M. Warner brought in 159 bushels and sixty pounds. Several other large loads were brought in, but these were the largest. The question is who will bring in the big loads the present year.—(December 11, 1885.)

Geo. Baeschlin has laid 4,000 rods of tile the past summer. A large part of it was put down on the farms of Alderman & Son, Nevada, and B. E. Wells, McCallsburg.—(Dec. 16, 1885.)

Curt Wood shipped a car-load of cattle and one of hogs last Tuesday. This is the first car of cattle shipped since last spring.—(Maxwell *Tribune*, Dec. 16, 1885.)

Geo. W. Dyer went to Zearing yesterday to complete the process of closing the saloon at that place and condemning the liquor seized last week. The Zearing people, with the assistance of Mr. Dyer, will succeed, without doubt in suppressing the illegal and disreputable traffic.—(Dec. 16, 1885.)

People who dislike to have their windows frosted in cold weather can prevent it by rubbing the glass inside and outside with glycerine.—(Dec. 16, 1885.)

Arrangements to have coal prospected for in the immediate vicinity of Nevada have been nearly perfected, and there is strong hope that the prospecting will be successful. The movement should receive, and does, the hearty encouragement of the business men of Nevada.—(Dec. 16, 1885.)

The library at the Agricultural college is said to contain 5,540 books, running in all lines, history, biography, novels, etc.—(January 29, 1886.)

A. Patton Post, G. A. R., Zearing, chose the following officers at their last meeting: M. R. Bump, C.; B. F. Paisley, S. N.; C. N. Thatcher, J. N.—(Jan. 1, 1886.)

Mr. Dana shipped a car of young cattle to Laramie, Saturday night, consisting of sixty-five head, on which he expects to realize a good thing.—(Jan. 1, 1886.)

The coldest weather known for years was reported at Galveston, Texas, where ice formed from three to five inches in thickness Friday night. In the South Atlantic region, as far south as Tampa Bay, Florida, freezing weather was also reported.—(Jan. 13, 1886.)

ONTARIO.

Christmas eve, just as people were taking their leave from the Christmas tree, a fire was discovered in the south part of town, and the news was soon spread that Wm. Trembly's house was in flames. People hastened to aid, but it was then too late. The fire was burning rapidly; there was no hope. There were a few things taken from the kitchen such as the cook-stove, cupboard, cooking utensils, and other articles, but the fruit, flour and such articles were put away in a cave, which saved them from the fire. The carpets, furniture, beds, bed-clothing and other articles which were in the bed-room and front room were all burned. The mystery was not explained until Monday, when 'Squire Shockley, from Ames, arrived and searched the house of J. W. Johnston and found some of Ida Harris' things who was boarding with Trembly. Clothing, jewelry, books and other articles were found before the search was begun. Mary Johnston, a girl of thirteen, rolled something under her apron and started but was caught with some of the stolen goods. She then confessed that she had taken the goods and then set fire to the house. She said she had taken most everything out of Ida Harris' trunk when the bed-clothes caught on fire. She could not smother the flames and was obliged to escape through an open window through which she had broken in at. She will be taken to a reform school.

Mrs. Annie Jones, who died Saturday night, has been ill but one week. It has not been a year since her husband died. Now four children are left to mourn the loss and to be orphans; it is strange that both parents should die while so young.

After all, Ontario has not witnessed a Merry Christmas, but we hope for a Happy New Year.—(Jan. 1, 1886.)

There are too many small boys running our streets after night-fall. It is the very worst place for a boy to be. Parents should see that their children are furnished with reading of a wholesome kind, and some innocent games, and then a love for home and that which is good will early in life be instilled into their minds, and they will grow up better qualified for the duties of life, than if they are allowed to take all their lessons on the streets, and loafing about the stores.

Dunklebarger & Son, and T. W. Kelley, shipped a car-load of hogs, each, yesterday.—(Jan. 27, 1886.)

Mr. D. G. Ferguson started a car-load of hogs from here last Thursday evening, but they only got as far as Ames, where they were overtaken by a snow storm, and had to be unloaded and cared for until Saturday evening, when they were again sent out on their journey.—(Jan. 27, 1886.)

The *Message*, Bro. Everly's new monthly, has made its appearance. The editor says in his salutatory that "the object in sending the *Message*" is "to help you in your Christian life." We hope the *Message* may prove itself helpful to all who receive it, and a financial success to its enterprising publisher.—(Jan. 28, 1886.)

Messrs. G. W. Sowers & Son shipped two cars of stock from this place, and one from Story City on Tuesday of this week, and we sincerely hope they will not meet with a snow blockade.—(January 28, 1886.)

Several Nevada ladies mourn the loss of treasured house plants by freezing, while the heads of the households mourn the loss of potatoes and other vegetables from the same cause.—(January 29, 1886.)

Wm. Moran is again purchasing horses and expects to ship two cars the coming month.—(Jan. 29, 1886.)

Coal has been a scarce article during the past two weeks and much suffering may yet result from it.—(Jan. 29, 1886.)

The weather is quite moderate at this writing and we may look for the backbone to be broken.—(Jan. 29, 1886.)

The Story County jail had no boarder on Wednesday. Long may it remain so say the taxpayers.—(Jan. 29, 1886.)

L. McKim, of Milford township, shipped a car of cattle the last of the week, of his own raising. May there be many more just such farmers in Story County.—(Jan. 29, 1886.)

The greatest industry to-day in this locality is chicken picking. All can get work, and plenty of it, and make good wages.—(January 29, 1886.)

The supreme court last week decided in favor of T. J. Ross in his suit to get hold of the Des Moines property of the sewing machine agent Helyer, whose bond he had been on to his sorrow.—(Feb. 3, 1886.)

Those that use coal for fuel have been obliged to economize a little in that direction. It seems almost impossible for the Maxwell coal dealers to get coal, and the roads are blockaded so badly we can't haul from the banks; and unless there is a change in the weather for the better and the roads become passable, I fear we will suffer for the want of coal or be obliged to visit our more fortunate neighbors who burn wood.—(Feb. 3, 1886.)

Duea & Son shipped more hogs to-day and two cars to-morrow. They keep the hog market booming.—(Feb. 2, 1886.)

Boardman Bros. are cutting and hauling their ice to-day and filling their ice house.—(Feb. 3, 1886.)

Mr. Fred. Eckard, residing three miles north of Ontario, was one of the earliest settlers of Story County, having lived here over thirty years. He says he spent nearly all his early life on the frontier, and claims he "never was in a school room in time of books."—(Feb. 4, 1886.)

Yesterday morning the thermometer indicated twenty-eight to thirty-two degrees below zero according to location. That is quite comfortable, particularly close to a red hot stove.—(February 4, 1886.)

The Mississippi river, for sixty-five miles in the vicinity of St. Louis, is blocked with ice.—(February 5, 1886.)

John Thompson, president of the Wolf Creek Coal Company, Collins, was in town Monday, and reported the coal prospects good.—(February 10, 1886.)

GROVES FOR STOCK.

This winter is bringing home to the minds of thoughtful farmers the necessity of groves. Many farmers in the Northwest are provided with natural groves, and these men are fortunate in having this natural protection for stock in the severe storms of the present winter. But even then there would be a great improvement if the north and west sides of every stock yard were lined with a good grove of evergreen trees. It is a matter of astonishment that these have not been long since provided. It can be accounted for only on two grounds—one the impression that evergreens were hard to raise, as well as high priced, and the other that their value as windbreaks has not been appreciated until the stock interest obtained its present development. But whatever may have been the mistakes of the past, there is not a year to be lost. The stock interest will develop every year. Severe winters and heavy snows seem to have come to stay. The work of protecting our stock in this way is a work, in the language of the catechism both of "necessity and mercy." The quicker we set about it the better.—(February 10, 1884.)

The tax of the Northwestern Railroad in Story County for the year 1885 amounted to \$8,122.34.—(February 10, 1886.)

We have the change at last. Mr. M. Swartout took charge of the Post-office on Monday February 1, 1886.—(Story City, February 10, 1886.)

Extremes of the weather for the season have been experienced during the past week. Thursday morning was perhaps the coldest of the season, the thermometer, at eight o'clock, registering thirty

degrees below zero. Since Friday, weather has been spring like; the sleighing is getting demoralized, and wagons are again run on the streets.—(February 10, 1886.)

J. C. Lee has already delivered, at this place 7,000 bushels of corn.—(February 10, 1886.)

Charles Fish is shipping four car loads of hogs a week.—(February 3, 1886.)

Charles Mead shipped six car loads of stock this week.—February, 1886.)

ROLAND.

Thursday morning of last week, the mercury dropped to thirty-three degrees below zero here, but Friday was warm and pleasant, the first pleasant Friday for about six weeks. Trains were about on time, which was quite a novelty.

E. J. Evenson went to Morris, Illinois, and brought back a wife. She is not very large, but I suppose he thinks of two Evelis choose the least. We congratulate him and wish him any quantity of joy.—(February 10, 1886.)

Miss Mary A. Scott has been appointed clerk of the Senate committee on horticulture and public buildings.—(February 10, 1886.)

The twelve saloon keepers who were occupying the Marshalltown jail yesterday, are beginning to discover, that perhaps, prohibition does prohibit after all.—(February 10, 1886.)

Judge Henderson levied \$3,500 in fines against Webster County saloon keepers at his recent term of court in Fort Dodge. Prohibition is doing very well up there.—(February 17, 1886.)

Wm. Clark shipped a car of horses to Minneapolis Monday, which makes the third car load of equines he has purchased and shipped since the first of the present month.—(March 18, 1886.)

We have shipped fifteen cars of live stock from our station so far this month and still they come.—(March 18, 1886.)

Whispering in church during the delivery of a sermon is a pastime our young people are liable to indulge in very much to the annoyance of those around them, and frequently to the disgust of the entire congregation. But whispering during prayer time or while the benediction is being pronounced is unmistakable evidence of ill breeding.—(March, 1886.)

E. F. Farrington has the ill fortune to lose the greater portion of his hogs by some disease that nearly makes a clean sweep.—(March 19, 1886.)

W. R. Mason, of Grant, shipped thirty-five head of cattle to Chicago, on Wednesday of last week. Their average weight was 1,423 pounds in Chicago, and sold for five dollars and forty cents. Mr. Mason fed them and has a number more of the same kind.—(March 19, 1886.)

There is nothing purer than honesty; sweeter than charity; warmer than love; richer than wisdom; brighter than virtue; more steadfast than faith; more beautiful than friendship.—(March 19, 1886.)

If there are fence corners or other places about the farm where weeds are growing they should be mowed out to prevent the seeds from being scattered to adjoining fields. Farm fences afford one of the most common sources for weed distribution, and it is poor policy to allow the seeds to mature and become scattered to the detriment of the adjoining land. Pasture land, too often produces heavy growths of noxious weeds which should be cut before maturing their seeds.—*Country Gentleman*.—(March, 1886.)

The City of Boone has been adjudged to pay \$4,500 for personal damages incurred by a defective side walk. There is a warning in this to all municipal corporations to keep the public ways in safe condition.—(February 24, 1886.)

The Iowa Agricultural College opened Tuesday. Every room in the main and other buildings have been engaged, and several applicants have been turned away for want of accommodations. The present college year promises to be a very successful one.—(February 25, 1886.)

Mr. S. H. Smith, of Kelley, had two colts killed by the cars a couple of weeks ago. A colt belonging to Mr. Newheart had a leg broken at the same time.—(February 25, 1886.)

Mr. Ed. Patton recently shipped three car loads of hogs and cattle of his own raising. Mr. Patton takes great interest in improving his stock and always realizes the highest market price.—(Collins, March 3, 1886.)

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Story County Teachers' Association will meet at the School House in Nevada, Saturday, February 20th, 1886.

PROGRAM.

1:30 P. M.

1. A Professional Standard for Teachers, W. H. Wier.
2. The training of the Senses, Miss Anna G. McConnon.
3. Literature in the Schools, Frank Shutts.

4. Practical Education, Miss Anna E. Henry.
5. The Average Pupil, Ole O. Roe.
6. School Government, W. F. Chevalier.

Topics for general discussion: Reading Circles, Care of School Property, The Text-book Problem, School Exhibits.

Teachers and others interested in the cause of education are cordially invited to attend the meeting and take part in the discussions.

C. F. CURTISS, President.

—(February 17, 1886.)

Colonel Scott has been chosen by the Senate as President, pro tem., and will make a magnificent presiding officer.—(February 18, 1886.)

NEVADA.

POULTRY.—The past month has been a grand one for poultry raisers, and the prices being paid to-day indicate as to what the probable result will be in this County and State. It has become one of the best paying productions of the farm, and readily commands cash. Car load after car load has been shipped from the county and still the supply is plenty. Corn is a staple article and much time is devoted to its cultivation, yet more clear money is made from the poultry of the county, according to the amount of work devoted to it. It is only as a pastime that it is raised, but the winter receipts indicate that it has become one of the staples of a great and growing State. From it many of our best farmers realize hundreds of dollars, and from an expense really trifling as compared with other products of the farm. To see the teams engaged in bringing in the poultry and the number of men plucking and packing chickens and turkeys one would infer that it has become one of the staples of the locality. Our dealers ship east in car lots and sometimes two or three cars at a time, and nearly every town in the county has a chicken ranch or two within its borders. We are certain that we are correct in saying that more money has been paid out for poultry during the last two months than has been the case for cattle and hogs combined. If any one is inclined to think different let them visit either of the chicken houses in this town and they will see a sight that they will long remember, and admit our theory is correct. What is done with it is another question. We know it is shipped from here, and that the traffic has become one of the largest in Central Iowa. This is all that is necessary for us. It is shipped to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, where it is held or placed upon the market as circumstances dictate. Our farmers can do no better than to arrange for raising chickens and turkeys by the thousands instead of the hundreds as at this time, and will undoubtedly find it profitable. The expense is but

trifling compared with the receipts. The returns are sure and immediate, and there is no waiting for a market, or for fattening, as they run loose until late in the fall and at comparatively little expense and are only fed a month or two before being turned off. Look up the matter and turn Story County into the greatest poultry county in the Nation.—(February 5, 1886.)

PREVALENCE OF FIRES.

As usual with every exceptionally cold spell, especially when accompanied by a high wind, as has been the case during the intense cold which has marked the past six weeks, fires occurred with extraordinary frequency during the time the cold and storm lasted, and many of these, we regret to say, were of farm buildings, stock and other property. The question of fires is, perhaps, more serious to farmers than to any other class in the community. The means of relief are the least accessible, and the amount at stake, usually involves the farmer's almost entire property.—There is no other man, according to the business methods of to-day, whose entire property is exposed to destruction by a single fire, yet this is the case with the farmer whose dwelling, outbuildings, granary, and its contents, live stock and farm implements are all exposed to the same conflagration. Many times a farmer finds himself, as a result of a fire, bereft of all he possessed except his land, the consequence being a heavy mortgage and years of trouble and anxiety, unless indeed he carry a full line of insurance. This is rarely the case, and even then the insurance only indemnifies for the cash loss, even when they pay it and promptly, which in many cases is not the fact, and nothing can repair the loss of time involved in putting up new buildings and collecting a new herd. As the winter goes on the danger grows, owing to the continued use of the stoves, the dryness of all interior wood-work in proximity to stoves, pipes, etc. We speak these words of warning not as alarmists, but hoping to induce greater care in the use of lanterns and lamps, the careful examination of stoves and pipes, and the immediate rectification of any arrangement, dictated, perhaps, by temporary convenience, but attended with even the slightest risk of fire. We have frequently seen in many farm houses arrangements of stoves and stove pipes which were a constant menace of fire, and becoming more and more hazardous as each succeeding week of winter passed by, and rendering the danger positively imminent whenever a cold wind storm caused the stove to be run at its full capacity. In such cases the old adage of "a stitch in time," etc., is imminently applicable. See to these matters and take advantage of the first mild spell to thoroughly overhaul your stoves and stove-pipes.—(February 5, 1886.)

INVENTORY OF CITY PROPERTY.

MARCH 1, 1886.

City Hall.....	\$3,000.00
City Library Building.....	725.00
City Tool House and Lot.....	100.00
City Pound.....	25.00
City Cemetery Buildings cost.....	175.00
City Hook and Ladder Trucks.....	700.00
City Fire Engine and Hose Cart.....	750.00
City Force Pump.....	93.00
City Road Scraper.....	200.00
City Tools and Scrapers.....	150.00
City Books and Library.....	1,200.00
City Park Seats.....	60.00
Total.....	\$7,178.00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. C. BOARDMAN,	} Finance Committee.
WILLIAM GATES,	
R. J. SILLIMAN,	

STORY COUNTY.

According to the returns of the census tabulated in the office of the Secretary of State Story County has a population of 17,527, of which number 3,473 are of foreign birth. The number of foreign born [Norwegian] in Palestine, including Sheldahl is given at 528; Howard 500; Lafayette, including Story City, 379; Milford 131; Union, including Cambridge, 172; and Warren 165. There are 6,425 married (how about the odd one); 10,593 single; 476 widowed and thirty-three divorced; the number of births in 1884 were 392; subject to military duty 3,012; entitled to vote 3,866.—Of the aliens 119 have taken out first papers and 372 have made no application. The number of families in the county is given at 3,510; number of dwellings 3,410. Of the native population 1,673 were born in Illinois; 7,952 in Iowa; 1,100 in Ohio. The number of pupils in attendance upon the public schools is given at 5,741. These few statistics will give something of an idea as to how Story County stands in several quarters and will explain some things that may have puzzled many.—(January 29, 1886.)

THE PAST YEAR.

The year 1885 is past and gone. Like all things of this earth it has had its day, and we can only look to it from the record. The question now arises how has it left Story County? Let us see. In

most towns and villages there has been a steady growth, slow but sure. The pressure of the hard times has showed itself by a lack of creation of more buildings for mercantile purposes. Nevada has erected not one; Ames one, the Cook building; Story City one, by Mr. Swan for his bank and in Maxwell Mr Ruth is erecting one, and one by another for a drug store. In Zearing, Mr. Steelsmith has been overhauling and rearranging a store building. In the majority of the towns a number of substantial residences have been erected during the year, which will go far towards helping out the general average. As a whole the growth of our towns have not been so satisfactory as we could desire. Yet the general improvement has been fair, showing that our citizens are still advancing in material prosperity and wealth. Many of the residences of the past year's build will reach as high as \$2,500 each, and in a couple of instances over \$3,000. Business changes throughout the county have not been numerous, and failures the exception, thus indicating that our merchants and business men generally are in a flourishing condition and all trust the coming year may be one of prosperity to all.

The county shows to far better advantage and new residences, barns, and improvements in general conclusively show there has been a large advance in the financial circumstances of the great majority of our farmers. Of the new dwellings quite a number are costly ones, and are made for the use of those building them, and from their saving of the past. Such men have rarely run in debt for such things, having laid the money by for the purpose and used it as contemplated. The amount of cattle and hogs yet in the hands of the farmers is quite large, and those who claim to know say that only a limited number have been marketed, and that they will soon be placed upon the market. Corn is being fed to their stock, and the open winter has been a good thing in assisting them to realize a large per cent upon the amount fed. To be sure, in some localities, hogs have died of a scourge. Yet it has been confined to individuals or localities and has figured but lightly in the general sway. The corn crop has not realized as anticipated it would, but it has answered for home feeding as well as for better grade, and, perhaps, it has been of more value than would have been the case had it been shipped. As a whole our farmers are considerably better off than last year, and far ahead of their brethren in the town. This is shown conclusively by their improvements and general appearance of thriftiness, which manifests itself to one that may go through the county. The striking of coal in paying quantities in Collins Township will also assist in making the general average throughout the county, for the year just passed, better, and now coal is found in the two extreme corners of the county, thus indicating this to be in the coal belt and as a consequence far more valuable than has been generally thought.

As a whole, the county may be said to have been prosperous and far ahead of one year ago. Our business men are financially able, and few failures have resulted, and none are anticipated. Our

farmers are gradually recuperating from the crop failures of the past years and all is serene, and all look forward to a good year in the year of our Lord 1886. It is a duty we owe each other to assist in making the coming year one of prosperity, and it should be made so. With the hope the coming season will be far better than the one just past, we can only cherish the hope, and cordially extend happy greetings for the New Year to all, whether friends or foes. Let all remember that this is a good time to tender the Olive branch of peace and good will in order that we may all pull together for the good of the town and county. What do all say?

TREASURERS' REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Story County, Iowa:

I would respectfully submit the following as a true and correct report of the receipts and disbursements in the office of the county treasurer of Story County from June 1st to December 31st, A. D. 1885, both dates inclusive.

J. A. MILLS, Co. Treasurer.

Dated this fourth day of January, 1886.

RECAPITULATION.

County	fund.....	\$4,546	87	
State	"	360	29	
County school	"	1,431	36	
Bond	"	834	55	
Bridge	"	5,256	88	
Poor	"			\$1,044 94
Insane	"	1,034	30	
Feeble minded	"	3	60	
School house	"	675	03	
Teachers	"	4,226	94	
Contingent	"	1,324	89	
Road	"	602	11	
Corporation	"	559	35	
Library	"	35	21	
Cemetery	"	10	28	
Railroad	"	115	79	
Institute	"	640	77	
School house site	"	99	50	
Permanent school	"	357	89	
Temporary school	"	897	13	
Board of health	"	16	64	
Drainage	"	640	96	
Balance cash on hand.....				22,625 40
		\$23,670	34	\$23,670 34

STATE OF IOWA,)
 STORY COUNTY. } ss.

This may certify that we the Board of Supervisors of said County and State have examined the books and papers pertaining to the

Treasurer's office and we find that his receipts from all sources for the period commencing June 1, 1885, and ending December 31, 1885, both dates inclusive, are as stated in the attached settlement sheet, that the treasurer has correctly charged himself with the balances on hand at the previous settlement, that we have examined his vouchers and find that the proper credits have been taken, and finally that we have counted the cash on hand and find that the treasurer has now in his possession the amount of cash with which he is charged in this settlement sheet. In evidence whereof we have hereunto affixed our hands this ninth day of January, 1886.

J. Q. BURGESS,
R. W. BALLARD,
A. HALE,

Members of the Board of Supervisors.

The board of supervisors of Polk County appropriated \$500 for the distribution of a pamphlet descriptive of Des Moines and Polk County.—(Jan. 27, 1886.)

NEVADA—REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of the Incorporated Town of Nevada, Iowa:

Gentlemen: We, the finance committee of the city council, most respectfully make the following report of the financial condition for the year ending March 1, 1886.

In addition to the attached statements which show the condition of the several funds we wish to state that the city is entirely out of debt; also, that of the tax levy of 1884, there remains in the county treasury the sum of \$232.49; that none of the tax levy of 1885 has been drawn on and will be available, as soon as collected by the county treasurer, for current expenses for the coming year, all of which is respectfully submitted.

GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, March 2, 1885.....	\$ 111 29
Received from sidewalk repairs.....	10 20
Received from licences peddlers, shows, etc.....	114 76
Received from county treasurer.....	1,210 93
Received from error Wm. Lockridge.....	10 00
Received from rent City hall	39 00
Received from Farrar subscription.....	26 75
Total.....	\$1,522 93

GENERAL FUND—DISBURSEMENTS.

F. D. Thompson, mayor, fourth quarter salary for 1884. \$	8 25
F. D. Thompson, mayor, third quarter salary 1885.....	20 75
Jas. Brown, recorder, fourth quarter salary 1884.....	14 50
L. A. Will, recorder, third quarter salary 1885.....	39 50
C. H. Balliett, city attorney, fourth quarter salary 1884.	18 75

C. H. Balliett, city attorney, third quarter salary 1885..	37 50
Henry Fifer, marshal, fourth quarter salary 1884.....	6 25
Henry Fifer, marshal, third quarter salary 1885.....	18 75
J. W. White, trustee, fourth quarter salary 1884.....	6 75
H. C. McIntosh, trustee, third quarter salary 1885.....	20 25
L. A. Will, trustee, fourth quarter salary 1884.....	8 25
J. B. Shedd, trustee, second quarter salary 1885.....	14 50
O. B. Alderman, trustee, fourth quarter salary 1884....	8 25
Wm. Gates, trustee, third quarter salary 1885.....	18 75
A. K. Banks, trustee, fourth quarter salary 1884.....	6 25
James Dillon, trustee, third quarter salary 1885	20 75
R. J. Silliman, trustee, fourth quarter salary 1884.....	8 25
R. J. Silliman, trustee, third quarter salary 1885	20 75
H. C. Boardman, trustee, fourth quarter salary 1884....	8 25
H. C. Boardman, trustee, third quarter salary, 1885.....	20 75
J. E. Scott, health officer, fourth quarter salary 1884...	6 25
J. E. Scott, health officer, first and second quarters salary 1885.....	12 50
C. W. Wood, balance street commissioner's pay for 1884	10 95
James Green, sexton, third quarter salary 1885.....	6 25
Henry Fifer, police duty in care of tramps.....	37 31
Extra police duty during the year.....	17 68
Alf. Goodin and others, care tramps.....	17 58
H. C. McIntosh, drayage.....	14 00
Payne & Son, printing.....	20 78
Lyman & Son, tile.....	69 48
Wm. Lockridge, lumber.....	77 46
R. J. Silliman, lumber.....	43 17
Boardman Bros., lumber.....	6 27
T. E. Alderman & Son, force pump.....	93 00
Hose cart and hose.....	251 50
White & Bamberger, hardware.....	10 75
Work in city park.....	16 59
L. W. King, work on tool house.....	4 00
N. F. Olsen, ditch north railroad.....	73 10
Coyne & Burns, ditch on Fourth street.....	29 50
Repairs on engine and pumps.....	17 91
Merchandise for city.....	9 95
Balance on hand March first, 1886.....	350 95
Total.....	\$1,522 93

ROAD FUND—RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand March first, 1885	62 96
Received from county treasurer.....	677 15
Received from Wood, street commissioner.....	3 73
Overdrawn March 2, 1886.....	267 73
Total.....	\$1,011 57

ROAD FUND—DISBURSEMENTS.

Road Grader	\$ 165 00
Wm. Gates, plow for city	23 00
Ellis Armstrong, street commissioner, pay for year	357 68
A. W. Davis, lumber	15 00
Wm. Lockridge, lumber	141 12
Lockridge & Beatty, tile	142 22
Lyman & Son, tile	56 05
White & Bamberger, tax refunded	10 22
L. A. Will, making out tax list	30 00
E. W. Lockwood, making sewer across Vine street	10 00
Wm. Gates, blacksmithing	17 15
Humphrey & Simser, blacksmithing	7 50
Wm. Boynton, drayage	6 43
Ben Olsen, work on sewer	4 00
R. H. Mitchell, making grade	4 00
H. C. McIntosh, work on street	12 75
S. E. Armstrong, work on street	5 00
W. K. Smith, work	75
White & Bamberger, merchandise	3 70
Total	\$1,011 57

LIBRARY FUND—RECEIPTS.

Received from County treasurer	\$ 287 72
Received from librarian	49 40
Total	\$ 337 12

LIBRARY FUND—DISBURSEMENTS.

Mattie Kellogg, salary and library expenses	\$ 63 48
L. W. King, building coal house	3 00
W. P. Zwilling, merchandise for library	4 33
Henry Fifer, coal for library	2 00
Merchandise, coal, oil, etc	19 80
White & Gillespie, lamps for library	8 00
R. J. Silliman, lumber	9 77
Transferred to cemetery fund \$6.26, borrowed \$8.14	100 00
White & Bamberger, merchandise	5 59
Overdrawn March 2, 1885	32 86
Balance on hand March 1, 1886	88 29
Total	\$ 337 13

CEMETERY FUND—RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand March 2, 1885	\$ 65 64
Received from library fund 6-26, '85, borrowed 8-14, '85 ..	100 00
Received from sale of lots	150 00
Total	\$ 315 64

CEMETERY FUND—DISBURSEMENTS.

Jas. Green, sexton, third and fourth quarters salary 1884.	\$ 12 50
Jas. Green, sexton, first and second quarters salary 1885.	12 50
Cemetery building.....	145 00
Pump and well.....	29 80
J. P. Brown, making deeds.....	3 50
White & Bamberger, merchandise.....	8 40
White & Bamberger, merchandise.....	6 25
R. J. Silliman, lumber.....	2 46
Balance on hand March first, 1886.....	95 23
Total.....	\$ 315 64

RECAPITULATION.

March 1, 1886, general fund on hand.....	\$350 95
March 1, 1886, library fund on hand.....	88 29
March 1, 1886, cemetery fund on hand.....	95 23—\$534 47
March 1, 1886, road fund overdrawn.....	\$267 73
Total in treasurer's hands.....	\$266 74
In mayor's hands (see his report)....	31 15
In county treasurer's hands, tax levy of 1884....	232 49
In librarian's hands (see report).....	17 30
In city marshal's hands (see report).....	4 60
In street commissioner's hands (see report).....	3 95
Cemetery notes on hand.....	72 20—\$628 43

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF COUNTY BOARD SUPERVISORS.

Tuesday, April 6, 1886.

Board met as per adjournment.

Minutes of yesterday read and approved.

Members all present.

On motion, the following was declared to be the number of miles and valuation of railroad belonging to the Chicago & Northwestern, Central Iowa (Story City branch), Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Des Moines & Minneapolis railroad companies for the year 1886 as required by section 1321 of code of 1873, as follows, to-wit:

IOWA, C. & N. W. R. R.

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Valuat'n.</i>
Lincoln township.....	4.19	\$ 8,380
Zearing (outside incorporation).....	1.01	2,020
Zearing incorporation.....	1.05	2,100
Warren township.....	5.95	11,900
Howard township.....	6.23	12,460
Story City (outside incorporation).....	.27	540
Story City (incorporation and independent)...	.80	1,600
Total.....	19.50	\$39,000

C. & N. W. R. R.

New Albany.....	4.95	\$ 49,995
Colo independent (outside incorporation).....	.50	5,050
Colo (independent and incorporation).....	.50	5,050
Nevada township.....	3.53	35,653
Nevada independent (outside incorporation)...	1.00	10,100
Nevada (incorporation and independent).....	1.43	14,443
Grant township	6.10	61,610
Grant (in Washington).....	.50	5,050
Washington township.....	1.25	12,625
Ames independent (outside incorporation).....	1.04	10,504
Ames (incorporation and independent).....	1.00	10,100
Franklin township.....	2.43	24,543
Total....	24.23	\$244,723

D. M. & M. R. R.

Sheldahl (incorporation and independent)....	.53	\$ 1,590
Franklin independent.....	1.56	4,680
Bloomfield independent.....	2.05	6,150
Kelley independent.....	2.10	6,300
Washington township.....	5.17	15,510
Ames independent (outside incorporation)....	1.19	3,570
Ames (incorporation and independent).....	.85	2,550
Franklin township.....	6.34	19,020
Lafayette township.....	4.57	13,710
Story City independent (outside incorporation)	1.04	3,120
Story City (incorporation and independent)...	1.00	3,000
Total.....	26.40	\$79,200

C., M. & ST. P. R. R.

Collins township.....	6.12	\$ 35,649
Indian Creek township.....	4.05	23,591
Maxwell independent (outside incorporation)..	1.11	6,466
Maxwell (incorporation and independent).....	.98	5,709
Centre Grove.....	2.93	17,067
Cambridge independent (outside incorporation)	.99	5,767
Cambridge (incorporation and independent)...	1.00	5,825
No. One (1) independent.....	1.54	8,970
Palestine independent.....	.34	1,981
Fieldberg independent.....	1.69	9,844
Sydnes independent....	2.02	11,766
Franklin independent.....	2.02	11,767
Total.....	24.79	\$144,402

The executive council of the state has assessed the Story County railroads per mile as follows: Northwestern, \$10,000; Des Moines and Minneapolis Branch, \$3,000; Milwaukee, \$5,800; Story City

Branch of Central, \$2,000. The Rock Island road is assessed at \$12,500 per mile, the Burlington at \$14,500.—(April 8, 1886.)

Later action on the bill creating the office of county attorney makes it the duty of the county supervisors to fix the salaries of attorneys. The amendment provides that the supervisors shall fix salaries as follows: In counties of not more than 5,000, \$300; between 5,000 and 10,000, \$600; between 10,000 and 20,000, \$900; between 20,000 and 30,000, \$1,200; over 30,000, \$1,200. The supervisors have the right to fix the salaries at less than the above figures if they desire to, but in no case can they make them higher than the rates named in the bill.—(April 8, 1886.)

The new Eleventh judicial district is comprised of the counties of Marshall, Story, Boone, Webster, Hamilton, Hardin, Franklin, Wright and Humboldt, with three judges—Judges Miracle, Weaver and Stevens.—(April 8, 1886.)

STATE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

The State encampment of the G. A. R. was held at Sioux City on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The attendance was unusually large, numbering over twelve hundred old soldiers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Commander—W. A. McHenry, of Denison.

Senior Vice Commander—P. H. Hankins, of Sac City.

Junior Vice Commander—J. L. Geddes, Ames.

Medical Director—Geo. P. Hannawalt, Des Moines.

Chaplain—John H. Lozier, Mt. Vernon.

Assistant Adjutant General—Geo. L. Wright, Denison.

Assistant Quartermaster General—Melvin Smith, Denison.

The encampment, by a very nearly unanimous vote, endorsed the project of a soldier's home for Iowa.

Dubuque was selected as the place for holding the next State encampment, and Nashville was endorsed for the next National encampment.

The financial report showed over \$3,000 in the treasury.

The citizens of Sioux City treated the "boys in blue" with great hospitality, and a most enjoyable time is reported by all who were present—(April 15, 1886.)

LOCATION OF AGRICULTURAL FARM OPPOSED.

Col. Scott, in his centennial address, refers to the difficulty Story County had to contend with in the location of the farm. This makes me think of a colloquy that occurred a short time after the location had been made by the trustees, perhaps two hours after. A delegate from another county (for each county desiring the location had friends at work) commenced thus, and said: "Since the board has made the location for the farm and college where they have it, it would be well for them to locate a cemetery on the farm so as to be ready to bury the dead; for there will be a demand for

one at such an unhealthy location." The writer hereof asked him if he had ever seen the place of location. His answer was, "No, but I am told or understand it to be but little short of a frog pond." "Then, sir," was the reply to him, "I presume that came from some one that knew nothing about it, or did not desire to tell the facts about it. It is a beautifully elevated prairie, moderately undulating, and as beautiful as can well be found anywhere, excepting a little flat land along the creek. The native timber beltings on the east, north and west of the farm are delightful. There is a good spring near the center of it for watering and other purposes." So we two adjourned sine die, leaving Des Moines to its fate. Col. Patterson, of Marshall county, was in attendance, if I mistake not, representing a point in his county, but the colonel was very much of a gentleman. He had no slurring of other points to use. At the present writing the time has been twenty-seven and a half years since the location and about eighteen years since the first term of college school. The college has been successfully conducted since its commencement, October 21, 1868, and there is no cemetery needed on it yet.

The new Congressional districts of Iowa are as follows:

First—Washington, Louisa, Jefferson, Henry, Des Moines, Lee, and Van Buren.

Second—Muscatine, Scott, Clinton, Jackson, Johnson and Iowa.

Third—Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Black Hawk, Bremer, Butler, Franklin, Hardin and Wright.

Fourth—Clayton, Allamakee, Fayette, Winneshiek, Howard, Chickasaw, Floyd, Mitchell, Worth and Cerro Gordo.

Fifth—Jones, Linn, Benton, Tama, Marshall, Grundy and Cedar.

Sixth—Davis, Wapello, Keokuk, Mahaska, Poweshiek, Monroe, and Jasper.

Seventh—Story, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren and Marion.

Eighth—Adams, Union, Clarke, Lucas, Appanoose, Wayne, Decatur, Ringgold, Taylor, Page and Fremont.

Ninth—Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Guthrie, Pottawattamie, Cass, Adair, Mills and Montgomery.

Tenth—Crawford, Carroll, Greene, Boone, Calhoun, Webster, Hamilton, Pocahontas, Humboldt, Palo Alto, Kossuth, Hancock, Emmet and Winnebago.

Eleventh—Lyons, Osceola, Dickinson, Sioux, O'Brien, Clay, Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Woodbury, Ida, Sac and Monona.—(April 15, 1886.)

IN EARLY IOWA.

In 1836 there was but one newspaper in what is now Iowa, the *Dubuque Visitor*. Our state was a part of Wisconsin territory, after July 4th. The following is a list of the votes at the October election of that year in the four counties east and the two west of

the river: Iowa, Wisconsin, 1,288; Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 781; Brown, Wisconsin, 325; Crawford, Wisconsin, 68; total, 4,376. Dubuque city alone now casts a vote nearly equal to the whole vote—only forty-four years ago, in what now constitutes the three states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. Such is the progress of the west and of our city. Though the election was held on the tenth of October, the official returns were not published until the sixteenth of November in that early time of slow stage coaches, with no western railroads and no telegraph lines anywhere. It appears that Iowa county was the most populous east of the river, Dubuque had the most voters on the west side. The citizens of Fort Snelling did not then vote, and the present great cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis and nearly a hundred Iowa cities and prosperous towns were not then even prospectively thought of. The neighborhood of our state capital was then occupied by Indians, though Keokuk, Burlington, and Davenport had already been settled permanently by the pioneer voters.—(*Dubuque Times*.)

There are in the United States 6,000 posts of the Grand Army of the Republic containing a membership of 280,000 men which in the year just ended disbursed \$500,000 for benevolent purposes. In the state of Iowa there are 415 posts with a membership of 17,000. The mortality for the year was: National, 2,500; State, seventy-three;—a marvelously low record for a class of men who have been subject to the privations of war.—(April 1, 1886.)

Sheriff Banks brought back from the Insane asylum at Independence last week James Hoffman who has been confined there the past two years. His insanity seems to be of a harmless nature and he will be kept at the Poor farm for the present. The Independence asylum is full.—(March 31, 1886.)

Will Moran has sold Jack Ziegler, of Iroquois, Dakota, another car load of horses, including his stallion, Merry Tom. They will be shipped to-day.—(March 31, 1886.)

The county attorney bill requires the board of supervisors to fix the salary at their June session, and in counties of the population of Story the salary can not be more than \$900.—(April 21, 1886.)

CYCLONES.

The cyclone season came in with a rush last week. The first reported was that at Story City, Tuesday night. The barns and out houses at Kittel Olson's, east of the river, and the house and other buildings at Tollef Ericson's were destroyed. The loss was about as reported last week, \$1,800. Ericson had some insurance.

Wednesday evening there were much worse storms in southwestern Iowa, in the vicinity of Bedford, Atlantic and Coon Rapids. A great deal of property was destroyed and at Coon Rapids a boy was killed and a freight train was capsized except one car containing Milwaukee beer.

The storm that night in Iowa was, however, but an incident to the one that struck St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids on the Mississippi above Minneapolis. The two towns were nearly destroyed. The storm there was terrific. One 250 pound man was carried 400 feet. The depot sign at Sauk Rapids was found fifteen miles away. Other similar incidents might be noticed. The surgeons and relief parties from Minneapolis found barely buildings enough left to shelter the wounded. The death list at the two towns foots up sixty-nine.—(April 21, 1886.)

The present legislature passed a bill forbidding the traffic in swine which die of cholera. They cannot be hauled on the public highway, or be taken from the enclosure in which they have died, but must be buried, at least thirty inches deep within a reasonable time. The fine is from five to one hundred dollars and the act is now in force.—(April 22, 1886.)

Nelson Taylor, of Bloomington, stepped out a few rods from his door recently, in company with his son of eleven years, to shoot some wild ducks on a pond near by, Mr. T. following one side of the pond and his boy the other. The game rose from the water, and flying between father and son the youthful Nimrod, under some excitement, let fly a load of No. 4, bringing his duck to terra firma and at the same time scattering a few shot in close proximity to the old man's physical corporosity, one of which penetrated Mr. T.'s hand.—(April 22, 1886.)

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Evans, formerly of Milford township, now of Northville, Dakota, has out cards for a golden wedding on Tuesday of this week. A large proportion of the people of this county are well acquainted with him, and the old residents will readily recall the time when Judge Evans was one of the leading officials of Story County, and since their attention is called to it will wish him and his aged companion a prolonged lease of life. He is now seventy-three and his wife sixty-nine years of age.—(April 23, 1886.)

Under the new law our judicial district comprises Marshall, Story, Boone, Webster, Hamilton, Hardin, Franklin and Wright counties; there will be three judges, the three to be elected this fall, the law displacing both Judge Henderson and Judge Miracle.

Seventeen Mormon polygamists in the charge of the United States marshal passed through Nevada Friday afternoon on their way to the penitentiary at Detroit, Michigan.—(*Representative*, June 9, 1886.)

The Iowa State Sunday school convention held its annual session this week at Oskaloosa, with 800 delegates in attendance. Governor Larrabee was among the speakers. The statistical report shows about 5,000 Sunday schools in the state, with the number rapidly increasing.—(June 16, 1886.)

Rev. Dr. Sunderland received \$100 for marrying the President.—(June 9, 1886.)

Both houses of congress have passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building in Sioux City.—(June 9, 1886.)

A fire came near occurring in the alley in the rear of the Ray block Saturday. Some boys were out there playing with matches, when it started. It was promptly put out with only damage to the fence. It might have been a serious thing as every thing is so very dry.—(July 30, 1886.)

Monday E. D. Fenn received his commission as postmaster of this place. It is a comprehensive document and bears date the 10th of June, 1886.—(July 30, 1886.)

THE FUTURE GRAND JURY OF IOWA.

Under the new law, after the first of next January, the Iowa grand jury will be composed as follows: In counties having a population of 16,000 or less the grand jury shall be composed of five members, and in counties having more than 16,000 the grand jury shall be composed of seven members. Whenever the number of civil townships in any county equals or exceeds the number of grand jurors for such county not more than one grand juror shall be drawn from any civil township. No person shall serve as a grand juror for two consecutive years. An indictment cannot be found without the concurrence of four out of five when the grand jury is composed of five members, and not without the concurrence of five when the jury is composed of seven members.—(Marion. *Register*, July 30, 1886.)

A good friend of the *Watchman* wishes us to caution our readers to take extra care in the matter of fires now, as a blaze once started it would be difficult to stop it.—(July 30. 1886.)

TOTAL VALUATION FOR TAXES.

The total of the County is (January 7, 1886)—

No. of acres assessed, 351,144; valuation.....	\$3,239,231
Valuation of lots.....	435,319
Valuation of personalty.....	996,319

Total.....	\$4,670,955
Deduct grove and orchard	69,964

Amount on which tax is computed.....	\$4,600,991
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STORY COUNTY TAXES (JANUARY 7, 1886.)

The auditor has completed the tax entries for 1885. They show the aggregate township assessments to be as follows:

	<i>Assessment.</i>	<i>Tax.</i>
Collins.....	\$259,595	\$ 8,074 84
Franklin.....	301,993	7,837 61
Grant.....	260,027	6,539 46
Howard.....	266,610	7,512 44
Indian Creek.....	253,030	7,031 41

Lafayette.....	\$ 199,136	\$ 5,089 12
Lincoln.....	174,418	5,194 36
Milford.....	220,424	5,452 97
Nevada.....	245,306	6,118 22
New Albany.....	238,162	6,138 91
Palestine.....	274,644	6,705 10
Richland.....	189,307	6,057 22
Sherman.....	186,972	4,497 96
Union.....	256,407	6,474 60
Warren.....	180,824	5,557 30
Washington.....	266,071	7,963 63
Nevada City.....	295,255	11,579 22
Ames.....	258,888	9,581 05
Colo.....	45,543	1,523 36
Story City.....	67,237	2,569 20
Cambridge..	72,122	3,319 52
Sheldahl.....	23,159	761 54
Maxwell.....	65,064	1,952 03
Zearing.....	24,785	869 29
Total.....	<u>\$4,600,991</u>	<u>\$134,400 36</u>

Distributed as follows:

County tax.....	\$ 18,405 00
State tax.....	11,502 47
County school tax.....	4,601 00
County bond tax.....	4,600 98
Bridge tax....	11,502 49
Poor fund tax.....	6,901 43
Insane fund tax....	2,300 45
Poll tax.....	1,927 50
School house tax.....	7,010 98
Teachers' fund tax....	39,016 82
Contingent tax.....	13,517 74
Delinquent road tax	7,518 87
Corporation tax.....	3,213 46
Library tax (Nevada).....	284 83
Cemetery tax (Collins).....	259 53
Drainage tax (Richland).....	882 72
Plat tax	3 75
Dog tax.....	950 25
Total.....	<u>\$134,400 36</u>

Classified as follows:

State purposes.....	\$11,502 47
County expenses.....	39,109 46
Schools.....	64,146 54
All other purposes.....	19,641 80
Total.....	<u>\$134,400 36</u>

COUNTY FUNDS—STATEMENT—RECAPITULATION.

(June 16, 1886.)

County	fund.....	\$10,560 90	
State	"	756 16	
County school	"	1,172 81	
Bond	"		\$104 05
Bridge	"	9,538 61	
Poor	"	607 48	
Insane	"	1,518 97	
School house	"	500 97	
Teachers	"	4,931 08	
Contingent	"	1,751 97	
Road	"	623 66	
Corporation	"	391 59	
Library	"	11 33	
Cemetery	"	25 92	
Railroad	"	19 57	
Institute	"	808 77	
School house site	"	99 50	
Permanent school	"	667 89	
Temporary school	"	882 15	
Board of health	"	3 84	
Drainage	"	1,029 01	
Domestic animal	"	353 72	
		\$36,265 90	
Cash on hand.....			\$36,161 85
			\$36,265 90

The Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth is quite a comfortable place for the homeless soldier. There are now about five hundred old veterans domesticated there. There are now twelve barracks or buildings, in course of erection. All who want to work are allowed thirty cents per day. Those drawing pensions put it in the treasury at the Home and check it out as their needs require. Each person is furnished with two oversuits and four suits of under-clothing each year. The home is well managed and the old soldiers seem to enjoy it very much. It is neither a military prison nor a poor house.—(July, 1886.)

For the benefit of house-keepers the following information is given free: If a bottle of the oil of pennyroyal is left uncorked in a room at night not a mosquito or any other blood sucker will be found there in the morning; and if potash is mixed with powered meal and thrown into rat holes of a cellar, the rats will depart. Also, if a rat or mouse bothers you by getting into the pantry and you will stuff into its hole a rag saturated with a solution of cayenne pepper no rat or mouse will touch the rag for the purpose of entering. Try these things on.

Sam Fegtly won the twenty-five dollar library prize offered by President Parks, of Simpson Centenary College, for the best work done during the year by any student in any department of the institution. We congratulate the young man, his family and Nevada for this exceptionally fine record.—(July 14, 1886.)

The following senators have refused to take the two hundred and sixteen dollar vacation pay and have discharged the State from further liability in this matter, Democrats being printed in *Italic*: *Bayless, Bloom, Bolter, Burdick, Caldwell, Carr, Carson, Cassey, Cassatt, Cheesbro, Chubb, Dodge, Dooley, Doud, Duncan, Earle, Gatch, Gault, Glass, Henderson, Hutchinson, McCoy, McDonaugh, Miles, Parrot, Poyneer, Reiniger, Robinson, Schmidt, Sutton, Sweeney, Whaley, Whiting, Wilkins, Woolson.* Of the above Cheesbro and McDonaugh drew the money but repented and returned it. Those taking the pay are Barret, Chambers, Clark, Donnan, Deal, *Hendrix, Johnson, Knight, Ryder, Scott, Stephens, Underwood, Weber, Wolfe, Young.*—(July, 1886.)

We are glad to note that our Road Supervisors, in various parts of the county, are taking advantage of the dry weather to do some good grading in low places. There was never a better time for Story County to get ahead in road building than now. Good roads such as we may have, through the county in all directions would add greatly to its good name and the value of its real estate.—(July 14, 1886.)

New Mexico newspapers tell of a "norther" that passed over the northern edge of Lincoln County a few weeks ago, accompanied by hail stones as large as a man's fist, doing damage to sheep. One man lost three thousand killed, another five thousand, a third four thousand out of a herd of five thousand Merinos and Cotswolds. Several beeves and some cattle were killed, and it was rumored that the hail killed two herders also.—(July 16, 1886.)

The officers of the Story County Regiment for this year are: John Scott, Colonel; I. L. Smith, Lieutenant Colonel; C. E. Haverly, Major; J. A. King, Quartermaster; H. H. Boyes, Adjutant and Dr. George Stitzell, Surgeon.—(July 21, 1886.)

The Governor of Maine has requested the Postmaster General to so modify the regulations for sending liquids by mail as to prevent violations of the prohibitory liquor laws of the State.—(July 21, 1886.)

Don't play with matches. The accident on Tuesday to Mr. Burgess' little boy prompts us to warn parents not to permit their children to have matches. Only a short time since a number of little fellows got together and, obtaining matches, kindled a fire on a barn floor, which, fortunately, was discovered in time, by an older person, to prevent a conflagration. We know of another instance where boys played with matches in and about a barn. A

fire at any time is bad enough, but now while everything is parched and dry, a blaze might light a conflagration that would destroy the town.—(July 22, 1886.)

The Iowa Agricultural College opened yesterday, with the President and most of the professors in attendance and a majority of the students. President Chamberlain takes hold with a master hand, and under his kind and considerate administration we hope to see the college prosper in all its departments, and fill its purpose in the highest degree. We believe he will find in the faculty able and conscientious supporters, whose pleasure it will be to sustain his administration both in and out of the class room.—(July 22, 1886.)

Look out for fires! The flat on the south side was set on fire last week by some one throwing a stump of a lighted cigar into the grass; and twice, within a week, has Colonel Hoggat's pasture been set on fire by the noon passenger train. People cannot be too careful. Everything is so parched and dried that a spark will start a conflagration.—(July 29, 1886.)

Under the new law, after the first of next January, the Iowa Grand Jury will be composed as follows: In counties having a population of sixteen thousand or less the Grand Jury shall be composed of five members, and in counties having more than sixteen thousand the Grand Jury shall be composed of seven members. Whenever the number of civil townships in any county equals or exceeds the number of grand jurors for such county, not more than one grand juror shall be drawn from any civil township. No person shall serve as a grand juror for two consecutive years. An indictment cannot be found without the concurrence of four out of five when the Grand Jury is composed of five members, and not without the concurrence of five when the jury is composed of seven members.—(August 5, 1886.)

STORY COUNTY VETERANS.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REUNION OF THE FEDERAL SOLDIERS IN STORY
COUNTY. HELD AUGUST 12 AND 13, 1886.

A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING OF VETERANS AND
OTHER CITIZENS.

ELOQUENT ADDRESSES BY MAJOR CONGER AND
GENERAL GEDDES.

NEVADA SELECTED AS THE PLACE FOR HOLDING
THE NEXT ANNUAL REUNION.

One hundred and eighty-six veteran soldiers of the late war registered at the Eighth Annual Reunion of the Story County Association on Thursday and Friday of last week. And in addition to those who registered their names with the Adjutant of the Regiment, there were present quite a number who did not report to that officer. It is therefore safe to say that there were in camp at Nevada over two hundred soldiers, representing all arms of the service, and at least one-fourth that number in regiments and batteries that were in active service during the rebellion. Here were assembled representatives of the greatest conflict of arms that history records; men who stood face to face with death at Donelson and Shiloh; who hurled back Price and Van Dorn at Corinth and Iuka; who routed Pemberton at Champion Hills, and stormed the heights of Vicksburg; who smashed Bragg at Murfreesboro and touched elbows at Chickamauga; who scaled Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge; who pulverized Hood at Franklin and Nashville, and marched with Billy Sherman "from Atlanta to the sea;" who fought under McDowell at Bull Run and stood shoulder to shoulder through the long Peninsular campaign and shouted 'Victory' under Little Mac at Antietam; men who fought under Burnside at Fredericksburg and under Hooker at Chancellorsville; who crossed the Rapidan with Grant and followed the Great Captain from the Wilderness to Appomattox; men who lingered for months and years in the prison pens of Andersonville, Belle Isle and Libby. What *history* we have in these war-worn veterans! heroes of a hundred battle-fields. It fairly *thunders* in the old flag as its silken folds are spread to the free winds of the Northland! These men are the Nation's heroes. With an intelligent loyalty that is the offspring of the free schools of this blessed land of ours, the armies of the north marshaled by companies and regiments for

that herculean contest which ended in the downfall of the slave power. Every man who drew a sword or shouldered a musket for the suppression of the slave-holders rebellion, *is a hero!* He comprehended the magnitude of the cause, and felt the responsibility of his citizenship. Can a people or a nation honor too greatly the men who rescued the country from dissolution and all the horrors that would have followed in its train?

The Veterans began to arrive in camp Thursday forenoon, and by evening the grounds were full of "blue coats." The officers of the regiment, Colonel John Scott commanding, had amply prepared for the comforts of the comrades. The fair grounds had been selected for the encampment; and in addition to the large and commodious buildings thereon, which were thrown open to the soldiers, tents had been erected for their shelter and convenience, and all present were well provided for.

The commissary department was in charge of experienced caterers and the supply of comforts for the inner man was never more abundant or of better quality. Indeed, the arrangements were perfect, and no one suffered for shelter or food.

There were no fixed program for the first day of the meeting. Thursday evening had been set apart for the election of officers for the ensuing year and the selection of a place for the next re-union; but by vote of the Association this business was postponed until 9:30 A. M. Friday, and the evening given over to music, which was supplied by the Ames Glee Club, consisting of Messrs Meredith, Haverly, Hutchinson and Arnold, and the Nevada and Cambridge Cornet Bands. The Nevada Military Company went through various military evolutions, much to the delight of those present. The audience was immense, filling the great stand and all available space within a radius of several rods. Colonel Scott presided, and covered himself with the gratitude of the large company by the masterly manner in which he kept the exercises going. The evening's entertainment was a first-class concert, the vocal and instrumental music was eloquent, and the short, sharp speeches of the commander and comrades pithy and enjoyable.

FRIDAY A. M.

An informal meeting of the old soldiers convened at 8:30, to discuss the general interests of the Association, and to determine upon a plan that would effect a more perfect organization, insure larger attendance and provide better accommodations; but the meeting adjourned without accomplishing anything.

At 9:30 the Association convened in the grand pavillion for the purpose of selecting a place for the next annual re-union and electing officers—Colonel John Scott presiding, J. E. Duncan acting Adjutant.

Nevada and Ames were placed in nomination. The sentiment of the Association seemed to be in favor of the former place on account of its central location; and after a fiery little speech by Colonel Fenn,

in which, in behalf of the citizens, he welcomed the old veterans to the hearts and hospitalities of the town, NEVADA was chosen as the place for the next annual encampment of the Story County Regiment.

The following officers were then chosen for the ensuing year:

Colonel—T. C. McCall, 32d Iowa, Nevada.

— Lieutenant Colonel—D. A. Bigelow, 124th Illinois, Ames.

Major—J. C. Burkhart, 20th Iowa, Zearing.

Quartermaster—George Child, 32d Iowa, Nevada.

Adjutant—I. L. Smith, 54th Pennsylvania, Nevada.

Surgeon—G. A. Meredith, 26th Iowa, Ames.

Chaplain—John Doty, 17th Wisconsin, Maxwell.

— Drum Major—George Pitsor, 17th Wisconsin, Ames.

Fife Major—Alba O. Hall, 32d Iowa, Nevada.

It was voted that the next annual meeting be held on Thursday and Friday on or before full moon in August, 1887.

The officers of the regiment were constituted an Executive Council for the transaction of all business of the Association.

During the progress of the meeting the Womans' Relief Corps, of Cambridge and Colo entered the pavillion and were received by the veterans standing, and three hearty cheers.

The assembly then adjourned until 1 P. M.

AFTERNOON.

At the hour named for the meeting of the Association the jam of humanity that pressed into the pavillion and immediately around the speakers' stand, was painful. Fully two thousand persons were present.

After a song or two and instrumental music by the Cambridge band, Colonel Scott introduced Major E. H. Conger, Member of Congress from the Seventh Iowa District, who addressed the large audience for nearly one hour, and was followed by General Geddes, of Ames, who spoke about one-half hour.

We made no notes of the remarks of either of the speakers, and it would be an injustice to them for us to attempt to outline their addresses, which at our best would be very imperfect. The speeches were appropriate to the occasion, at times pathetic and eloquent, strong in their affection for and loyalty to the Old Flag, full of love for their comrades of the war, and patriotic in their devotion to the country. Both gentlemen were loudly cheered during and at the conclusion of their remarks.

At the close of General Geddes's speech Colonel Scott, in a burst of eloquence, introduced Micah French, a hero of the war of 1812, who has carried British lead in his body since that memorable struggle, and who is now past ninety years of age. During the last session of Congress Mr. French applied to Congress for a pension and was refused. Major Conger, taking off his hat to the veteran of 1812, proposed three cheers for him, which was given by the multitude with full lung power. Major Conger promised his

best efforts in the next Congress to get Micah French a pension—and he'll do it.

The new field officers were called upon the stand and introduced to the regiment. Each made a pleasant response, promising their best efforts to make the next re-union successful in all its detail.

After a couple of songs by the quartette, the Association adjourned.

The re-union of '86 was a very pleasant and successful one. The comrades in Nevada aimed to make it such, and succeeded. Its pleasant memories will go with the Vets until next year, when the boys of our shiretown will surpass themselves.

The following old soldiers registered with the Adjutant of the regiment:

H. H. Boyes, Co. B. 2d Iowa Cavalry.
J. D. Ferner, Co. D. 12th Iowa.
J. T. Graves, Co. F. 147th Illinois.
John Hammitt, Co. F. 7th Iowa.
H. C. French, Co. K. 32d Iowa.
F. Elliot, Co. G. 15th Illinois Cavalry.
Micah French, New York Volunteers, 1812.
Levi Smith, 18th United States Artillery, 188th Ohio.
Z. C. Burdick, Co. G. 116th Illinois.
Pat Kelley, Battery H. 4th United States Artillery.
F. P. Ellicott, Co. C. 21st New York Cavalry.
W. O. Templeman, Co. E. 11th Illinois Cavalry.
J. W. Spencer, Co. G. 33d Illinois.
T. J. Miller, Co. A. 23d Iowa.
E. Purvis, Co. B. 2d Iowa Cavalry.
Benjamin Brenneman, Co. F. 24th Iowa.
A. H. Buck, Co. E. 45th Illinois.
W. D. Barnes, Co. C. 66th Illinois.
W. H. Heacock, Co. K. 1st Indiana Cavalry.
J. A. King, Co. H. 9th Iowa Cavalry.
J. F. Gillispie, Co. H. 13th Iowa.
James S. Scott, Co. H. 140th Illinois.
Asa Griffith, Co. I. 13th Iowa.
M. C. Allen, Co. D. 40th Ohio.
Gordon Wood, Co. I. 4th Illinois Cavalry.
George Hardenbrook, Co. B. 12th Indiana Cavalry.
J. P. Corbin, Co. G. 1st Iowa Cavalry.
A. Dunnahoo, Co. H. 22d Iowa.
W. A. Miller, Co. C. 54th Pennsylvania.
J. A. Boston, Co. B. 75th Illinois.
A. M. Bingman, 1st Ohio Artillery.
L. M. Dayton, Co. F. 132d Illinois.
H. C. McIntosh, Co. G. 2d Illinois Artillery.
H. F. Ferguson, Co. B. 2d Iowa Cavalry.
S. F. Griffin, Co. D. 31th Iowa.
John Coyne, Co. E. 46th Illinois.
Charles Hellvig, Co. E. 15th Iowa.

Ole Berguson, Co. C. 15th Wisconsin.
I. L. Smith, Co. C. 54th Pennsylvania.
Colonel John Scott, 32d Iowa.
James Cook, Co. A. 12th Iowa.
M. Purkhiser, Co. B. 66th Indiana.
Isaac Craig, Co. A. 23d Iowa.
Anson Ladd, Co. G. 3d Missouri Cavalry.
H. K. Hulse, 25th Ohio Veteran Volunteer Independent Battery.
J. F. Dame, Co. H. 22d Wisconsin.
Hiram Elliott, Co. L. 6th Indiana Cavalry.
George A. Mason, Co. K. 28th Wisconsin.
T. C. McCall, Quarter Master 32d Iowa.
James Brown, Co. I. 13th Iowa.
H. H. Durstine, Co. A. 34th Illinois.
John O'Neil, Co. I. 8th Iowa Cavalry.
George Barnard, Co. G. 108th Illinois.
W. H. Shaffer, Co. K. 8th Iowa Cavalry.
F. D. Thompson, Co. D. 12th Iowa.
C. D. Bunce, Co. H. 96th Illinois.
J. C. Burkhart, Co. A. 20th Iowa.
J. Fair, Co. E. 15th New York Cavalry.
J. Fry, Co. K. 18th Iowa.
George Child, Co. K. 32d Iowa.
Jesse R. Wood, Co. E. 3d Iowa.
C. M. Morse, Co. H. 1st Wisconsin Artillery.
M. H. Pearson, Co. K. 32d Iowa.
J. B. Rushmore, Co. D. 207 Pennsylvania.
W. D. Martin, 20th Indiana Battery.
W. M. Starr, 31st Indiana.
F. Stillwell, 3d Indiana Cavalry.
O. Riddle, 12th Indiana Battery.
J. S. Dick, Co. K. 85th Pennsylvania.
A. Langeray. 135th Pennsylvania.
S. Bartlett, Co. B. 88th Indiana.
S. N. See, Co. K. 32d Iowa.
W. H. Cunningham, Co. A. 99th Indiana.
P. Chaffin, Co. C. 78th Illinois.
J. D. Mathews, Co. I. 135th Ohio.
Jesse Bowen, Co. E. 3d Iowa. *W B*
L. W. Hines, 15th Iowa.
And. Wells, 7th Illinois Cavalry.
John Doty, 17th Wisconsin.
Alba Hall, 32d Iowa.
Smith Clothier, Co. G. 2d Illinois Light Artillery.
J. M. Wood, Co. M. 17th Illinois Cavalry.
J. C. Lovell, Co. A. 23d Iowa.
I. S. French, Co. K. 32d Iowa.
Ed. Kuhn, Co. K. 52d Indiana.
A. Keefer, Co. E. 57th Pennsylvania.
G. W. Hemstock, Co. A. 2d Illinois Cavalry.

Anffin Ersland, Co. E. 91st Illinois.
John Bennethum, Co. G. 93d Illinois.
C. Torkelson, Co. A. 23d Iowa.
L. L. Parish, Co. E. 74th Illinois.
B. F. Pasley, Co. K. 132d Illinois.
D. P. Wood, Co. K. 10th Missouri.
W. A. Cole, Co. K. 32d Iowa.
James Magee, Co. A. 5th Iowa.
James M. Jenks, Co. D. 47th Indiana.
P. H. Ream, Co. B, 2d Iowa Cavalry.
G. H. Kerr, Co. H. 44th Iowa.
Gid. Jay Wire, 4th Wisconsin Cavalry.
P. Goodno, Co. E. 98th New York.
George Shattuck, Co. I. 9th Illinois Cavalry.
G. G. Cronk, Co. C. 96th Ohio.
J. Q. Moore, Co. B. 45th Ohio.
T. M. Gossard, Co. D. 10th Iowa.
S. Trout, Signal Corps.
A. P. Cronk, Co. C. 18th U. S.
D. P. Harker, Co. E. 86th Ohio.
W. A. Thompson, Co. G. 23d Wisconsin.
W. H. Jones, Co. H. 9th Iowa.
A. J. Hanline, Co. D. 124th Illinois.
E. G. Chandler, Co. E. 1st Missouri Cavalry.
William Reynolds, Co. E. 3d Iowa Cavalry.
D. A. Bigelow, Co. A. 124th Illinois.
J. E. Duncan, Co. B. 23d Wisconsin.
M. Hemstreet, Co. G. 157th New York.
Henry Wilson, Jr., Co. H. 1st Massachusetts.
D. G. Furguson, Co. C. 47th Wisconsin.
C. E. Haverly, Co. B. 28th Iowa.
M. E. McMichael, Co. F. 87th Ohio.
R. W. Liddle, 142d New York.
T. I. Slaughter, Battery G. 2d Illinois.
F. W. Downs, Co. I. 11th Wisconsin.
F. T. Wilson, Co. G. 46th Illinois.
John Shearer, 12th Wisconsin Battery.
E. Weatherly, Co. B. 2d Iowa Cavalry.
W. Howell, Co. I. 179th New York.
Charles M. Wilson, Co. E. 142d Illinois.
John Wilson, Co. H. 75th Illinois.
E. P. Smith, Co. B. 2d Iowa Cavalry.
Colonel S. W. Snider, 4th West Virginia Cavalry.
D. V. Thrift, 82d Ohio.
Cal. Giddings, Co. D. 93d Illinois.
George Pitsor, Drum Major, 17th Wisconsin.
D. K. Bunce, 75th Illinois.
S. Tullock, Co. I. 20th Wisconsin.
P. D. Hatfield, Co. K. 55th Illinois.
Parley Sheldon, Co. B. 177th Ohio.

F. T. McLain, Co. G. 14th Iowa.
A. D. Pattee, Co. I. 12th Illinois Cavalry.
David Yeazel, Co. B. 23d Iowa.
L. Oliver, Co. F. 153d Illinois.
W. I. Stevens, Co. K. 32d Iowa.
Richard May, Co. A. 23d Iowa.
V. A. Ballou, 2d Iowa Cavalry.
Guilf Mullen, Co. E. 3d Iowa. NB —
W. A. Wier, 122d United States Colored Troops.
John Nelson, Co. K. 32d Iowa.
A. W. Davis, Co. E. 79th New York.
E. D. Fenn, 2d Iowa, S. R. T.
John P. Harndenn, Co. H. 15th Illinois Cavalry.
F. Randau, Co. C. 1st Missouri Light Artillery.
J. Horner, Co. K. 10th Iowa.
James E. Bateman, Co. C. 24th Indiana.
M. J. Thompson, Co. B. 28th Pennsylvania.
J. W. Parker, Co. B. 13th Iowa.
Cyrus Wilson, Co. H. 145th Pennsylvania.
E. L. Franklin, Co. F. 13th Iowa.
Peter Brown, Co. E. 13th Iowa.
John Beatty, Co. K. 8th Indiana.
S. P. O'Brien, Co. A. 23d Iowa.
J. W. Armstrong, Co. H. 22d Iowa.
John Heslet, Co. D. 88th Ohio.
S. R. Davis, Co. B. 63d Ohio.
George W. Bruner, Co. D. 15th Illinois. NB —
J. A. McFarland, Co. E. 13th New York Heavy Artillery.
D. E. Sutherland, Co. K. 16th Wisconsin.
W. W. Lincoln, Co. C. 48th Illinois.
John Reynolds, Co. E. 92d Illinois.
A. K. Banks, Co. G. 153d Illinois.
Joseph Mills, Co. G. 124th Illinois.
D. J. Whittaker, 2d Iowa Battery.
A. C. Allen, Co. H. 83d Pennsylvania.
J. H. Longdoorf, Co. C. 152d Pennsylvania.
Isaac Walker, 14th Iowa.
J. C. Sawtell, 83d Illinois.
George W. Kinney, Co. G. 6th Vermont.
W. A. Ulmun, —
J. A. Fitzpatrick, Co. E. 3d Iowa. NB —
Oley Nelson, —
W. M. Greeley, —
T. J. Moses, 93d Illinois.
A. P. King, 22d Iowa.
E. H. Conger, Co. I. 102d Illinois.
J. L. Geddes, Colonel 8th Iowa. NB —
H. Tetweiler, —
J. T. Stone, Co. B. 34th Illinois.

WOMANS' RELIEF CORPS.

CAMBRIDGE.

Sarah A. Fletcher,
 Susanna Bruner,
 Lura Hainline,
 Anna Groseclose,
 Elizabeth C. Kirk,
 Henrietta Cook,
 Kate Brown,
 Emma Warner.

Sarah Murphy,
 Almira Detwiler,
 Hattie Cronk,
 Minerva M. Jory,
 M. E. Bartlett.
 Clara Aplin,
 Sylvia Bossnot,

COLO.

M. A. Adams,
 Anna Allen,
 Sadie McLaughlin,
 C. A. Sawtell,
 Helen A. Dayton,
 Lillian Thomas,

Hattie Wood,
 Charlotte McBarnes,
 Fidelia French,
 Ann Gilger,
 P. W. Hopkins,
 Phœbe Hopkins.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL SECTIONS OF
 STORY COUNTY,—1886.

NEVADA.—At your suggestion I will sunder my pleasant relations with the "pretty school marms" long enough to resume my correspondence.

The Normal Institute is making excellent progress in all departments. Mr. Roe and his assistants are very active in their efforts to make it largely beneficial to those in attendance—a school of instruction that will aid the teacher in the school room, and make the duties there comparatively light. I append a list of teachers who are now graded:

NEVADA.

Oliva French,
 Lillie Stamm,
 Mame Cook,
 Lillie Dale,
 Stella Fifer,
 N. F. Gillespie,
 Maggie Smith,
 Flora L. Cook,
 E. M. Tichenor,
 Lizzie Lantz,
 Lillian Purkhiser,

Hattie Smith,
 Lizzie Emmons,
 Annie Batman,
 Grace Emmons,
 Mildred McLain,
 Lina Hambleton,
 Ben. R. Smith,
 Louise Snyder,
 M. B. Young,
 Kate Ross,
 Georgia Warrick,

Emily Purkhiser,
 Anna Dougherty,
 Wilda Cessna,
 Belva Garrett,
 Love Lockridge,
 Frank Halley,
 Anna Hardcastle,
 Josie Jorgenson,
 Lillian Confare,
 Julia Hoskins,
 Carrie E. Smith,
 Maud Ballou.
 Emma Hartman,
 Jesse Child,
 Geo. Arrasmith,
 May White,
 Emma Jackson,
 Carrie Elliott,
 Olive Hodenfield,
 May Spencer,
 Bessie Hall,
 Sarah McNichols,
 Clara McIntosh.

Nettie Hammond,
 May Boynton,
 O. M. Mitchell,
 Etta Lockridge,
 Etta Pond,
 Lou. Farrington,
 Maggie Smay,
 Anna Jorgenson,
 Ada Stephenson,
 Mettie Whittaker,
 Emma Kilburn,
 Edith Ballou,
 Cora Mullen,
 Bruce McQuillen,
 Bea. McNichols,
 Verna L. Bates,
 Carrie Payne,
 Bertha Ruefly,
 Edith Ferner,
 Mable Gates,
 Helen Harper,
 J. R. Cutchens,

AMES.

Ella Morris,
 Mary Kelley,
 Ida Arrasmith,
 Jennie Jones,
 Clara Tillitson,
 Stephen Loughran,
 Edith Cox,
 Emma Arrasmith,
 Ida M. Smith,
 Gertrude Morris,

Nellie Jewett,
 Rosa Harrigan,
 Mary Mills,
 Maggie Bradford,
 Roscoe Miller,
 Jennie Raff,
 Blanche Gossard,
 Emma Wakefield,
 Lillian Bingman,
 May Hardy.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mattie Livingstone,
 Oley Fatland,
 Emma Benfer,
 Eva Benfer,

F. W. Larsen,
 Osmund Johnson,
 Lizzie Brown,
 Amy Chandler.

COLO.

M. E. Coady,
 Hattie Danskin,
 Savilla Fosea,
 Anna Morgan,
 Jennie Morgan,

M. E. Coleman,
 Jennie Eckles,
 Ella Hicks,
 Jennie Danskin.
 Kate Hempling.

MAXWELL.

Maggie Gamble,
 Roy Vennamon.

Etta Pearson,

IOWA CENTER.

Carrie Wood,
Dow Selby,

Kate Smith,
Warren Ayres.

ELWELL.

Maud Flickinger,

Lillie Parish.

STORY CITY.

O. O. Donhaug,
Anna Brandvig,
W. O. Bates,

Nina Sheffield,
Charley Grove,
O. B. Peterson.

ZEARING.

Elma Lewis,
Elbert Thatcher,
Lola Hahn.

Minerva Wickham,
Ira Bowman,

ROLAND.

B. M. Rasmussen,
Christine Roe,
Amelia Relland.

Belle Hegland,
L. A. Stueland,

M'CALLSBURG.

Eva Spencer,

John Egnes.

ONTARIO.

W. H. Jonhron.

GILBERT.

Lillian Barker.

COLLINS.

Rhoda Shinkle,
Ella Ozmun.

Mary Bedell,

STATE CENTER.

Edward Binder,

Carolina Binder.

SHELDAHL.

Inez C. Myers.

HUXLY.

Lewis Ness.

BANGOR.

Maggie Herlocker.

BROMLY.

Ola Pennington,

LE GRAND.

Luella E. Mote.

Commenced August 9.

A COMRADE OF 1812.

One of the most interesting characters which has ever attended any of the meetings of the National Association, was present at this re-union, and his presence on the stage yesterday was the occasion of a voluntary ovation to him. Mr. Micah French, of Story County, was a private soldier in the ranks of the American Army which repelled the invasion of the last British arms on free American soil. A reporter of the *Register* called on Mr. French yesterday with a view to learning something of his remarkable career. He is feeble and gray with age, but is in possession of all his faculties save that of sight, which is almost gone. His recollection of the events of three-quarters of a century ago is not at all times perfectly clear, but enough was learned to give a fair idea of his life. He was born in New York on April 6, 1792, and from that State enlisted at the early age of twenty years in the army of the then Republic. He served through that war faithfully and was honorably discharged. He was in many of the most sanguine engagements, his company being in the command which moved to the north on the invasion of Canada.

At the battle of Queenstown, known to every school boy, Mr. French was wounded by a musket ball in his arm. This ball he carries yet, and is probably now the only living American who has the honor of carrying a British bullet fired on American soil. He served in the Black Hawk war, enlisting from Illinois, which was then a far west country. His three sons and every grandson, who was old enough, enlisted in the Rebellion. While yet the central portion of Indiana was held by the Miami Indians he moved to that country, but now for thirty years he has lived in Story County. His life has been a plain and simple one, and he bids fair to live several years more.—*Des Moines Register*.—(August 2, 1886.)

Monday morning Company G. went to camp at Marshalltown for the annual drill and to have a regular lark. The boys will have a good time and return to business improved greatly in color, and it is to be hoped, in health as well.

The Company is reported by the *Times-Republican* as composed of the following officers and men:

Captain—J. R. McCutchen.

First Lieutenant—O. A. Lyssand.

Second Lieutenant—U. S. Alderman.

Sergeants—George Briggs, Frank Burdick, Edwin J. G. Reid.

Corporals—C. P. Murphey, William Fifer, William Bates, Chas. L. Covell.

Musician—Bert B. Childs.

Privates—H. A. Armstrong, Frank A. Boynton, Harry F. Child, William Chapman, Frank E. Cook, C. W. Earle, Albert W. Fry, William Fitchpatrick, Norillo F. Gillispie, James G. Hastings, M.

Hiland, M. Hastings, Martin Hardesty, Neils Jager, Anton P. Johnson, Osmund S. Nelson, Edgar Statler, Homer W. Smay.—(August 2, 1886.)

THE GREAT CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

There is something wonderful about the energy and push of this peer among the railways of America. Under the matchless executive ability of General Manager Marvin Hughitt, and his able assistants, Mr. W. H. Stennett, and Messrs. R. G. Hare and W. A. Thrall, of the Passenger Department, Mr. H. R. McCullough, of the Traffic Department, and Messrs C. C. Wheeler and H. G. Burt, Superintendents of the leading divisions of this mighty thoroughfare, the old Chicago & Northwestern Railway has taken a rank excelled by no road in the world. It not only keeps its 5,000 miles of track in the best possible condition, but it is constantly pushing itself northward and westward, opening up new sections for pre-emption and settlement. During the past year it has made many new conquests of territory, and many extensions and improvements—Of these the following are among the most prominent: A new line from Belvidere, Illinois, south to the coal fields west of Peru, a distance of seventy-six miles; from Center-ville, D. T., to Yankton, D. T., (new line,) distance of thirty miles; from Valentine, Nebraska, west to Chadron, a line of one hundred and thirty-seven miles. Grading is progressing on a new line from Chadron north towards Rapid City, near Deadwood; also a line from Chadron west. At Winona, Minnesota, a mammoth elevator was erected; a new passenger depot at Madison, Wisconsin, and six new iron spans have been placed in their Mississippi River bridge at Clinton, while others will be added this winter.—*Ames Intelligencer*.—(January 7, 1886.)

The Annual Re-union for 1886 of the old soldiers in Story County will be held at Nevada, on Thursday and Friday, the twelfth and thirteenth of August, prox. As Nevada is the central town in the county, the attendance should, and we hope will, include every ex-union soldier within the limits of Story County. We know the hospitable people of our sister town will extend to them a generous and cordial welcome; while the comrades and others there will regard it a pleasure to open wide their doors and give the boys of '61-5 such a whole-souled greeting as will bring their hearts to their lips. Let the comrades make, by their presence, the re-union of '86 memorable for numbers and enjoyment. •

The Faculty of the Agricultural College extended an elaborate reception, Friday evening, to Dr. Chamberlain, the new president. There was a dress parade by the college battalion, a banquet, an

address of welcome by ex-President Welch, a response by President Chamberlain, and toasts by representatives of many parties interested in the success and usefulness of the college. The welcome to the new president was hearty and unanimous and appeared to be a finale of the differences which have existed among the friends of the college.—*Nevada Representative*.—(August 4, 1886.)

A Little York girl, while lisping her childish prayer at her mother's knee before retiring, stopped in the middle of her devotions and said: "O, Lord, please wait a minute until I scratch my toe."

CEDAR RAPIDS.

Advices from Belle Plaine say that the artesian well is still vomiting out a stream as large as the fore wheel of a wagon. The Chicago Engineer, George Morgan, arrived. He believes it will in time exhaust itself. A cone, twenty feet in length and tapering from twelve to thirty inches, is being made from heavy boiler iron. This will be fastened to a five inch tube loaded with sand and sunk, in the hope that it will gradually settle in the hole and plug it up. The story in the papers about an immense and increasing damage is an exaggeration. The surplus water is being led off by two channels, which will be sufficient to prevent an overflow.

The civil engineer, George Morgan, stated that the discharge of water was 5,000,000 gallons daily with a pressure of twenty-six pounds to the square inch. There is no immediate danger from the overflow and the excitement has about subsided. The five inch pipe to be sunk to-morrow with the cone-shaped top will be seventy-five feet long and the success of the experiment will depend upon sinking it in the exact center of the well. If it does not succeed a twenty inch well will be sunk below the water point, which is expected to stop the water flow, as the last well stopped the other seven. The proposed new well will be fitted with a cap so that when the geyser is filled up the water may be forced back again into the seven wells which have ceased flowing. The only danger apprehended is that when the water is cut off the loose soil for a number of feet about the well, which is bouyed up by its pressure, may cave in, making a bad hole in the street. This will be about fifty feet deep, since the soil to that depth is composed of sand and gravel, when the impervious bed of clay which the water cannot wear away to any extent. The crisis is supposed to be past.—*Nevada Watchman*.—(September 3, 1886.)

The painting of the Court House by Mr. Davis has been completed and the work is well done and looks well. The contract price for the work was \$240 and the material used cost \$192.66.

There will be some little extra charge for work, that will come before the board for their action, which will swell the total a trifle. The total cost will thus be a trifle over \$432.66. That is quite a contrast with the bid of some of the competitors.—*Nevada Watchman*.—(October 29, 1886.)

MAXWELL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Sunday Schools of this district assembled here October 10th and held a very successful meeting. O. B. Ingalls, our worthy President, was on hand, as he always is, when anything is going on that pertains to Sunday Schools. He is an indefatigable worker and by his continual labors the members of our Sabbath Schools are continually on the increase. Dr. Bunce was present and favored us with his views on temperance in all things, more especially on rum and tobacco. He being able to tell so much from actual experience, and so many being present that knew what he had been, his remarks produced a profound impression. May he be the means of bringing many out of the miry pit and placing their feet upon the rock Christ Jesus, who only is able to save fallen humanity. Our district President, A. L. Golden, was present and gave a good report of the Sunday School work in this district. The Rev. R. A. Ferguson spoke upon the topic "Watchman, What of the Night?" and encouraged the hearts of the workers by his eloquent remarks. He was unexpectedly called away in the afternoon to attend the funeral of Mrs. Alex. McConnell, who resided about two miles southeast of this place. These conventions are stirring up the people to greater zeal in the Sunday School work and are conductive of much good. May the good work go on, until all church members and young people shall be found enrolled as earnest workers in studying the truth which is in Christ Jesus.

WORKER.

—(October 13, 1886.)

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Sabbath school convention called to meet at the chapel in Franklin township October 17th, got at work in good time in the forenoon with a fair attendance from Nevada, Ames, Bloomington and the surrounding country. The convention was opened in the usual manner by Bro. Howland, of Milford. The lesson was read responsively and explained by Bro. Ingalls, of Nevada. The question "When and for what purpose should lesson helps be used" was discussed by Messrs. Jas. Brown, T. C. Miller, Hardcastle and Wright, of Ames. After an intermission the afternoon session opened with song and praise service conducted by Mr. Wingert, of Nevada, and in which, besides the choir, Messrs. Ingalls, Brown, Howland, Fegtly, Miller, Bunce, Hardcastle, Wright and Ferguson

participated. Mrs. Fegtly and another lady also took a part. "What is the greatest need of the Sabbath school of to-day" was well handled by Mr. Hardcastle. "What is being done in the Sabbath school—the outlook," was answered by Howland, Ingalls and Fegtly. "From what standpoint shall temperance be taught in the Sabbath school," was responded to by Dr. Beverly, of Ames, who showed the evil effects of intemperance. He was followed by Dr. Bunce, of Nevada, who gave a temperance speech with the "right kind of a ring to it." "How can we have the most and best influence with our class," by Mrs. Fegtly was well handled. Mrs. Orson Brown played the organ in the forenoon and Mrs. Wingert in the afternoon. The convention was one of the best of the season.

(Oct. 20, 1886.)

F.

The new church—United Brethren in Christ—four miles south of Ames, will be dedicated on Sunday, November 7, 1886. Sermon by Elder Geo. Miller. All are invited. Com.

This new church is in the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 25, township 83, range 24; was built in 1886.

The Nevada Fire company, October 4th, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Fire marshal, T. P. Worsely; assistant, W. H. Jones; president, J. H. Boyd; secretary and treasurer, L. H. Proctor; foreman of engine, John Peterson; assistant, Al. Fry; foreman of hook and ladder, Geo. Brady; assistant, Z. Presnell; janitor, Al. Fry.—(1886.)

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

On motion, the salaries of the officers were fixed as follows:

Clerk of district court fees not to exceed thirteen hundred dollars (\$1,300).

County recorder fees as provided by law.

Deputy clerk, six hundred dollars (\$600).

On motion, the Nevada *Representative*, Ames *Intelligencer*, and Nevada *Watchman* were selected as the official papers for the ensuing year.

The treasurer was authorized and instructed to transfer \$471.90 from the domestic animal fund to the county fund as provided by section six of chapter seventy of the laws of the twentieth general assembly.—(Jan. 10, 1887.)

A large company of ladies assembled in G. A. R. hall Friday evening of last week, to witness the installation ceremonies of the new order of W. R. C. recently established at Ames. There were present also quite a number of gentlemen, "lookers on in Venice," and of course to give tone and eclat to the occasion! Mrs. Nichols, the commander of the department of Iowa, a very accomplished lady, was the installing officer, and went through the service of installation with much grace and dignity. During the open session eloquent addresses were made by Gen. Geddes, Prof. Wynn

and Col. Bigelow. At the close of the oratory the gentlemen were very politely bowed out, and the ladies held a secret session of a couple of hours, to perfect themselves in the established work. The corps is now fully equipped for active duty, and will do valiant service in the cause of humanity. * * * Its deeds of kindness and charity will be felt by many old soldiers and their families. The corps will meet in G. A. R. hall every alternate Friday afternoon. The Post, at its meeting Saturday evening, granted to the corps the free use of the hall.—(Ames *Intelligencer*, Feb. 10, 1887.)

SCHOOLS AND SOCIAL CONDITION.

The schools of the county are in a most excellent condition. Our teachers of country schools are better qualified, continue in the same schools longer, and in all respects do much better work than formerly. The town schools of the county are graded and doing creditable work, while the schools of Nevada and Ames, with high school departments, are second to none in similar towns in the state. The school buildings of both town and country are, as a rule, in a good state of repair and some of them are exceptionally fine structures. The taxation necessary to secure these desirable educational results is voluntarily imposed and cheerfully paid.—(Nevada *Representative*, Dec. 29, 1886.)

The Story County attendants upon the meeting of the State Teachers' association were: Supt. Roe, Prof. and Mrs. Weld, Prof. Wynn, Prof. Chevalier, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Payne, Mrs. M. E. Boynton, Misses Sara Kraiger, Belle Garrett, Emma Purkhiser, Hattie Smith, Alice Lewis, Nellie Fahnestock, and Mattie Livingston and Messrs. Clark McLain, Frank Shutts and E. L. Erickson.—(Nevada *Representative*, Jan. 5, 1887.)

The senior class in our public school is spoken of with the highest commendation. In the markings for seniority of place, Miss Lanning captured the honors with an average of ninety-eight in a possible one hundred, followed closely by others whose relative standing had to be determined by fractions. No higher evidence of the excellent character of our high school and the good work being done by Prof. Chevalier and his assistants could be desired. The junior class is also well advanced in their studies, and promise to equal the standing of their predecessors, coupled with an honest endeavor to eclipse them. If our citizens will give Prof. Chevalier a hearty and cordial support, he will make our public school equal to any in the state.—(Ames *Intelligencer*, Jan. 6, 1887.)

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

A HISTORY OF LINCOLN TOWNSHIP FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO
MARCH, 1887.—CONTAINING, ALSO, A NOTICE OF
MANY OF ITS CITIZENS.

POPULATION 666.

Elsewhere will be found a history of the first settlement of Lincoln Township. It received its name in honor of A. Lincoln, the President of the United States. He was a noble man most surely. The township was organized in 1867, comprising all of township eighty-five north and range twenty-one west.

The brief items, with dates, were culled in part from our county papers.

ZEARING, Story County, Iowa, Jan. 21, 1882.

Names seem to be plenty for this place. The railroad company have now named the station Ashhurst. I suppose they did it for the purpose of making it convenient for the citizens of the place. I do not see what is gained by naming the station a different name than the town has, viz., Zearing.

There have been several additions to the list of persons doing business lately.

Mr. Brooks, from Mitchell county, Iowa, has his building nearly completed and is opening up a good stock of dry goods, boots and shoes.

Messrs. Patton & Johnson have a fine building and are opening up a large stock of hardware. They also have a first-class tin shop in connection with their hardware.

Messrs. Granger, of Colo, and N. R. Clift are each in the grain business, they are paying good prices for grain, and are shipping about two car loads of grain per day.

Mr. Hawley, of Colo, has shipped two or three cars of hogs from this place.

It is quite inconvenient for those doing business here on account of no post-office here, Colo and Illinois Grove are the nearest post-offices.

Dr. Squires, of Illinois Grove, the former postmaster there, has been commissioned postmaster for this place. I wish he could commence his duties at once.

Major Hix is station agent at this place. He has been in the

position about two weeks and appears to be quite at home in the office.

Threshing and corn husking is about finished in the township.

Yours truly,

EB.

The buyers in Zearing are paying thirty-five cents per bushel of eighty pounds for corn and there is quite a large amount being hauled to town.—(November, 1882.)

Henry Orthman, a German, living about two miles south of Zearing, committed suicide Monday morning of last week by shooting the top of his head off with a shot-gun. Orthman had had poor health for a number of years and had been worse for some time past, and it seems was tired of living and so took this method of ending his existence.—(November, 1882.)

Dr. Newton is building a residence in the east part of town. Messrs. Thatcher & Norton are building a good livery stable in the west part. Mr. Tooker has finished the inside of the hotel building in good shape by plastering, putting in bed-rooms, etc.—(Zearing, November, 1882.)

The *Northern Light*, of Latrobe, is to be removed to Zearing and issued as a republican paper. Messrs. Lewis will improve the prospects by the change of location quite materially. Of course we wish them abundant success.—(December, 1882.)

THAT CONVENTION AT ZEARING.

At about seven o'clock last Sabbath morning, August 20th, in company with that genial companion, Rev. M. L. Mun, the writer hereof started overland for Zearing to attend the first quarterly meeting of the county Sabbath school association.

A pleasant drive of three hours brought us to the end of our journey, and we were surprised to find so much of a town, and it is so pleasantly located.

Mr. Paxton, of Ames, and Mr. and Mrs. Howland, of Pleasant Grove, arrived soon after, as did also Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Clift, of Hubbard. Mr. J. A. Boston and family, of Warren, and Rev. Johnson, of Colo, were present in the afternoon.

The convention was held in the new town hall, which was well filled with an interesting, as well as an apparently interested, audience, largely composed of young people and children, who gave excellent attention during the somewhat lengthy exercises of the day.

The opening devotional exercises were conducted by Mr. T. B. Howland, followed by the discussion of the topic: "The Sabbath school—what is it doing?" led by Mr. Mun, who, as usual, presented some grand thoughts.

Mr. G. S. Clift led in the discussion of the next topic, viz: "How can we increase the teacher's competency and earnestness?" and gave a very earnest and practical talk. It was evident that he,

himself, possessed what he thought every teacher should, to-wit: a full appreciation of the importance of the Sabbath school work.

After discussing one more topic the convention adjourned for dinner.

First after dinner came the Praise meeting, led by Rev. Johnson, of Colo, in an interesting manner, and then the Children's meeting, led by Mr. G. S. Clift, who gave the children a nice black-board exercise, illustrating the story of "The Lost Lamb," which he related to them in a pleasing manner. Mr. Mun also talked to the children, and the manner and readiness with which they answered questions, indicated that they enjoyed the remarks of both speakers, and also that their Sabbath school teacher or teachers had done good work.

The remarks of Mr. A. Stebbins upon "The Sabbath school teacher out of school," as also those of Mr. G. Paxton on "Shall the Sabbath school scholar attend public worship," were good, being practical and earnest.

An election of officers for the township organization resulted in Mr. A. Stebbins being elected president, and Mrs. N. R. Clift secretary and treasurer.

Mr. N. R. Clift and Mr. G. Paxton were elected delegates to the district convention, at Ogden, in October.

We should judge that the Sabbath school at this place, under the management of Mr. Clift, is doing a good work, and that Lincoln Township has earnest workers to look after the work there.—(August 20, 1882.)

Everything is lovely in Zearing. A Christmas tree in Ingrams hall Christmas night was well loaded with useful and handsome presents; and Santa Claus was very well personated by a person clothed in furs and sheep-skin. The hall was packed full of people and a great many were unable to get inside the hall.

The new elevator is being built as fast as possible and will be a great addition to the appearance and business of the town.

W. F. Lewis & Sons are intending to enlarge the *Northern Light* and print it in Zearing hereafter.

J. C. Burkhart has moved into his new house and is now a citizen of the town.—(Zearing, Jan. 3, 1883.)

EB.

The following itemized building improvements in Zearing during 1882, have been kindly furnished us:

E. A. Abbott, steam elevator.....	\$ 2,500
E. G. Slaight, warehous.....	500
J. C. Burkhart, dwelling house.....	1,500
George Williams, dwelling house.....	300
James Williams, dwelling house.....	800
Joseph Ingram, store and hall.....	1,000
Patton & Johnston, finishing store.....	200
G. Tuttle, improvements on store.....	200
Barb wire factory.....	200

J. McClain, dwelling house.....	200
Robert Doul, harness shop	1,550
Snider, boot and shoe store.....	550
D. A. Tooker, finishing hotel.....	300
R. Peary, dwelling house.....	350
J. H. V. Willetts, drug store.....	1,000
W. H. Brooks, improvement on store.....	200
E. G. Richardson, improvements on house.....	200
R. R. Company stock-yard.....	300
William Thatcher, livery stable.....	500
Other Lincoln Township improvements were two new school houses which, including furniture, cost \$700 each.....	1,400
James Carver, new barn.....	500
J. M. Price, hay barn, and farm fences.....	400
Total improvements.....	\$13,600
(Jan. 17, 1883.)	

ZEARING.

Cold stormy weather this week.

The incorporation election held the fourth instant passed off quietly with a good majority in favor of incorporation.

The Odd Fellows organized a lodge in Zearing Monday evening. Quite a number were in town from Nevada, State Center and Hubbard.

The new elevator will be ready to receive grain as soon as the machinery can be put in the building.

The railroad company did considerable extra work last week. It took two days with two or three engines, snow plows, etc., to clear the road from Marshalltown to Story City. They had an engine off the track twice during the time which made it rather interesting. We had no mails for three days which was not very interesting for us.

The *Northern Light* has been moved to Zearing and we hear it is to have a new name.

Wm. Golly has rented his building to Pierce Bros., who intend to put in a stock of furniture in a few days.

E. G. Richardson and W. H. Golly are buying live stock here now, and the boys are stirring around as though they intended to buy some.

Mr. Bowman, our new justice of the peace, had his first case Tuesday: Goodrich vs. Ufford; verdict no cause of action.—(January 17, 1883.)
EB.

The first number of the first volume of the *Zearing Register*, published by Lewis Bros., put in an appearance at this office last week. It is successor to the *Northern Light*, of Latrobe. It is quite a newsy little sheet and edited in good spirit. We wish the paper abundant success.—(Jan. 31, 1883.)

Quite a number of changes have taken place in Zearing since

March 1st. A. M. Williams has moved into the hotel; W. Maynard, from Nevada, has opened up his grocery store in the Snyder building; the Zearing *Register* has moved into the rooms over A. M. Williams's implement store. Ira Barnes, one of the grain buyers, will move his family from Union in a few days.—(Zearing, Jan. 24, 1883.)

There was considerable excitement in town Monday week at the election. Much feeling was shown, and quite a number of votes were challenged. The result of the election was as follows: Mayor, A. M. Williams; assessor, Dr. F. S. Newton; recorder, J. M. Ingram; councilmen, W. H. Brooks, C. Burgess, Geo. Patton, W. F. Lewis, C. Burkhart, and N. R. Clift.—(Zearing, Jan. 24, 1883.)

Some improvements are going on: D. A. Tooker is putting up a new store building twenty by forty feet on his lots in the east part of town, and N. R. Clift is remodeling his implement warehouse.—(Zearing, Jan. 24, 1883.)

The examination of Arch. Neet for the assault on Charley Ingram was held Tuesday, the sixth instant. John R. Hays appeared for the prosecution and Martin & Sellers for the defendant. Neet was placed under \$400 bonds for his appearance at court. Charley Ingram is recovering from the effect of the blow; but it was a close call for him.—(Zearing, Jan. 24, 1883.)

From the Zearing *Register* we glean the following facts: A whisky case was tried before W. A. Bowman last Thursday, in which case one Herman was defendant. J. R. Hays represented the State and T. L. Sellers the defense. Herman was convicted on two counts and fined including costs something over forty dollars. It is intimated that other parties besides Herman are unlawfully conducting the liquor business in Zearing.—(Feb. 28, 1883.)

Zearing had almost a murder on Sunday the fourth instant. Arch Neet, the section boss, without any provocation, struck Charley Ingram with a heavy iron poker used for the depot stove and very nearly killed him. Neet was arrested and his examination will be held to-day. Liquor was the cause of the assault, as Neet is a quiet peaceable man when sober. Neet and several of the boys had been down to St. Anthony on the hand-car and got full of beer and after their return the assault was made.—(March 7, 1883.)

The new officers of the incorporated town of Zearing are as follows: Mayor, A. M. Williams; recorder, J. M. Ingram; treasurer, J. Johnson; assessor, F. S. Newton; councilmen, N. F. Lewis, W. H. Brooks, C. Burgess, Geo. Patton, N. R. Clift, G. M. Tuttle.—(March 17, 1883.)

The farmers have been busy the past week haying. Timothy and clover is heavier than last year.

E. G. Richardson returned from Chicago the other day. He had been in with live stock, and he made a visit to his old home in Illinois while gone.

A child of Z. Burdick died the thirteenth instant and was buried in the cemetery near Zearing.

The grain warehouse of Clift's will be much more convenient after the changes are completed.

On the afternoon of the fifteenth instant the barn of John Rahfelt, a German who lives about three miles southeast of Zearing, was destroyed by fire. It contained thirty or forty tons of hay, a lot of oats, corn, wheat, and some farm implements. The loss is estimated at \$1,500 with some insurance.

Mr. E. Dakins, an old and respected citizen of the Township, was severely injured internally on Wednesday of last week while getting off an ugly horse which he was riding. It is feared that he will not recover from the injury.—(Zearing, July 22, 1885.)
EB.

Zearing is lively and trade good.

Maynard has fitted up the basement under his store for a restaurant.

J. Q. Burgess has his new house nearly completed.

I suppose there will be a change of postmasters in the Zearing office soon, as it is reported that Bert Hix has received the appointment. The affairs of the office have been well managed by Mr. Burkhart, and I suppose politics is the only reason for the change.

The first issue of *The Crucible*, a Zearing newspaper, made its appearance Monday. It is quite newsy and spicy. We hope it will prove a success. It is edited by M. Kuhn. Mr. Arthur Lewis and Miss Susie Williams have been assisting Mr. Kuhn in the office during the past week.

There is considerable corn coming to market, for which the buyers are paying twenty cents for eighty pounds. Oats being eighteen to twenty cents, flax ninety-one cents per bushel. The merchants are paying sixteen cents per pound for butter and sixteen cents per dozen for eggs.

John Rafeldt has a larger barn built than the one burned.—(Zearing, Nov. 4, 1885.)
EB.

The Crucible, the new Zearing paper reached our editorial table last evening. It is quite newsy and in every respect creditable. Morton Kuhn is the editor. We wish the little journal success.—(Nov. 4, 1885.)

Very lively in Zearing the past week. Large quantities of corn being brought to market for which the buyers have been paying twenty cents for seventy-five pounds until Saturday, when Brooks commenced to buy corn, and the price soon advanced to twenty-one cents for seventy pounds, which was quite an advance for one day.—(Dec. 16, 1885.)

The saloon keeper, John Hurst, was arrested.—(Zearing, December 16, 1885.)

Zearing has been rather quiet lately, as the railroad has been blockaded with snow nearly all the time for the past ten days. The last storm which commenced Thursday and lasted four days was one of the worst storms for years, a genuine blizzard and very cold. Some report thirty-five degrees below zero. The regular train run up to Story City on Thursday and could not get back until Monday, when they succeeded in getting the road clear from Marshalltown to Story City. Ed. Richardson had a car of hogs and John Peck also had one ready to ship from Zearing the day of the storm and had to hold them till Monday. They only lost three hogs by the storm.—(Jan. 13, 1886.)

C. N. Thatcher, of Lincoln, near Zearing, is just completing a large and convenient barn. It has ample capacity for horses, cows, hay, grain and carriages. An inside well and other modern conveniences make it a model building.—(Nevada *Representative*, July 21, 1886.)

Zearing was laid out as a town in October, 1881; was incorporated in 1883. The *Crucible* (a newspaper) commenced about November 1, 1885, and quit about April 1, 1886. The *Northern Light* commenced at Latrobe (McCallsburg) about — 1882; then moved in January, 1883, to Zearing, and took the name of *Zearing Register*, and commenced there about January 20, 1883.

It has had three postmasters since the post-office was created, viz: A. W. Squires, John C. Burkhart and A. D. Hix, the present one. Zearing has also had three mayors, viz: A. M. Williams, Joseph Johnson, C. Burgess. Mr. B. is the present mayor (1886).

Lincoln Township has no native timber in it, unless it be brush in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section one. It is a township of good land; some wet lands, but are being drained and made productive. It is being well settled and good houses are dotting the prairie. School houses of fair quality are being built. Zearing is a place of stir for a young town. It was laid out in October, 1881, and was incorporated in 1883. It is situated on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 21, township 85, range 21. The population of the township in 1880 was 387, but is now much greater than that. It is about to become an independent school district. It already has a nice school building two stories high with a bell on it. Zearing must contain a population of two hundred or more, and it is a good point of trade for lumber and stock. See under the head "Directory" elsewhere for its business men. The Iowa Central and Northwestern railroad passes through it. The road enters the county one and a quarter miles north of southeast corner of Lincoln Township and passes east and west

through it near its center. A branch of Minerva Creek runs through sections one and two, crossing into Marshall county a little north of the southeast corner section one. There are some other branches that pass through or near Zearing, coming together east of it and leaving the county a little north of the east quarter section corner of section twenty-five. (See Col. Scott's account of Lincoln Township on preceding pages).

There is one church building in Zearing, the Evangelical church. It is not a large building but would seem comfortable. It has a bell. The membership is fifty-three.

The school house, situated at the east end of Zearing, is a very nice looking building and is two stories high and has a bell on it.

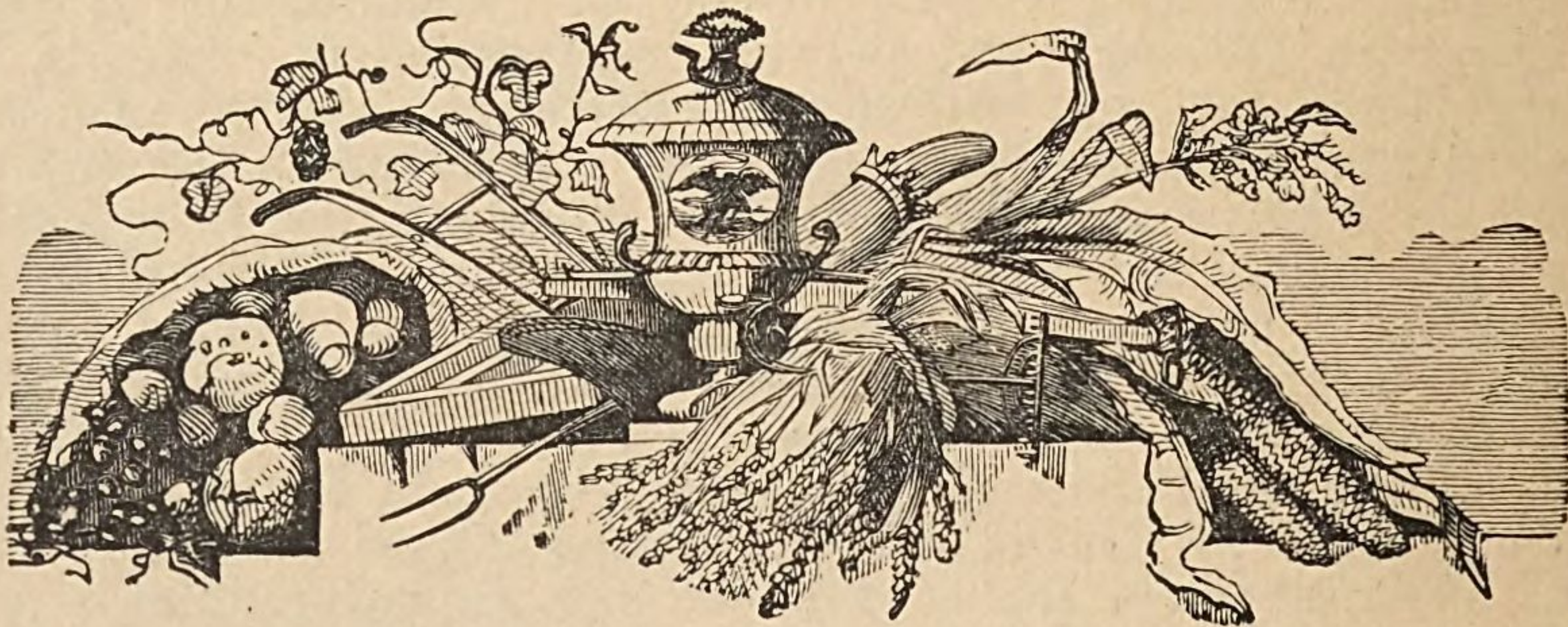
Zearing has two elevators, but no tile factory nor creamery. For its cemetery see "Cemeteries" in index.

The main farmers and stock dealers are some of the following, and other citizens of energy and purpose: L. W. Thomas, J. Adams, G. S. Clift, N. R. Clift, S. S. Ufford, W. R. Haslett, J. Holcomb, C. Schuyler, A. R. Guthrie, J. B. Conser, J. Q. Burgess, Mr. Bull, H. M. Holcomb, I. Baker, W. A. Ufford, H. C. Wickham, C. E. Stebbins, M. J. Rolfe, S. X. Oakes, A. Lancaster, J. M. Golly, W. Mercer, J. Golly, J. M. Price, D. Dakin, S. W. Dakin, H. O. Norton, J. M. Bunker, C. N. Thatcher, T. Thatcher, J. Carver, C. L. Belden, M. Koch, W. P. Young, J. Rafeldt, W. G. Tremens, T. Blackburn, D. Ufford, W. J. Lightfoot, J. B. Elliot, A. Pollock, J. H. Irwin, A. Orthman, W. F. Kelley, J. C. Craft, F. Tagatoff, C. P. Beam, J. H. Guthrie, J. S. Smith.

Shippers of stock and grain from Zearing, in part, are as follows: E. G. Richardson, J. Peck, W. H. Golly, N. R. Clift, Granger, Hawley, Roark and Dawson.

The number of cars of stock and grain shipped from Zearing during the last four months are, eight cars of stock and 109 cars of grain.

C. E. HAYES, Station Agent.



WARREN TOWNSHIP.

A HISTORY OF WARREN TOWNSHIP FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO
MARCH, 1887.—CONTAINING, ALSO, A PERSONAL NOTICE
OF MANY OF ITS CITIZENS.

POPULATION 591.

Elsewhere will be found a history of the first settlement of Warren Township. It received its name from Maxwell—J. W. Maxwell. The Township was organized in 1872, comprising all of Township eight-five north, range twenty-two west.

The brief items, with dates, were partly culled from our county papers.

M'CALLSBURG.

There is a town about half a mile east of the center of Warren Township named McCallsburg, in which there is a post-office named Latrobe. Should the reader ever want to visit this place by rail he should be careful to procure a ticket for McCallsburg; but should he write to a friend to meet him at McCallsburg he should be particular to address his letter to Latrobe. Great inconvenience often occurs to shippers because of the different names of the town and post-office; and the sooner this matter is settled by giving the town and post-office one name the better it will be for all concerned.—(Jan. 17, 1883.)

The severe snow storm on Wednesday last blockaded the railroad, which up to Saturday was impassable. Two engines were ditched between here and Zeoring Friday by the deep drifts on the track.—(Jan. 17, 1883.)

J. W. Smith, our genial postmaster, was out the other day to lend a helping hand in getting a ditched engine on the track so his mail sack might get through; but he got no mail.—(Jan. 17, 1883.)

Business is lively. N. B. Churchill has sold his entire stock of hardware, dry goods and groceries to J. A. Boston, who is conducting the trade in these goods and has a good run of custom. Mr. Boston will build a new store room in a few days.—(March 28, 1883.)

John Peck has purchased N. B. Churchill's stock of lumber and will keep a supply of lumber at this place.—(March 28, 1883.)

A large amount of pressed hay is being shipped from here.—(McCallsburg, March 28, 1883.)

McCallsburg expects to have a church, another railroad, and no saloon by the first of next March.—(March 5, 1884.)

John Peck, J. S. Smith, Charles Wolfe, and B. E. Wells went to see the railroad superintendent, but as he was not at home they had their trip for nothing.—(Sept. 2, 1885.)

Grain is coming in very fair for the time of year, all circumstances considered. Oats are worth eighteen cents, corn thirty cents, rye forty cents, flax ninety-four cents.—(Sept. 2, 1883.)

The new firm of Smith Bros. are having quite a trade; and why should they not have? They are selling goods clear down at bottom prices. Prunes fifteen pounds, Arbuckle's coffee seven pounds, dried peaches fifteen pounds for one dollar; cotton batting fifteen cents per pound, and prints from five to nine cents per yard.—(McCallsburg, Sept. 2, 1885.)

I have been interested in a decree of the superintendent of the Iowa Central railroad for some time, in regard to taking the authority to say how many men, and who, shall buy grain in McCallsburg. That is, they stopped John Peck from building an elevator and say they do not intend to have but one elevator here, nor to allow men or man to load on track. We think this shot-gun policy.—(Sept. 2, 1885.)

The Armstrong & Brackett elevator is hoisting grain, which came in pretty lively last week.—(McCallsburg, Sept. 2, 1885.)

During the storm we have only had four mails in nine days. The railroad is blocked badly, but it was opened Monday. Two cars of hogs were shipped from here Monday night that have been here since last Thursday. The train was snowed in at Story City Thursday, and did not get out until Monday about three o'clock.—(McCallsburg, Jan. 13, 1886.)

There is a coal famine at this place, but we hope to-day will bring relief.—(Jan. 13, 1886.)

We had a heavy wind here last Thursday, but little or no damage was done.—(April 28, 1886.)

Easter went off quietly.—(April 28, 1886.)

Peck & Sowers shipped stock Monday.—(April 28, 1886.)

From August, 1885 to April, 1886, over 853 tons of coal were shipped to this station.—(McCallsburg, April 28, 1886.)

For the early history of the settlement of Warren Township see Col. Scott's account of it on a preceding page.

Among the names of the present shippers of live stock and grain from the Township may be named John Peck, T. J. Sowers, Dawson & Roark, J. P. Hesson.

Stock raisers, farmers, and other citizens of energy and stir in the township may be named as follows: W. M. Hardin, B. E. Wells, Patrick McLain, F. W. Bumgardner, Fred. Schauper, J. J. Holm, S. & A. Erickson, Lars Hanson, M. Moyer, H. N. Rogers, Andr. Egnés, P. Egnés, Adam Ruxton, Martin Erickson, Jesse Thatcher, A. K. Guthrie, Henry Keiwitt, Chas. Mencil, Chas. Mencil, Jr., Jacob Smith, A. D. Griffith, W. Shickell, Chas. Wolf, Ed. Wells, J. F. Sanders, Ed. Elliot, H. H. Jondall, Ole Twedt, W. F. Lewis,—(Mr. Lewis is mainly engaged in the nursery business, such as evergreens, ornamental trees, small fruits, etc.)—J. W. Smith, C. H. Hendrickson, G. Johnson.

Warren Township has no native timber, but is a township of prairie. It has some ponds and wet land, but tile draining is believed sufficient to make it very productive. There is very nice undulating prairie land in Warren, but no mountains. It is drained by the main head branch of east Indian Creek and its branches. The main creek passes from and through its northwestern part, and leaves it on the south line near the south quarter section corner of section 34, township 85, range 22. Good farms are appearing, and good farm houses and barns also. School houses are not all in place yet, but will be before long. McCallsburg is its capital, and is situated on the southeast quarter of section fifteen and the northeast quarter of section twenty-two, and is on the Iowa Central & Northwestern railroad, which passes through the center of the township east and west. On the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 13, township 85, range 22, there were many years ago many large and beautiful white lime rocks which made a singular and delightful appearance. Twenty-five or thirty years ago they were visible for miles; but time and other mishaps may have robbed this lovely spot of much of its beauty. A small branch of the headwaters of Minerva Creek runs near this, then, sightly place.

The business men of McCallsburg will be noticed, elsewhere, under "Directories."

Warren and the east half of Howard Townships are much alike as to soil. Howard is better improved because of its early settlements.

They have a post-office, telegraph office, express office, and a railroad ticket office at McCallsburg. Mr. Robert Cadden is the ticket agent, and A. B. Griffith postmaster.

No printing office now at McCallsburg.

The cemetery near McCallsburg is situated in the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section twenty-two.

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

A HISTORY OF HOWARD TOWNSHIP FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO
MARCH, 1887.—CONTAINING, ALSO, A NOTICE OF MANY
OF ITS CITIZENS.

POPULATION, ROLAND AND TOWNSHIP, 1191,

Elsewhere will be found a history of the first settlement of Howard Township. It is presumed to have been named in honor of General W. O. Howard, a very distinguished Union General in the late Rebellion. The Township was organized in 1859—comprising all of township 85 north, range 23 west.

The brief items, with dates, were partly culled from our county papers.

ROLAND.

The following township officers were elected: Justices, R. K. Garard and E. E. Evans; Constables, H. Osmundson and R. P. Sheffield; Trustee, Jeremiah Olson; Assessor M. Olson, and Clerk, J. Evenson.

Roland is improving right along. It has of stores, two general, one hardware, one furniture, one dress-making and millinery, and one grocery. It has also a restaurant, and a hard and sweet cider establishment. Those who wish to get drunk can be accommodated at the latter institution. It has also three blacksmith shops, two shoemaker shops and one harness shop; one grain buyer and coal dealer, a lumber yard, a creamery and two farm implement houses. The people can usually get what they want in the way of trade. Roland needs a hotel, a drug store, a doctor, and perhaps a lawyer, and some other necessary evils, to make it a complete town.—(November 22, 1882.)

The farmers are very busy picking corn. Boardman Brothers are now ready for picking turkeys and chickens which the farmers will bring in by the wagon load.

Messrs. Sowers and Minkler and Lockwood and Bechtel, are busy buying and shipping hogs and cattle from Roland at the rate of five and six cars loads a week, and are spreading the money at the rate of six and seven thousand dollars per week.

John H. Queal & Co., are closing out their lumber yard at this place and will quit in a short time. That will leave a good chance for somebody that has capital and wants to go into business, as there can be a great deal of lumber sold at this point if a good assortment of kinds and qualities is kept.—(December 13, 1882.)

A ROLAND SALOON DEMOLISHED.—Last Saturday night week about thirty men, after drinking freely in Ole Johnson's saloon, turned crusaders and destroyed his entire stock. Tobacco and cigars were scattered about the room and the floor flooded with beer. The men agreed that the saloon was doing them harm and were determined to do away with it. Mr. Johnson began business here the 21st inst, in a building he had formerly used for dry goods and groceries. This he did against the wishes of many citizens. Two men, it is reported, remained with him over Thursday night being too drunk to return home.—(April 3, 1883.)

Tuesday morning, the twenty-third of January, 1883, about eight o'clock, the house of Erick Jacobson, in Howard Township, caught fire from the same old cause, a defective stove pipe, and burned to the ground. Everything in the house was saved except an old bedstead and an old bureau. Mr. Jacobson being in moderate circumstances, the neighbors started a subscription and raised forty dollars on the spot. They also appointed a committee to go round and get what they could in addition. They met with willing hands; so the prospect is good that money enough will be raised to furnish lumber for a new building. Mr. Jacobson will probably build as soon as the weather will permit. He has a large family and needed the house. Although it was not worth over three or four hundred dollars it had served him well for many years.—(January 31, 1883.)

This Tuesday, November 4, is the morning of election day. The stars and stripes are floating over our voting place which should inspire every man to vote. The ballot box should not be a place to vent personal spite. We should all vote for principle and right, and elect the whole ticket.

Business is pretty good. Merchants are busy and happy. Stock is beginning to move a little more freely. Farmers are more inclined to sell, as they have given up getting higher prices for the present.—(November 4, 1885.)

While snow storms, tidal waves and cyclones have visited various parts of the country, Iowa has had the finest kind of weather.

Farmers have been busy gathering their immense corn crop. Some are already through but the majority have considerable yet to gather; and they will need the most of it for their cattle and hogs. Hog cholera has not troubled the hogs up this way yet, and we all hope they may escape the plague.

We are shipping many good hogs from this point if the price is low.

Roland has two churches—one, the Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church, about one or one and a half miles southwesterly from Roland, and has about four hundred members. This building cost about \$2,000. The other church is in Roland, and is a large building, built in 1873, and cost about \$6,000. It is the Lutheran Church, of Roland and is just like the St. Peter's Lutheran Church of Story City, and claims a membership of one thousand. The St. Peter's Lutheran Church, of Story City, is a type of the Lutheran Church in Roland, and was built in 1875 at a cost of \$6,000. Nine hundred and sixty member, old and young, are claimed for it. These two Lutheran Churches are probably the largest in the county. The Bethel Evangelical Lutheran Church at Story City is not a large building, but cost about \$2,000. They claim a membership of only one hundred and fifty, I presume mostly adults.

The Cemeteries—one in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 32, called "Sheffield Cemetery." There is one in the northwest quarter, section 22, one half or three-fourths of a mile west from Roland. There are a few graves at or near the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, section 18, township 85, range 23. See Index for Cemeteries.

Mr. Jonas Duea has been postmaster at Roland ever since the postoffice was placed at Roland. Mr. H. E. Carpenter is the station agent, and has been for years.

Samuel Bates was postmaster for Sheffield from 1857 to 1866, when the office was vacated.

The School Houses are all at regular places so as to form school districts two miles square, at least I believe so.

A new drug store is being opened in Roland by Helvig & Jensen.

Howard Township, elsewhere has been described as to the early settlements and the early settlers. The Iowa Central and Northwestern Railroad passes through near the center of Howard, east and west, and enters Lafayette Township eighty or one hundred rods north of the southeast corner of section 12, township 85, range 24, and terminates, for the present, at Story City—connecting with the D. & M. Railroad. Howard is a township of good land. Roland was surveyed and platted in October, 1881, and is now a thriving, lively town. It is on the the railroad and has considerable trade; is the capital of Howard, has a postoffice, express office, telegraph office, and, of course, a fair depot building. Although Roland was surveyed in 1881, it was a point of considerable business eight years before that. Its business men will be found under the head of "Directory," as per index. The Skunk river, (now Chicaqua,) enters this township, crossing the north line of the northwest quarter of section 6, and passes through section 6 into section 7 near one-third of a mile, then crosses into section 12, township 85, range 24; but returns to

Howard at or near the southwest corner of section 7, then passing through, in a zigzag form, sections 18, 19, 30 and 31—crossing the township line into Milford, near the southeast corner of section 31. Keigley's branch of Skunk river passes through the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 31, very near the southwest corner of Howard Township. This creek was thus named after Esq. John H. Keigley, an early settler, and a worthy man. There are several smaller creeks passing through Howard. Bear Creek runs from the northeast part through it southwesterly and empties into Skunk River in section 6, township 84, range 23, crossing the south line of Howard, (south line of section 32.) This creek, as well as "Bear Grove," received its name from the circumstances of a black bear having been killed on it by Isaac Smith, one of the early settlers. "Long Dick" Creek, the main branch, enters the north line of Howard, as well as the north line of Story County, in section 3, about the Bog Springs, then passes southwesterly and enters the Skunk River in the southwest quarter of section 18, township 85, range 23. It is said this creek (on which the old Smith mill stood,) received its name from the incident of a man, by the nick-name of "Long Dick," in looking over the country, up and down the creek, got lost and had to stay on the prairie one or two nights—yes, and just think of it—among prairie wolves and Indians—the Indians one hundred miles away; why, it was terrible! Well, he finally got back to settlement as Long as ever; so the creek was named "Long Dick."

There was a town laid off, October, 1854, on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 18, township 85, range 23, called "Smithfield," very near to this celebrated mill, you can read about it as described by my friend, R. W. Ballard.

There was once considerable timber along the western border of the township and some in Bear Grove, but much of the larger timber is now missing. The improvements in this township, within the last ten or fourteen years have been brisk; and especially within the vicinity of the railroad.

There are several in Howard who ship a great many cattle, hogs and grain and perhaps horses. I will name a few of them: Jonas Duea, H. C. C. Duea, O. O. Helgen, Mr. Michaelson, Sowers and Evanson.

Even Sowers & Minkler, of Milford, and Lockwood & Bechtel, of Nevada, ship cattle and hogs from Roland.

There are many who raise cattle and hogs for sale, and supply shippers; some of whom may be named, viz: Jonas Duea, John Christian, Giles A. Fenn, M. Erickson, John Michaelson, O. Laughland, Abel Olson, Elias Johnson, Oliver Thompson, M. Hegland, Ole O. Hegland, S. Opstret, Ole J. Olson, John Ritland, Jeremiah Olson, Ole Ritland. Many raise and ship their own stock.

There are still others, in Howard, who are active, energetic farmers, and others, stirring citizens, who should be named, Sol Switzer, Paul Thompson, John Nelson, John Evanson, John Twedt, H. J. Wulfsburg, Knute Thompson, John James, R. W. Ballard, H. L. Ballard, H. F. Ferguson, B. S. Rasmussen, Erick E. Evans, K. Olson.

During the year prior and to November 1, 1886 there were fifty-three cars of grain, and one hundred and thirty-five cars of stock shipped from Roland.

The creamery at Roland makes about 1,000 pounds of butter per day during six months of the year. The tile factory makes an estimate of 200,000 tiles and 150,000 brick during the season.

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

A HISTORY OF LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP FROM ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT
AND ORGANIZATION TO MARCH, 1887.—CONTAINING, ALSO,
A NOTICE OF MANY OF ITS CITIZENS.

POPULATION—TOWNSHIP 920, STORY CITY 595—1,515.

Elsewhere will be found a history also of its first settlement. It was named after Gen. Marquis De Lafayette, that distinguished and noble Frenchman who aided us so nobly in the Revolutionary war to secure for this nation our "National Independence." Lafayette Township was organized in 1854, now comprising only Township eighty-five north, range twenty-four west.

The brief items, with dates, were partly culled from our county papers.

STORY CITY ITEMS.

STORY CITY, Dec. 17, 1878.

Good sleighing and lots of farmers in town every day.

Our poultry man, N. B. Jacobs, is taking in large quantities of turkeys and chickens daily.

Business is brightening up since the snow came.

The people of Story City were thrown into a state of excitement and alarm by a prairie fire which started in Hamilton County and

burned in a southeasterly direction toward this place. Fortunately the wind subsided and the fire was put out but not until it was within two miles of Story City. Much property was consumed in Hamilton County, consisting of barns, corn-cribs, fences, &c., one man named Oleson losing forty tons of hay.

G. W. Sowers has again made large shipments of hogs and cattle. OR.

Mayor Wier will deliver his address of welcome before the Ministerial association next Thursday afternoon.—(Story City *Herald*, Aug. 23, 1882.)

The town will be flooded with preachers from all parts of the Des Moines conference who come to attend the Ministerial association which convenes next Thursday and remains in session until Sunday. There will be forenoon and afternoon sessions each day and preaching in the evening.—(Story City *Herald*.)

Hans Hanson, of Story City, was adjudged insane by the proper authorities last night, and is to be taken to the poor farm to-day for care and safe keeping.—(Nov. 29, 1882.)

Very little grain has come to town this week, and dealers have been taking time to settle up old accounts. The snow lies in solid drifts along the fences; and the children enjoy the fun coasting it affords.—(Jan. 17, 1883.)

The convention here on Saturday of the teachers of Hamilton and Story counties was quite interesting. Instructive lessons were given by Superintendent Richardson on writing, geography and map drawing; and by Supt. Roe, in arithmetic. The absence of Prof. F. E. Plummer of Nevada, through failure in connection of trains at Ames was regretted.—(Jan. 17, 1883.)

Since the exit of the late, not lamented blizzard, this little burg has been as brisk as a bee hive. Of course producers have been the main factors in creating the stir and keeping tradesmen busy. Butler & Molstre have received more corn than was anticipated for this season and found it of better quality. The orders they are filling indicate preparation for considerable building in this vicinity on the opening of spring.—(Jan. 31, 1883.)

Merry girls and boys and the spirit of earnest work have filled all departments of our school since the return of pleasant weather.—(Story City, Jan. 31, 1883.)

The spirit of the still filled five or six of our town boys a few nights since, and thereupon, His Honor, the Mayor, emphasized the fact that "the way of the transgressor is hard," by imposing upon each offender a fine of from five to eight dollars.—(Jan. 31, 1883.)

We have to record the sad event of Mrs. Bristow's death. Mrs. Bristow resided in Nevada before her marriage, and she is remem-

bered there as Miss Martha Tegland. The very large attendance at her funeral attests the regard in which she was held by this community, and sympathy with the bereaved husband and his motherless little flock.—(Jan. 31, 1883.)

At Willow Grove, five miles southeast, the large congregation of Rev. Evans was swelled by a goodly number of our people; and, after the service, visiting friends in the party were treated to a view of that interesting wonder, the Watkins flowing well, from which pours out unceasingly a stream sufficient to run a great, old-fashioned mill.—(Story City, Jan. 31, 1883.)

STORY CITY.

Bad going has checked business somewhat, but it is the general verdict that the past season has developed far more business than was anticipated. In due time the city is to receive an accession by immigration, as Mr. Molstre, who is agent for the Dominion line, has just forwarded \$416 passage money for four persons from Norway.

Examinations were held on Friday, and Saturday came the exposition which was a most creditable and interesting display of the handiwork of the pupils in general. The collection comprised a great variety of articles, ranging from the cake and cushion and shingle boat manufactured by the least of the flock, to the elaborate crochet and needle work and nice pieces of cabinet work by the older pupils. An article belonging to the last mentioned class was fashioned from thirty-six different kinds of wood, nearly all of which are native to this region. Saturday evening brought a crowd of visitors. They were entertained with good music by Miss Richards, the band and the glee club, and by several interesting addresses. Prof. Leighton's speech was an expression of thanks to patrons and pupils; Capt. Wier called to mind the growth of educational advantages since his early days in a log school house; Dr. Allen encouraged the teachers with appreciative words; and Mr. Evans noted some widely differing sources of education and reminded that the wholesome lessons of the good school displace the pernicious influences of the street.—(Story City, March 7, 1883.)

A Story City correspondent writes to the *Register* as follows:

STORY CITY, March 6, 1883.

While through your columns most of the young cities of the state have begged space to lend their virtues, Story City has stood back, carefully noting the prosperity of others and comparing their advantages with those of our own. We now beg space to say that we have two railroads,—one the Central of Iowa, terminating here,—several finely stocked stores, bank, steam grist mill and about 700 inhabitants.

We particularly pride ourselves in our artesian wells, one in the suburbs of the town, having power to throw a stream through an

inch pipe thirty feet high. In the spring, above this powerful well, is to be made a beautiful lake, well stocked with fish. Col. Scott, of Nevada, being one of the prime movers in its construction.

Our growth is solid and substantial, and business firm. Some enterprising firm would do well to start here a clothing and boot and shoe store.

At our city election to-day was developed considerable feeling over the selection of mayor for the ensuing year. W. A. Wier, the former incumbent, being elected by a strong majority, however. W. D. Gaudrup, the only contestant, already serves Denmark in the capacity of consul, and a question arose as to his eligibility to any office in this country.

Easter was observed by the Lutheran societies with appropriate services.—(Story City, March 28, 1883.)

G. W. Haitzell is sole proprietor of the American House now, his brother John having retired.—(Story City, March 28, 1883.)

The editor of the *Herald* has returned from his trip to Chicago.—(March 28, 1863.)

Cold! Colder!! Coldest!!! No trains from Thursday till Monday. It is pleasanter to burn coal now than it is to draw it. Five or six of our citizens who started for the coal banks Thursday returned Saturday nearly frozen, having shoveled their way back through the drifts.—(April 24, 1883.)

Mrs. Logan, a lady living near Roland, died of consumption on Wednesday. A husband and children are bereaved by her death.—(April 24, 1883.)

Will Wier, from the Iowa Agricultural College, reposed under the home roof Friday night.—(May 2, 1883.)

A new picket fence in front of the School House improves appearances and indicates public spirit.—(Story City, May 2, 1886.)

Opening cellar drains is the order of the day. New and larger tiling in our main street drain is talked of and hoped for.—(Story City, May 2, 1883.)

The telegraph fever has broken out, and wires extend in various directions through town.—(May 2, 1883.)

A heavy rain fell last Saturday morning, cutting out the roads in many places. Three bridges were rendered impassable until rebuilt.—(July 22, 1885.)

A ten year old son of R. Bonde was drowned in Skunk River, Sunday afternoon. He tried to ford the river and was immediately swept away by the swift current. His body has not been recovered, although a constant search is being made for it by forty

or fifty men. Another child of the same family was nearly drowned in a railroad culvert the same afternoon, but she recovered after about two hours' work over her. This community sympathizes with the parents who deeply feel the sudden loss of their son.—(Story City, July 22, 1885.)

A young woman was killed by lightning a few miles west of here last Saturday morning. She was married last spring.—(July 24, 1883.)

Lightning followed a telegraph wire to Dr. B. F. Allen's house, Tuesday morning and tore off a window casing with some lath and plaster, but did no other damage.—(July 22, 1885.)

It is reported that several parties are preparing to buy poultry here this winter. It will make trade lively for there is plenty of poultry to be sold.—(December 2, 1885.)

Mr. Swan will probably move his bank fixtures this week.—(December 2, 1885.)

A set of scales will be placed on Ludwig's corner this week. James Jacobson will use them in buying grain this winter. There will be a dozen, more or less, grain buyers for the winter and we look for lively times.—(December 2, 1885.)

STORY CITY.—Our little town was livened up last Saturday by a visit from Sheriff A. K. Banks, who proceeded "to crawl" the billiard halls. At T. C. Miller's ranch four kegs of beer was seized. Sheriff Banks not wishing to give Jim Lewis, the proprietor of the other billiard hall a chance to secrete his stock of anti-prohibition, deputized C. Nelson and A. S. Helvig to raid Lewis's ranch. Nelson and Helvig made themselves the laughing stock of the town by allowing Lewis to carry out and empty—before their very eyes—two kegs of beer. Hamilton and Dale's drug store was searched but nothing crminating found. We are glad to note this action against these open violaters of the law. For the last year the two billiard halls have been nothing but grog shops, where all persons who understood the way could get liquor. So degenerating an effect has this had upon the community that many of our townspeople, both old and young, have sought the hidden way and exchanged a character of temperance for one of intemperance. It seems to have been the purpose of a large class of men in Story City to set the prohibition law at nought, and a brave man is he who has started this crusade. He can not but know that two-thirds of the people and the press, will give him free advertising of such a nature that hell will seem too good a place for him. But the good wishes of the churches and the help of all sober, industrious and temperate people is with him.—*Ames Intelligencer*.—(March 4, 1886.)

The fire apparatus bought by the council this spring, is at hand. It consists of a double cylinder force pump and four hundred feet

of two inch hose with hook and ladders. This will give us a fair fire protection.—(1886.)

Story City is preparing to celebrate the Fourth of July in grand style.

A fire department has been organized in our little city, and now we are prepared to battle with the fire fiend should he ever make his appearance. The officers of the company are as follows: R. Boyd, foreman; J. H. McElwee, assistant foreman; O. B. Peterson, secretary, T. T. Henryson.—(June 17, 1886.)

A tile factory has been started and is now in successful operation under the efficient management of Messrs Butler and Peterson.

From four to six loads of hogs are shipped from here every week.

Story City is twenty-three years younger than Fairview. Story City was laid out as a town in 1878, while Fairview was laid out in 1855. The place was known for many years as Fairview only.

The name of the postoffice was first called Story City, and the first postmaster was Fred W. Rhodes, and the business of the office commenced late in 1856 or early in 1857.

Rhodes was succeeded by Noah Harding in 1857 or '58; Lars R. Larson succeeded Harding and retained the office until he was succeeded by M. Swartout, February 1, 1886, who is still postmaster.

The first water power saw mill was built by Mr. Brown. It was northeasterly of the artesian well. It sawed but little for want of water power. The early history of Howard and Lafayette, to be found elsewhere, will give further items of early times, (see R. W. Ballard's letter.)

Story City and Fairview were incorporated as one in December, 1881, as Story City. We may say: "United, we Stand divided we fall."

Under the head of "Directories" can be found the business men of Story City.

Lafayette is a very noted name. All American readers, doubtless are familiar with the name. Southwesterly from Story City, some distance from town, a considerable portion of the land is flat and wet, but not so many ponds as are in some other parts of the county. By tile draining it surely will be very productive. The township has two streams that are named—the Everlasting Skunk, (otherwise, by act of Legislature, called "Chicaqua,") is one of them and Keigley's branch is the other one. Skunk enters the township in the northeast quarter of section 12, township 85, range 24, and passes down and crosses the township line into section 7 for a very short distance, then crosses back to section 12 near the southeast corner of 12, then crosses into the northeast quarter of the

northeast quarter of section 13, township 85, range 24; and again re-crosses into Howard Township to section 18; then gets back into the southeast quarter of section 13, then cuts across west of the east quarter section corner of 13, then crosses the east line of the southeast quarter of section 13 two or three times and gets into the southwest quarter of section 18, township 85, range 23. This stream, surely is very crooked.

There once was some timber in sections 12, 13 and southeast quarter of section 36.

Keigley's fork enters the north line of the township at the north quarter section corner of section 5, township 85, range 24; then winds through sections 5, 8, 16, 22, 26 and 36, touching sections 21, 27 and 35. It finally empties into Skunk river a short distance below Soper's mill, and near the center of the northwest quarter of section 7, township 84, range 23. This creek was named, as has been said, for Esq. John H. Keigley, who settled near it in early times. He was and is yet a worthy citizen. I have known him nearly thirty years in Story County and think I am entitled to an opinion.

THE PRESS.—"*The Review*," is published weekly by H. C. Carlson, and is politically Democratic.

There is a tile factory established at Story City by Butler & Peterson.

The business men of Story City will be given in its place (see "Directory") in Index.

For Mills, Cemeteries, Groves, Tile Factories, etc., see the index for reference.

The D. & M. Railroad passes through this township—entering near the center of southeast quarter of section 33, then runs through 33, and passes at or near the quarter section corner between sections 27 and 28, then in almost direct line to Story City passing through sections 22 and 14—touching near the northwest corner of 23. From Story City north on or near east line of sections 11 and 2. The Iowa Central & Northwestern road enters the township eighty or one hundred rods north of the southeast corner of section 12, then a little south of west to its junction with the D. M. & M. R. Road at southwest part of Story City. This is a good shipping point for stock and grain. Several engage in shipping live stock and grain from here, some of whom I will name: John McEllery, Randall Company, Butler & Molstre, Mr. Hayden.

There are three elevators on the Northwestern Railroad, operated by horse power. A good flouring mill. A nice two story school house, with a good bell on it, costing \$3,500.

There is a Creamery here, but did not learn the business it is doing.

There are stock raisers and farmers of energy and business, and others who help make up a business community, among whom I will name: J. F. Brown, W. R. Doolittle, E. J. Watkins, C. H. Watkins, W. A. Wier, Thos. Erickson, C. E. Christenson, Geo. Larson, Fred Reischauer, Soren Anderson, Theodore Baldus, William S. Johnson, E. J. Peterson, Christian Peterson, Dan Tressler, C. S. Brubaker, Jacob Jergenson, E. C. Doolittle, Jacob C. Jacobson, John A. McFarlan, John Wirth, Sam Nelson, Hans Hanson, Jacob Lapp, John Rex, Andrew Johnson, Hans Mousland, Geo. P. Brown, Jacob Jacobson, Jacob Born, A. Spring, J. S. Liddle, Jas. McNaughton, Martin Johnson; and Robt. Bracken and — Prime settled in 1853; George W. Sowers, La Count, Lambert, H. Burham, — McCollister and Jonah Griffith settled in 1854.

Story City Cemetery is situated on the west half of the west half southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 12, township 85, range 24. Is in the northeast part of the city.

CHURCHES, ETC.—The St. Peter's Lutheran Church of Story City is a type of the Lutheran Church at Roland, and was built in 1875, costing \$6,000. Nine hundred and sixty members (old and young, I presume,) are claimed for it. This and the Roland church are probably the largest in the county. The Bethel Evangelical Lutheran Church of Story City is not a large building, but cost, probably, \$2,000. They claim a membership of one hundred and fifty.

The fine brick business house on the south side of Broad street, and owned by S. Larson, cost \$8,000. Pretty good for Story City. This is the only town in Lafayette Township.

Story City has had for Mayor Capt. W. A. Wier, who served from early in 1882 to March, 1884. O. B. Peterson was elected March, 1884, and resigned December, '84, and Capt. W. A. Wier filled the vacancy till March, '85 at which time C. W. Allen was elected. He was re-elected March, 1886, and is still the Mayor.

During July, August, September and October, one hundred and six cars of grain were shipped and sixteen cars of stock from the Northwestern station, and for the same time thirty-eight cars of grain, and fifteen of stock were shipped from the Central Iowa station, Story City, Iowa.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

A HISTORY OF FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP FROM ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT
TO MARCH, 1887—CONTAINING, ALSO A NOTICE OF
MANY OF ITS CITIZENS.

POPULATION 899.

Elsewhere will be found also an account of its early settlers. It was named for Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the great and distinguished American Philosopher and Statesman. It was organized 1854, and now comprising only township 84 north, range 24 west.

There are several who ship stock and grain from Gilbert and Ontario, we will name L. R. Jones.

There are those who raise stock and grain for sale, and other farmers and citizens of energy and nerve, some of whom I will name below: W. H. H. Grove, L. C. Allen, Henry Barnes, J. R. Decker, Fred Eckard, L. O. Oliver, D. M. Hayden, I. De Long, C. F. Ruth, Peter Marshall, J. B. Grove, Wm. Arrasmith, R. M. Hunter, F. C. Hunter, D. G. Ferguson, H. C. Wakefield, J. J. Coon, T. A. Barrett, H. C. Cameron, Ira Briley, Elisha Briley, James Briley, I. N. Briley, O. Ward, Eli Zenor, W. H. Zenor, Wm. Mennhennett, Rob. Shearer, T. I. Miller, J. S. Hughes, Jas. Dodds, Robt. Dodds, Jas. Gibson, J. H. Cook, Frank Wilson, A. U. Stewart, Gilbert Gilbert, Geo. Stitzell, O. D. Allen, A. Van Campen, C. Walters, A. H. Buck, R. R. Craig, W. H. Cole, J. E. Davis, — Cameron, H. C. Foster, F. M. Coffelt, E. Favre, etc., etc.

There have been several fires at Ontario since and including 1869.

Two good store houses—good ones—were burnt, goods included in the year 1869. Hiram Scott owned one of these good buildings and C. & E. Thurman owned the other. Fired by lightning, or so supposed.

The elevator was burnt about 1878—a very fair building. The cause of the fire mysterious. One or two blacksmith shops were burnt since 1870. A store house of G. C. Harrison's burned about 1873. The station house or depot on the railroad, burnt June

30, 1882, cause of fire unknown. A new and substantial depot building was put up on the same spot of the first one; was built in the latter half of 1882. Nevertheless Franklin Township has two live villages—Ontario and Gilbert. Gilbert is situated on sections four and nine, and was laid out as a town, January, 1880.

Ontario was laid out January 16, 1869, on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 31, township 84, range 24. The townsite of Bloomington is in Franklin, and situated on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 25. It was laid out in June, 1857, but does not seem to improve. It once had a postoffice, called "Camden," but that long since was vacated. Frank Thompson and I. T. Evans were the postmasters.

Under the head of "Directories" can be found the names of the business men of Ontario and Gilbert.

Franklin Township is a township of much good land and is being settled and improved rapidly. At one time it had, and may have yet, more native timber in it than any other township in the county. It contains several streams of water along which timber in earlier times was quite abundant. Skunk river enters the township in the southeast quarter of section 12, passing southwesterly through section 13, and leaves 13 near the southwest corner; then passes through the northeast quarter of section 23, then southwesterly through 23 to the section line between sections 22 and 23, the line between the southwest quarter of 23 and the southeast quarter of section 22, crossing and recrossing said line about four times before leaving it in section 27; passing a little west of the center of section 26. It then enters section 35 near the north quarter section corner, passing south and southeasterly into and through the southeast quarter of section 35, then into the southwest quarter of section 36, then crossing the south line of said quarter into section one of Washington Township. Squaw Fork of Skunk enters the county at the west quarter section corner of section 7, township 84, range 24, passing southeasterly through sections 7, 18, 29 and 33, leaving the township eighty or one hundred rods east of the southwest corner of section 34, cutting off, in its passage, a little of section 19, and through southwest quarter of section 20 and a little off of the southwest quarter of section 34. Onion Creek enters the township in the southwest quarter of section 30, passing through the south half of south side of section and passing through the northwest and northeast quarter of section 32, and connects with Squaw near the center of the northwest quarter of section 33. Squaw enters the county at or very near the Squaw Creek Coal Banks. The small branch that passes the "big rock" and empties into Squaw Creek just above the west quarter corner of section 7, that branch forms a valley of coal and of most excellent quality. These banks are in Boone County but a short distance. Here quite a trading point has grown up, and Zenorville is the town. On Skunk and Squaw there are some stone quarries of fair quality.

Stone quarries are found on sections 23, 25 and 26, and on the east half of section 32, and the west half of 33. A good one is on the west side of Skunk river, and on the southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 13, township 84, range 24. The rock is of good quality. Luther branch of Squaw Creek (now called, by some, Clear Creek,) enters Franklin Township on the west line of section 31, but crosses the south line of 31 east of the southwest corner and passes to a point near the south quarter section corner of 31; then it passes southeasterly through section 6, and easterly through section 5, and northeasterly through the northwest quarter of section 4 township 83, range 24, and empties into Squaw forty or fifty rods north of the south quarter section corner of section 33, township 84, range 24.

Luther Branch is the original name of this creek, and the grove through which it passes was called "Luther Grove." All this grove is in Washington Township; and so is nearly all of Luther Creek. There is a Clear Creek in the southeastern part of the county which will be noticed in Collins Township.

Bible Creek got its name from the circumstance of a book pedlar having left his buggy, loaded with books and Bibles, in a snow drift which proved, when the snow melted, to be in this stream. It was called Bible Creek from that occurrence. This creek empties into Skunk river near the center of the southwest quarter of section 23, township 84, range 24, passing through sections 10, 15 and 14.

The school houses are not all in their territorial limits, caused mainly by the interference of Skunk River. There are five church buildings in Franklin Township, viz: At Gilbert, two churches,—one a Cumberland Presbyterian, the other a Congregationalist, the latter has thirty members. The buildings look very well.

Ontario has two churches—one a Christian Church, the other a Methodist Episcopal Church, a brick building. Bloomington has a Methodist Episcopal Church building but no organization just now.

There are several cemeteries in Franklin Township. One is in the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 4; and one in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 1; and one in the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 13, and one in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 36, township 84, range 24. (See "Cemeteries" Index.)

First settlers of Franklin Township were among the following, viz: John H. Keigley, A. Hipsher, I. Cotton, Wm. McMichael, Adam Grove, Joshua B. Grove, Robt. M. Hunter, Frank C. Hunter, Henry Barnes, Sam J. Hiestand, T. F. Jones, W. J. Freed, Henry Clay Cameron, Fred Eckard, James Briley, Ira Briley, Elisha Briley, E. C. Evans, W. D. Evans, Otho French, Frank Thompson, Eli H. French, John Zenor, P. R. Craig, John Miller, Rev.

Job Garberson, Elias Pocock, Mr. — Riddle, Joshua Foster, Wm. Arrasmith, Peter McNerney, Dr. Favre, S. P. O'Brien, Dr. Phipps.

The first postmaster of Ontario was Hiram Scott, who had been the postmaster of New Philadelphia. When office was changed to Ontario, the office was called "Ontario Postoffice," and Mr. Scott continued as the pastmaster. Something like — years ago Frank M. Coffett succeeded Mr. Scott. Mr. Coffett is still the postmaster for Ontario. There is a fair warehouse at the depot. The depot building is a good and substantial building but not large. Ed. Allen is the Ticket or Station Agent at Ontario.

Gilbert has J. B. Grinnell for the present postmaster, and Wm. L. Marshall for Ticket Agent.

The two Church buildings, heretofore named are nice comfortable houses.

There are twenty members of the Frank.Bently Post No. 89, of G. A. R. A. J. McFarland, Commander.

Gilbert Brothers have a good brick building for their business house. They also have a fine looking elevator.

The building in which Mr. A. U. Stewart has his stock of goods is a brick building. The Directory will show the business men.

There were during the year up to September 1, 1886, 112 cars of stock shipped, and seventy-two cars of grain, from Gilbert; and in May and June, 1886, four cars of stock, and in June, July, August and September, twenty-four cars of grain were shipped from Ontario.

There are many valuable improvements made and making in Franklin Township. The iron bridge, near and above Soper's mill is a good institution, but is in Milford Township. In passing through section 6 of Milford Township we find on a nice elevation a very fine residence owned and occupied by James Dodds. This has the outward appearance of one of our finest dwellings in the township.

Henry Clay Cameron, on section 19, on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, has one of the most substantial brick dwellings in Story County. The brick appeared to be all hard, regular in size, smooth and square corners. This is more than can be said of the brick of many of our brick buildings. The house is a two story house. The main building and ell are two stories. It is a plain building with but little, if any, fine style finish outside. A. J. Hunter, on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 20, has now a very fine dwelling, one and a half stories high. His barn is also a fair barn. Mr. Hunter died since writing the above. Mr. Ward, on the northwest quarter of section 29, has a fine looking one and a half story building. In passing is to be noticed a

newly finished one and a half story building on the southeast quarter of section 32, by I. N. Briley. It seems to be a well finished house. Mr. G. Ferguson, on the southeast quarter of section 15, and near a fine brick school house, has a fine residence. The house, grove and out fixtures on "Bible Creek" show well. Mr. J. B. Grove's fine house, on the hill-top, makes a fine appearance. He has a good one. Mr. Grove's house is on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 23. Mr. Wm. Arrasmith has not so fine a house and barn as some others, but he has a lovely situation. His native grove, for protection, is surely nice and valuable. He resides on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 23, and is one of the first settlers of Story County. He is a good one. Yes, nearly all the old settlers are good ones.

In passing by Bloomington a short distance to reach the cemetery, several nice improvements were noticed. At the cemetery I found the very worthy name of a very worthy man on a nice monument, situated near the center of the cemetery. This name was "John Miller," with whom I had been acquainted for many years. I think, as an honest, a noble man, he had but few to excell him. In getting the names and ages of the dead in the cemetery for my history, I had then about 2,600 of the dead listed when I approached the monument of "John Miller." There have been but few of that number that brought to my mind so much of the past and present. He was, as my cemetery list shows, near eighty-four and a half years old.

Passing a short distance below Bloomington a good frame building in the southwest corner of section 30, township 84, range 23, just in Milford Township. This residence belongs to M. J. Craig. Still a little south is a fine two story brick building owned by J. E. Davis. This is in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 36, township 84, range 24. While he has one of the excellent dwellings of the county, he has also a very fine barn and out-fixtures. His front yard is ornamented with evergreens—an evergreen fence or hedge, nicely trimmed so as to be about four feet high, makes a fine appearance. Why should Mr. Davis not beautify his premises since "Prairie City" is just across the street east of his brick, and since he owns the entire city. It once had a house on it, and one John Vest had some goods and groceries for sale. Go in, Mr. Davis! The town was laid off January, 1854.

There are many valuable improvements, I did not get to see, in the township, for which reason I cannot give them. The bridge across Skunk River, on the south line of the township is a good one. The iron bridge across Skunk at Hannum's mill probably is one of the best in the county. A very good bridge is placed across Squaw Creek on the middle line of section 20 running east and west.

MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

A HISTORY OF MILFORD TOWNSHIP FROM ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT,
ITS ORGANIZATION, ETC., TO MARCH, 1887.—CONTAINING,
ALSO, A NOTICE OF MANY OF ITS CITIZENS.

POPULATION 753.

It probably received its name, "Milford," as a kind of favorite name. It was organized in 1858, comprising now only township eighty-four north, range twenty-three west.

The brief items were partly culled from our county papers.

Our schools are all progressing very nicely, except the one in No. Three, which has been closed for a while on account of the serious sickness of the teacher, Miss Frazier. Miss Baughman is teaching again in number Five with her usual good success, and is trying to make her school the most interesting in the township.—(Pleasant Grove, Dec. 27, 1882.)

Much credit should be given Mr. R. McClure for the erection of a number of good horse sheds at the Methodist church here for the protection of his and his neighbor's teams.—(Pleasant Grove, Dec. 27, 1882.)

We hear that Mrs. Ella Minkler has bought another one-hundred and twenty acre farm. This purchase plainly shows what ten years of good management coupled with energy like hers will do. It was only a few years ago that her eighty-acre farm was taken, almost in its native state; and now with this new accession, and her husband one of the successful stock buyers and shippers, may we not reasonably expect a greatly increased prosperity.—(Dec. 27, 1882.)

Our neighbor Brown's house was burned last Thursday evening. There was some insurance in the Cedar Rapids Company, but his loss on the contents was considerable for one in limited circumstances to bear.—(Pleasant Grove, Jan. 3, 1883.)

Everything quiet. That old reliable merchants mill of T. R. Soper has closed for the present; cause, no water.—(Milford, April 24, 1883.)

Omitted Milford improvements are as follows: L. J. Raymond, a new house; James Smith, G. E. Gilmore, I. Olson and F. T. McLain, new barns.—(Milford, April 24, 1883.)

Waldo Stultz, while leading a horse to water, was severely kicked in the face, but under the excellent skill of Dr. Stitzell no serious results are anticipated.—(Milford, Jan. 3, 1883.)

F. T. McLain is drawing stone preparatory to the erection of a fine brick dwelling house. Turner is one of our most successful farmers, and we hope the rumor of his moving to town is without foundation.—(Milford, Jan. 3, 1883.)

R. McClure has the barn for the M. E. church completed, an improvement needed at all country churches.—(Milford, Jan. 3, 1883.)

Christmas and New Years both were observed with big turkey dinners and other good cheer by some of the citizens of this township.—(Milford, Jan. 3, 1883.)

That energetic stock buyer and shipper C. M. Minkler has engaged the services of Uncle George Sowers the veteran buyer who used to make things hum for himself in years past.—(Milford, Jan. 3, 1883.)

J. W. Sowers' barn should be added to Milford improvements of last year.—Jan. 31, 1883.)

The decision of the supreme court in the amendment case casts a gloom over the hearts of our temperance people.—(Jan. 31, 1883.)

Hamilton Wakefield has lost about \$200 worth of Chester White hogs lately from cholera. Charley Shultz estimates his loss from the same disease at over \$300.—(Jan. 28, 1886.)

Dakota parties are in the north part of the county buying horses. Animals weighing from twelve to sixteen hundred pounds preferred. Object, able to keep in the furrow when the Dakota zephyr is frisking about.—(Jan. 28, 1886.)

Milford Township once had a town containing one house. This building, if yet standing, may be now on a good farm. "Prairie City" is the name of the town referred to, and was laid out on the south half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-one, and recorded in book A, page twenty. Laid out in January, 1854. This township has some very good land, one of the best in Story County. It is improving rapidly. Good farms and good buildings dot its prairies all over. School houses have found their regular places—nine of them.

There are two church buildings in Milford. One is a Campbellite or Christian church, in the northwest corner of section eighteen, and a Methodist Episcopal church near the northeast corner of section seven, having forty members. A nice brick school house stands near the Methodist Episcopal church, a few rods east and immediately in the northeast corner of section seven. The Pleasant Grove cemetery joins on the north of the Methodist

Episcopal church. This church has conveniences not often found at churches, shelter and stabling for teams. With all it is a good church building. Meetings weekly. There is a Sabbath school regularly held every Sabbath at this church.

The school house is a substantial brick building on heavy stone foundation.

There is a flouring mill in this township, the Soper Mill, near the north quarter section, corner of section seven. It is a water-power mill and was at first a saw-mill (see "Mills" in index). The Skunk is a beautiful stream of water at this mill, for the ford or crossing is rocky and gravelly. Such crossings below on Skunk in this county are "few and far between." Very good rock for building purposes in quantities is at and near this mill; a good quarry.

There are several streams of water in the township. The main stream is Skunk river. It passes through sections six and seven, crossing the west line of section seven a little above the southwest corner of section seven. Keigley's Fork enters section six near its northwest corner, then flows southerly through the western part of section six, and then enters section seven near the northwest corner of the east half of the northwest quarter of section seven, and passes into Skunk river some distance below Soper's mill. Bear creek enters the township at or very near the north quarter section corner of section five and passes into Skunk some sixty or eighty rods north of Soper's mill. The main stream of the West Indian enters one branch in section two and the branch in section three. The main creek runs through sections fourteen and twenty-three and sections twenty-five and thirty-six, leaving section thirty-six at its south quarter section corner. There is a branch passing through the County Poor Farm and enters into the main creek at the south quarter section corner of section thirty-six.

The County Infirmary is in Milford, and is situated on the north half of section thirty-five, containing 320 acres of pretty good soil. The county has built a good house on it. (See preceding pages for valuations).

The Soper mill stands idle and much dilapidated. It is said this mill once cost or sold for \$10,000 or \$12,000. Good stone quarries are also found a short distance northwesterly from the Pleasant Grove church.

There are two cemeteries in the township. The Pleasant Grove cemetery grounds are adjoining to the Methodist Episcopal church building on the north, and is on a nice elevation for the purpose, and seems to be kept in nice order. The church is in front or south of the cemetery, but is adjoining to it. The other cemetery is on the Poor Farm for the use of paupers.

This township has some native timber in the northwest part of it but much of it has been taken off. It is dotted over with many valuable artificial or cultivated groves, such as have been raised by cultivation. Cottonwood, soft maple, box elder, ash, elm and wil-

low and black walnut do well. Evergreens, the different kinds of pines and cedars, do well here.

Among the early settlers may be named, for Milford Township, Joseph Brouhard, Wesley Arrasmith, G. W. Sowers, John Rich, J. E. Hoover, Sol. Young, W. Randeau.

Mr. Brouhard settled some fifty rods from the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 5, township 84, range 23, in Spring Grove, a small patch of timber on Bear creek. Mr. Brouhard has been gone from the county for many years.

Mr. Arrasmith settled next south of Mr. Brouhard, but built his house on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section five, and is still living there.

The following names are some of the shippers of live stock, stock raisers, farmers, etc., men of energy and stir are included: Geo. W. Sowers, J. W. Sowers, Frank Curtiss, Chas. M. Minkler, F. T. McClain, Lafayette McKim, Geo. Stultz, Isaac Craig, James Smith, G. H. Alfreds, And. Scott, George Gilmore, Edward McNicholson, John Eagleberger, R. Kimball, B. Confare, J. Weidner, John Harndon, Samuel Rich, T. B. Howland, W. Rondeau, G. B. Kooser, R. McClure, John Rich, Charles Campbell, A. O. Hall, H. Rasmussen, N. H. Rasmussen, A. Jargenson, Robert Kelley, Kirkendall, F. M. Confare, B. Confare, Oliver Thompson, O. Christian, Wesley Arrasmith.

SOME HOGS.—One day last week Geo. Gilmore, of Milford Township, sold to Duea & Mickelson, of Roland, eighty-three Chester White hogs, the average weight of which was $372\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and the amount received was \$1,097.50, being at the rate of \$3.55 per hundred. The weight of the lot was 30,915 pounds. The best part of it is that they were all of the raising of Mr. Gilmore. There are very few such lots of hogs in any county in the state, and we congratulate Mr. G. on his success.—(*Nevada Watchman*, Dec. 10, 1886.)

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

A HISTORY OF RICHLAND TOWNSHIP FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO
MARCH, 1887.—CONTAINING, ALSO, A NOTICE OF MANY
OF ITS CITIZENS.

POPULATION 558.

It is believed it received its name, "Richland," from its beautiful rich land of which it shares largely. It was organized in 1872, comprising all of township 84 north, range 22 west.

The brief items were partly culled from our county papers.

JOHNSON'S GROVE MUTUAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

On the 23d inst. the citizens of Johnson's Grove and vicinity met and elected officers for the ensuing year for an organization known as the Johnson's Grove Mutual Protective Association. The preliminary arrangements having before been made and the object set forth, rules and regulations adopted, etc.

To show that we mean business, we quote from the principles set forth:

WHEREAS, our section of the country being infested with tramps and vagabonds and horse thieves, and the same having become an intolerable nuisance, we, the citizens of Johnson's Grove and vicinity, deem it necessary for the better protection of our families and property, to organize an association for that purpose; therefore, be it

Resolved, that while we are ever ready and willing to assist in cases of misfortune and distress, we are fully determined to enforce the law and bring to justice all offenders found among us, and to protect ourselves and property at all hazards.

If this fails to show that "Hannah is ailing," by calling on the association a second chapter will be gratuitously furnished, which, if taken according to directions, is warranted to cure or the money will be refunded and no questions asked. By order of Association.

Johnson's Grove, Iowa, May 27, 1878.

Last Saturday evening was a time of much rejoicing in the household of Freeman Elliott of Johnson's Grove. The occasion was the eighteenth birthday of the elder daughter of the house. A goodly company of relatives and neighbors surprised the young lady who nevertheless was a model hostess. After a bountiful supper, consisting in part of "ye festive oyster," she was presented with many useful and beautiful presents, not the least among which was the deed of a farm, making her quite an extensive land owner. The donor of the last mentioned gift is the young lady's grandfather. Just where she is to pay taxes we are unable to state. As the clock reached the "hour of night's arch, the keystone," the company dispersed feeling that they had fully enjoyed themselves.—(Dec. 9, 1885.)

Richland township we would suppose from its name, "Rich Land," as being the most beautiful township of land in the sisterhood of townships; but it is not, and yet it is over an average. Richland has no town or post-office in it. A number of years ago Mr. W. M. Kelley was post-master of an office at his own house where he now resides. It was called "Johnson Grove Post-office." His duties as post-master seemed to be well performed as I had some reason to know. But a short time before the C. R. & M. River railroad reached the county the office was discontinued.

There were of the early settlers the following, and perhaps others:

J. P. Pool, W. M. Kelley, Micah French, Henry C. French, — Hague, C. P. Page, W. C. Murphy, H. F. Murphy, Philo Nickerbocker, Wm. Handsacker, Geo. Hyden, C. Bryant, Samuel S. Hague, A. Snelling, John Snelling.

Those who raise cattle, hogs or horses and grain I will name also; and all farmers of energy and stir, and active men in any other legitimate business are cheerfully named; and yet even with care some may be forgotten *not* purposely: I. H. Mathews, James C. Lovell, W. R. Woodward, Cornelius Tway, W. M. Kelley, Wm. Pool, Watt C. Murphy, Absolem Smay, David Smay, C. P. Page, G. N. Kuhn, E. Kuhn, Wm. Handsacker, Geo. Hyden, E. M. Padelford, Freman Elliot, Ed. Elliott, J. Newhouse, J. W. Cook, W. C. Harris, E. Furnas, J. Sowers, J. Q. Adams, Henry Miller, N. R. Pool, Pat Ryan, S. M. McCall, G. Moore, J. Connahan, R. Siddall, J. Coon.

There are many who own land in Richland but are not residents of the township. Among them who are large landholders are E. J. Cessna, H. E. J. Boardman, J. D. Lahman, T. C. McCall, Jas. Dillon, H. Staley, J. H. Sinclair, H. E. J. Boardman, of Marshalltown owns near 1,400 acres, being the largest landholder in the township. T. C. McCall, of Nevada, is next, owning about 1,000 acres in the township; Jas. Dillon, 960 acres; E. Furnas, 740 acres; J. H. Sinclair, 705 acres; J. D. Lahman, 590 acres.

There are several streams passing through the township. Most of them are small. The main East Indian creek passes through it from near the north quarter section corner of section three, and leaving the township some fifty rods east of the south quarter section, corner of section thirty-five. This creek drains sections three, two, twelve, thirteen, twenty-four, twenty-six and thirty-five, touching a little on sections eleven, twenty-three and thirty-six. This creek enters the north end of Johnson's Grove at or near the interior center of section twelve. This grove of native timber is more fully described under "Groves" in the index. The main creek timber begins at the north line of the northeast quarter section twenty-six and follows the creek southerly through the township. The timber belt is not wide, but did have in early times pretty good timber. There are smaller branches, but will notice only one. It commences in section six, then passes southeasterly through sections eight, nine, sixteen, fifteen, twenty-three, and empties into the main creek near the north quarter section corner of section twenty-six.

The school houses are fair and all in their proper places, nine of them, so as to make each school district two miles square.

There are two church buildings in the township. One is at or near the southwest corner of the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-four, and is a comfortable structure. It is an Evangelical Lutheran church, and religious services are conducted by the Rev. J. A. M. Ziegler, of Nevada. The other church is a Methodist Episcopal church, built in 1885. It is fifty by twenty-

five feet, and twelve feet high. Has no bell. There are about thirty-seven members that meet there. The building stands in and near to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 13, township 84, range 22. Rev. W. A. Welker is their pastor.

There are two cemeteries, perhaps more, in the township, one at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section twenty-six; the other more recently laid off is in the west half of the northeast quarter of section thirteen.

SHERMAN TOWNSHIP.

A HISTORY OF SHERMAN TOWNSHIP FROM ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT,
ORGANIZATION, ETC., TO MARCH 1887—CONTAINING, ALSO,
A NOTICE OF MANY OF ITS CITIZENS.

POPULATION 589.

It is believed its name, "Sherman," was given in honor of General William Tecumseh Sherman, who did noble service in the Federal Army during the Rebellion of the "Southern Confederacy." Sherman Township was organized 1867—all of township 84 north, range 21 west.

Wm. Smay is doing a big business in the molasses line; the cane pilld up around the mill reminds one of a southern sugar plantation; He employs from twelve to fifteen men and is making a good article of molasses.—(October 2, 1878.)

Our township is visited with the scourge of the hog disease, many of our farmers loosing nearly all of their hogs, seems to be a fever.

ANON.

—(October 2, 1878.)

The roads are smooth and dusty.

Wheat and oats all cut and stacking commenced.

Robert Hardin had the misfortune to lose one of his fine grey horses while cutting oats for Mr. Dayton.

Wm. Smay has built a nice cheese house. He still keeps improving his creamery.—(August 23, 1882.)

A few weeks since we referred to the fact that a petition was about to be forwarded to Washington asking for the establishment of a post-office in Sherman Township. The prayer has been granted and on Monday last Wm. Smay forwarded his bond to Washington as postmaster of Smaysville, Story County, Iowa, and expects his commission soon. It is thought the office will be running in thirty days. This however proved a failure.—(April 23, 1886.)

Smaysville is on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 31. At this place is a good creamery and cheese factory, doing a good business. I know Mr. Smay well, and believe him to be a worthy citizen. More of the same sort would not hurt us.

Sherman is a township of prairie, not a native tree in it. It is however being pretty well dotted over with artificial groves such as are raised by cultivation. It has a quantity of flat land—some of it quite wet, but the soil is surely rich, and when well drained will be productive.

It has no streams worth naming unless it be the Harvey Dye branch of East Indian Creek. It crosses out of the township near the southeast corner of section 32; then touches the south line of 32 at or near the corner, eighty or one hundred rods west of the southeast corner of said section 32. The school houses are not all in place yet in Sherman. There are some large tracts of land owned by a few men. J. W. Ambrose owns, or did own lately, about 1,240 acres, Seymour Hix 640 acres, and some other large land owners. Mr. Ambrose takes the premium for Sherman, beating Seymour.

There are no cemeteries, it is believed, in Sherman.

There are no villages nor cities in the township.

Mr. Wm. Smay has made rather a profitable point at Smaysville, which is in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 31—near two and a quarter or two and a half miles northwest from Colo. Mr. Smay means business and is doing a fair business, or I am mistaken in the man. But my acquaintance with him will not admit of any other interpretation from me. Among the first settlers of the township I will name Wm. McCain, on the southeast quarter of section 8, or southwest quarter of section 9; and Owen O'Neil on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 19. There were probably a few others that might be named as first settlers.

But must say something more of Wm. McCain. Mr. McCain in 1855-'6 was far from any house other than his own. It was a salvation or God-send to the traveler in those cold stormy winters of 1855-'56-'57-'58 and '59. It was a dangerous undertaking for those trying to get from Nevada to Clemmen's grove; or from the grove to Nevada. I think it probable that Mr. McCain's house was the means of saving some from freezing to death in these

frightful, horrid snow storms we then had to encounter. Then we did not have any thing between timbers to break the force of the storm, not even grass, for the prairie grass was all burnt off and left the bare ground which did not interfere with the storm. Now we have houses, barns, hedges, groves, fences and stock fields to check Mr. Storm to quite an extent.

I will return to Mr. Smay and say his creamery and cheese factory are objects of value to that part of the county and should be encouraged.

Of those who engage in shipping live stock and grain from the township, a few will be named, viz: M. Hopkins, James Hopkins, John O'Neil and John Reaves.

The following are some of those of the township who engage in raising stock and grain, and other farmers and citizens who manifest energy and life in business, viz: David Danskin, Seymour Hix, John O'Neil, M. Hopkins, James Hopkins, John Reaves, I. Buffington, J. Shammo, E. Sparrow and J. H. McLain.

NEW ALBANY TOWNSHIP.

A HISTORY OF NEW ALBANY TOWNSHIP FROM ITS ORGANIZATION
TO MARCH 1887.—CONTAINING, ALSO, A NOTICE OF MANY
OF ITS CITIZENS.

POPULATION, TOWNSHIP, 667; COLO, 264; TOTAL 931.

Elsewhere will be found a history of the first settlement of New Albany Township. The name, I presume, was a favorite for it. It was organized in 1858—comprising now only township 83 north, range 21 west. Of the brief items a few were culled from our county papers.

COLO.

As the weather has been quite spring like the past week, the farmers being busy putting in their crops, it leaves our town unusually quiet.—(Colo, April 1, 1878.)

Rev. Long leaves this week for Conference, but returns to preach his farewell sermon, four weeks from last Sabbath. We are sorry to see him leave as he is one of our best men.—(April 4, 1879.)

Rev. Rosenberger has brought his meeting to a close in Collins Township, which has been a long and successful one.—(April 4, 1879.)

J. W. Kinsell is making preparations to move his old building, on Main street, to make room for a new store he is about to put up.—(April 4, 1879.)

Fred Norris has taken charge of the place known as the Jonathan Evans farm.—(April 4, 1879.)

Frank Brown, who has been northwest of Manitoba for the past eight months with a surveying party, returned last week. He reports that the thermometer at Winnepeg on the third of November pointed to twenty degrees below zero.—(Dec. 13, 1882.)

Wednesday, W. A. Miller shipped a car of oats to Chicago, and will follow it with another right away.

William Cozens is building a barn thirty-two by eighteen feet high, just north of town.

Mr. John Handsaker is erecting a large corn and grain crib on his farm three miles north of town.

Mr. Rahfelt, of North Sherman, is building a large barn on his farm and making improvements generally.

George H. Richardson has the contract for building the new church at Johnson's Grove. It is to be of good size and finished in good style, and he does just that kind of work. P. W. Hopkins furnishes the lumber.—(1885.)

John R. McCoy has opened up his stock of groceries and is now ready to receive calls from those desiring such goods.

J. W. Kinsell is arranging to build an addition to his store building of twenty-four feet, and soon expects to have much more room.

Farmers are very busy and trade is inclined to be dull just at this time. Nights are cool, but no frosts are chronicled as among the things that are.—(Sept. 4, 1885.)

Humes Cumings has bought an interest in the store of J. W. Ambrose and will remain a citizen here. The firm will be Ambrose & Cumings.

Mrs. C. W. Gross returned here a few days since and is making arrangements to move to Pipestone, Minnesota.—(1885.)

Business is good.

C. V. Norris is fixing up his chicken ranch. He is intending to pay the highest market price for poultry this winter.

Our post-office will be changed the first of December. Mr. J. R. McCoy having been appointed by the Cleveland administration. John is a good one and deserves his good luck.—(November 18, 1885.)

Colo was burglarized to a considerable extent last Thursday night. The stores of Hulse Brothers, L. C. Adams & Co., and J. H. McCoy were broken into, a small amount of money taken, several valuable papers captured and some articles of merchandise appropriated. The papers referred to have been found. The burglars have not yet been apprehended.—(Nov. 25, 1885.)

Monday was the regular election of municipal officers. The following were elected: Mayor, W. A. Miller; Street Commissioner, Mr. Lax; Treasurer, Mr. Heffly; Alderman, L. C. Adams and J. I. Hostetter.—*Nevada Representative*.—(1886.)

J. F. Loucks was in town Monday. He reports that preparations are completed for the building of an United Brethren Church near the southwest corner of New Albany Township. The estimated cost is about twelve hundred dollars. The building committee are Messrs Loucks, Rineheart, Torry, Martin and Sawtell, which is a pretty good guarantee that the work will be carefully looked after. The pastor of the society is the Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Toledo, Iowa.—*Nevada Representative*.—(March 3, 1886.)

Abner Waltz had his residence, near Colo, burned this week. The loss is about eight hundred dollars.—*Nevada Watchman*.—(March 12, 1886.)

Samuel McClure, of New Albany Township, was adjudged insane last Wednesday and was taken to Independence by Sheriff Banks the same night.—(March 31, 1886.)

Colo post-office, it is said, was so named because a dog by that name was run over by a train of cars prior to the survey of the town. John I. Blair gave this incident as the cause of the town being thus named.

Colo was incorporated March 2, 1876, and it was laid out as a town May, 1865.

The town of New Albany (now of the past) was laid out in October, 1855, on the west half of the southeast quarter section 18 and the east half of the southwest quarter section 18, township 83, range 21.

The township, "New Albany" took its name, it is presumed, from the town that had been surveyed three years prior to the organization of the township. It is a township of good soil, yet it has its wet and flat lands in several parts of the township.

Its first settlers probably were William McGuire, Harvey Dye, John Brouhard, John Waltz, John See, Al. Dalton, etc.

I am of the opinion that the La Rue House was built and occupied in 1856, by James and Kid La Rue. It was a log house, one and one-half or two stories high, and stood on the northwest quarter of section 4, near the north line.

William McGuire was living in December, 1854, on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 19—so I believe, as I was there in December, 1854. Harvey Dye, about this time, lived on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 12, and John Brouhard on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 18. W. H. Richardson and George H. Richardson were also among the first settlers of New Albany Township. The town was laid out in 1855, and several families settled in and around it in 1855 and '56. The west part of the township seemed to be the attraction. The town, however, got its growth by 1857 or '58. It is now one of the things of the past. As early settlers add John McBarnes and Joshua Cooper.

Ten years after New Albany was laid out, Colo came up. Its history is given elsewhere in New Albany Township.

The first passenger train reached Colo late in 1863 or early in '64. It was the first railroad post-office in the county, and the first point to ship from. Stock and grain were shipped from Colo in the latter part of 1863. The station is meant, for Colo was not yet laid off; but in June, 1864, the post-office was called Colo.

This C. R. & M. R., as it then was called, enters the county in the northeast quarter of section 12. The road now is the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and runs parallel to the section line, cutting off just one hundred feet of the south side of the north tier of the forties of sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, through which the road runs. Mr. W. W. Walker, the Chief Engineer of the road, said he done so, so as to have only half as many to settle with for the right-of-way and damages, as if the center of the road were placed on the line between the forties.

We now find Colo a brisk, live town. For its business and business men, see "Directories" in Index. Population in 1880 of Colo was two hundred and ninety-six. The township nine hundred. At this date, 1886, the population will be greater.

It has one of the best railroads (Chicago & Northwestern,) in the western states, and shipped stock from this point in 1863; and there being then no hotel at Colo, people went to Mr. Joshua Cooper's to stay over night and get something to eat.

There is but little native timber in this township—a little in the west quarter of section 18, and a few trees near and around the the west quarter section corner of section 19.

There are two or three small streams running through the township. The Harvey Dye branch runs through sections 5 and 7—

touching section 6 near its southeast corner and at the south quarter section corner of section 6. A branch runs through sections 17 and 18, and empties into the Harvey Dye branch. Another branch passing very near the south quarter section corner of section 19—then runs northwesterly and leaves section 19 near its west quarter section corner. Also a branch of Clear Creek running from section 10 and through sections 15, 24 and 25—touching sections 14 and 23—leaving the county a little north of the southeast corner of section 25. And yet another branch passing from section 16 through sections 21, 22, 27 and 35—cutting off the southwest corner of section 26, and leaving the township in the southeast quarter of section 35 and flowing into and forming an extensive flat, wet land in section 1, township 82, range 21.

The township has its school houses all in place except No. 3.

Colo has three or more church buildings—one a Methodist Episcopal Church, costing about \$2,000, and a membership of thirty. The M. Protestant Church organization is not very large in membership. They have a church building. The Catholic Church cost \$1,100 and was built in 1883. The membership for Colo and Nevada, (or the whole county,) is claimed to be three hundred.

Four miles south of Colo there is a United Brethren Church, built in 1886, at which Methodists and United Brethren meet to worship. This church is in the southeast corner of section 30, township 83, range 21, costing \$1,200.

For the business men of Colo (see Directory). Henry Yager is ticket agent.

It has a cemetery in the north part of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 9, and is a nice place for it. It was regularly blocked and lotted by survey, and is a short distance east of Colo. For further information, (see "Cemetery" in Index).

Colo has had eight Mayors since its incorporation, viz: S. L. Bailey, first one, succeeded by P. E. Granger, L. Wilkins, I. S. French, W. S. Morgan, P. E. Granger, A. T. Bartlett and W. A. Miller, the present Mayor. Its first postmaster was J. H. Voorhies; its present one is J. R. McCoy. The post-office was established in June, 1864. The town was named in accord with the post-office—Colo.

Among the shippers of stock and grain from Colo are E. A. Dayton, John Stewart, — Hawley, C. Mead, C. Fish, W. A. Miller, C. V. Norris.

Those who raise stock and feed for sale are Nelson Perry, Henry Trites, E. B. Carver, C. Mead, C. Gearhart, T. Coil, J. Keily, M. O'Donnell, P. Mulcahy, J. Mulcahy, L. Cummings, J. Pekin, Joshua Cooper, George McGibbon, J. T. Graves, P. W. Hopkins,

W. W. Lincoln, J. Coleman, J. Croker, M. Carmody, J. Reynolds, J. Byers, S. S. Fawcett, S. P. Rhinehart, F. Norris, J. Barr, Geo. H. Richardson, Peter Thornton, M. J. Hopkins and H. S. Converse.

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas Eve was celebrated, by having a Christmas tree in the M. P. Church, under the auspices of the Union Sunday School. Rev. W. A. Welker delivered a very appropriate address; excellent music was furnished by the choir, with Miss Mary Coady as the capable organist. Revs. Welker and Gilchrist were each very appropriately and kindly remembered by their friends; and each requests that due acknowledgments be made for him of his full appreciation.—Colo.—(1886.)

The new M. E. Church was dedicated last Sunday. The sermon was delivered by Rev. W. F. Harneld, of New Jefferson, and there was music furnished by the choir.

A Methodist Episcopal Sunday School will be organized next Sunday at ten A. M.

COLO FIRE.

Friday evening December 24, just after people had returned home from the Christmas tree, and were admiring the gifts they had received, a fire broke out in the back room occupied by D. Gumbiner, and owned by Abbott & Kinsely, of Marshalltown. The fire spread very rapidly and destroyed the following property: The building owned by Abbott & Kinsely and occupied by L. C. Adams & Co., General Merchandise, the second story being used for a dancing hall. The next store was used by D. Gumbiner, who was selling bankrupt clothing; next was the building owned by H. Cummings and occupied by W. G. Spratt, restaurant. Then followed J. M. McArthur's meat market, R. Corvan's shoe shop was tore down but not burned. This completed that part of the block which was not burned two years ago. The stock, of which about half was saved, was partly insured. Some of the buildings were not insured. The losses as nearly as can be learned are as follows: L. C. Adams & Co., on stock \$2,500, insurance \$2,000; H. Cummings, building, \$400, no insurance; W. G. Spratt, stock and fixtures, \$100, full insurance; J. M. McArthur, \$400, insurance \$300; R. Corvan's shoe shop torn down to save J. W. Kinsell's store, \$50, no insurance. J. W. Kinsell got quite a severe cut on the forehead, but is getting along nicely.—(1886.)

Mr. T. Coil on section 17, built a barn in 1886, about forty-five by sixty-four feet, and it is presumed to be a good one.

Mr. C. Gearhart on section 28, also built a fine barn. Mr. J. Pekin on section 23, built a very good barn. These are new barns;

and there are several other good ones in the township that are not old.

In the way of tiling a great deal has been done lately in New Albany Township.

There are several of the citizens who engage in raising fine hogs and other good stock.

As a township, mark New Albany one of the good ones.

NEVADA TOWNSHIP.

A HISTORY OF NEVADA TOWNSHIP FROM 1853 TO MARCH, 1887.
CONTAINING, ALSO, A NOTICE OF MANY OF ITS CITIZENS.

POPULATION IN 1884—TOWNSHIP 637, NEVADA 1,540—2,177.

Elsewhere will be found, also, a history of its early settlements. It received its name, "Nevada" because of its being a favorite name taken from the range of mountains in California called "Sierra Nevada." The township was first organized in 1853, comprising now only township 83 north, range 22 west. Nevada (town or city) was incorporated in November, 1869.

Of the brief items a few were culled from our county papers.

A CARD.—The W. C. T. U. will open a reading room on Monday evening, December 3, in the front room of the building occupied by Mrs. Foster. Gentlemen residing in Nevada and those stopping over night or only for a few hours are cordially invited to spend their evenings at our reading rooms. Respectfully,
(Nov. 26, 1879.) W. C. T. U. of Nevada.

Miss Julia Prouty met with almost a fatal accident last week by falling upon a butcher knife in her own hands. The knife entered over the heart, striking a rib it glanced upward, missing her heart, thereby saving her life. Rumor says it was an attempt at suicide. Doctor Farrar is in attendance with hopes of a speedy recovery. —(Oct. 2, 1878.)

The first daily mail for Nevada commenced soon after the fifteenth of February, 1884. The first passenger train came to

Nevada from the east, July 4, 1864. The first telegraph office at Nevada was about the third of August, 1864. The first American Express office at Nevada was about December 30, 1863. Was incorporated November, 1869.

THE BOARDMAN BUILDING.

In the late fall, Boardman Brothers decided to put up a building adapted to and commensurate with their extensive and constantly increasing business. With their characteristic energy the structure has been pushed to rapid completion, and in sixty days from the time the excavations for the foundations were begun, the last brick was laid.

The building is a substantial brick and makes a fine appearance. It has a frontage of fifty feet, a depth of one hundred, and a total height from foundation to top of cornice of over fifty feet. The basement is divided into two rooms longitudinally. The north half is again divided transversely into two rooms twenty-five by fifty feet each. This part of the basement is also made into a complete refrigerator in the following manner: Eight feet from the ground floor is laid a water-tight iron floor. The compartment thus formed between this floor and the floor of the first story constitutes an ice chamber. By an ingenious yet simple arrangement air is made to pass over ice placed in this chamber and then throughout the rooms beneath it, making not only the ice compartment, but the whole north half of the basement a perfect refrigerator. This part of the basement is to be used for pickling or liming eggs. The vats in which the pickling is to be done are of brick and altogether will have a capacity for 300,000 dozens of eggs.

The south half of the basement is divided into three rooms. The front one, twenty-five by forty feet, is to be used as the butter room. The middle room, twenty-five by twenty, with side door, is the receiving room. The rear room, twenty-five by forty, is the freezing room for poultry. This is the room where the patent freezers—capable of freezing poultry in any weather, are to be put in operation.

On the first floor, which is well up from the walk, in the southwest corner, is located the office room, twenty by twenty. Back of the office with side doors are two rooms, one for receiving and the other for handling and candling eggs. The north side of the first floor is used for storage of return butter barrels, egg cases, and for salt which is bought by the car-load. And at this point it might be well to add that Boardman Brothers use, and are agents for Ashton's celebrated dairy salt, of which there is none better in the markets of the world.

The second floor is in one room fifty by one hundred, and is intended for general storage of butter tubs, egg cases, etc., used for shipping purposes, and also for a work room where knocked down egg cases and poultry boxes, received by car-loads, are put together. An ice house, thirty by sixty, with an elevation of twenty feet, and

with a capacity of six hundred tons of ice has just been constructed in the rear of the main building. The cost of grounds and buildings will not fall much short of \$10,000. The town and county as well as the Messrs. Boardman are to be congratulated on the successful completion of this building enterprise.

But we must look beyond even this manifestation of thrift and energy in order to get a just idea of the wide range of business carried on by the comparatively young men composing this firm. They have \$5,000 creameries at Roland and Cambridge, with facilities for manufacturing, at each, 2,500 pounds of butter per day. A large number of hogs are also fattened at the creameries. Last year they handled 700,000 pounds of ladled or reworked butter at an average cost of sixteen cents per pound, and manufactured 125,000 pounds of creamery butter at a cost of twenty-five cents a pound. Their egg purchases footed up 200,000 dozens at an average cost of fifteen cents, and their poultry 228,000 pounds, or ten car-loads at a total cost of \$25,000; while their disbursements for corn amounted to about \$70,000. They furnish steady employment in their butter, egg and creamery business to thirty men, and during the poultry season to twenty-five more. They are now prepared for a live poultry campaign, and already are dressing turkeys, chickens, ducks, and geese at Nevada, Roland, Story City, Carroll and Union, and are buying at all the principal central Iowa stations on the Northwestern and Milwaukee railroads.—(*Nevada Representative*, Dec. 13, 1882.)

Since the above account of the Boardman Brothers' fine brick block and business was given, they have made some costly additions to the interior and exterior parts of their building. It is believed now its value is not less than \$12,000 or \$13,000. They are doing an immense business.—(March 1, 1887.)

CLOSING.

This issue of the *Watchman* is the last for the year 1882. The next issue will be in the year 1883. The future of Nevada and Story county is well assured and a lengthy account of its natural progress is unnecessary. Story county, it is well known, is one of the best counties in the state, and is filled with live towns, among which may be named Nevada, Ames, Story City, Colo, Cambridge, Maxwell, Zearing, Collins, Roland, besides others that are worthy of more than a passing notice. Every town in the county has added greatly to its population and prospects, and only words of encouragement and assistance can be given. Buildings have been erected in every part of the county, and the farm houses that now adorn the landscape make a pleasant sight to all that view it. To particularize is almost useless, as it would simply be a recapitulation of what has been in our columns during the year. Suffice it to say that the stride made during the year throughout the county is far a head of what could have been anticipated at the opening of the year. New farms with comfortable dwellings, and

large additions to all towns have been made, indicating thrift and prosperity, even though the crops were not of the best. The coming year will also see still farther advancement, and the day is not far distant when the county of Story will not take a second place in Central Iowa.

Of the towns in the county there are many we should like to particularize more closely, but are compelled to let the correspondents from them do so. In the case of Nevada the two fires did much damage for the time, but the ground has almost all been regained, and the new buildings really make it far ahead of what it has ever been before. The new blocks of last year do not appropriately belong to this, although none of them were really completed until the present year. Of the present year's we shall only refer briefly to the more prominent buildings. The first in order we shall notice the addition to the school building, which has been finished and furnished at a cost of not far from \$10,000. It is brick throughout and furnished in the best of style, and town and county may well be proud of the educational edifice of the capital of Story County. The grade of school is as high as an average academy, there being a principal, assisted by nine teachers, and the number of scholars enrolled reaches over 400. It is heated by steam, and all the modern appliances have been furnished. Pupils are in attendance from various parts of the county, and it stands in high repute.

The city has erected a city building on their lot on corner of Oak and Fifth streets, which is to be used for the council meetings, engine house and all purposes needed by the city, including space for a city library. The building, of course, is of brick and an ornament to the county. On the business street Boardman Brothers have erected a two story brick building for their butter, egg and poultry business, at an expense of more than \$12,000. Messrs. White & Bamberger and Miss M. A. Bamberger have erected a brick business block on the corner of Linn and Sixth streets, and have just completed the store rooms, which are now occupied by Messrs White & Bamberger for hardware stock, in one room, and by Miss Bamberger, with her millinery stock, and Mr. Dayton with his jewelry store in the other. The upper rooms are to be occupied as lodge rooms and offices.

Fourteen cars of Mormons, mostly Scandinavians, passed through Nevada the morning of the fourth bound for Salt Lake City. —(July 11, 1883.)

STREETS OF NEVADA ILLUMINATED.

The city authorities have caused to be placed along the principal streets fifteen large lamps to enlighten the citizens on dark and gloomy nights. This is "putting on city style," but is a style of usefulness. It is not only useful, but makes things "brilliant." —(January, 1887.)

The State Board of Health, in a recent circular says: "There appears to be an erroneous impression among physicians regarding the regulations for burial permits. Physicians under these regulations will use the same blank forms for return of deaths, and procure their supply from the county clerk, as heretofore. Instead of delivering these returns to the county clerk they are to be delivered, on application, to the undertaker or person having charge of the burial. The undertaker or person having charge of the burial must deliver the certificate or return of death to the city clerk or recorder, who will thereupon issue a burial permit, and not otherwise. The city clerk will deliver the physician's certificate of death to the county clerk. These regulations apply only to deaths occurring within cities and towns. For deaths occurring outside of cities and town limits the physician's return must be made to the county clerk.—(Nov. 5, 1884.)

No.	members of the	M. E. Church.....	130
"	"	" N. S. Presbyterians.....	45
"	"	" Baptists.....	30
"	"	" Evangelical Lutherans at Nevada	31
"	"	" " " Johnson's Grove	44
"	"	" Cumberland Presbyterians, three miles southeast of Nevada.....	50
No.	Catholics in the county about....		300
"	members of the	Seventh day Adventists.....	—
"	"	" Evangelists.....	—
"	"	" Evangelical church, 3½ miles se. Nevada...	—
"	"	" Legion of Honor.....	27
"	"	" Knights of Pythias.....	40
"	"	" I. O. O. F. (order about 68 years old).....	52
"	"	" Masonic Order.....	85
"	"	" A. O. U. W.....	43
"	"	" G. A. R. (Jason D. Ferguson Post No. 31).	80
"	"	" Chapter 3x3, No. 92 R. A. M. Convocates.	—

The improvements in Nevada the present season have not been as great as we could have desired, yet the list below shows there has been no stand still. It will be seen that thousands of dollars have been spent in this town alone. While no business building has been erected the past season, there are indications that at least two blocks—three if not four rooms—will be added to our present substantial ones the coming summer, and thus aid in making the town more important, and we shall refer to them at length as soon as they are beyond the embryotic stage. The list below is composed of new residences, and of substantial improvements as indi-

cated. If any have been omitted it is unintentional and we shall be pleased to hear from them:

T. E. Alderman & Son, barn.....	\$3,000
I. A. Ringheim, house and barn.....	2,000
John Boyd, new dwelling.....	1,000
W. P. Payne, repairing dwelling.....	500
Col. Scott, repairing dwelling.....	500
Wingert & Co., chicken ranch.....	300
Lyman White, repairing dwelling.....	50
E. S. Bamberger, repairing dwelling.....	100
Mrs. Henry Baily, new house.....	600
Isaac Walker, barn.....	300
G. W. Ambrose, repairing residence.....	500
Lyman & Co., tile factory.....	1,000
Lars Hanson, addition.....	200
Almond Ashford, addition to dwelling.....	700
Jeff. Lyman, addition.....	300
Wm. Hansell, foundry repairs.....	300
Wm. Lyman, on residence.....	200
W. Johnson, on residence.....	200
A. M. Norris, on residence.....	250
Boardman Brothers.....	300
Samuel Bates, on houses.....	250
George Child, on residence.....	250
Court-house.....	1,000
Dr. Munk, on residence.....	200
Dr. Bunce, on residence.....	100
E. S. Bamberger, on residence.....	200
Jack Worsley, stable.....	200
T. R. Leonard, addition to house.....	50
Wes. Wood, stable.....	100
D. P. Billings, repairing residence.....	100
Z. Shugart, addition to stable.....	50
Mrs. George W. Payne, on residence.....	50
T. E. Alderman, north s. r. r. res.....	100
Ed. Hague, hennery.....	100
J. A. Fitchpatrick, on residence.....	100
Mrs. Monahan, on residence.....	50
M. C. Allen, on residence.....	100
S. E. Briggs, on residence.....	100
Wm. Lockridge, on residence.....	200
Mary Hague, on residence.....	50
Henry McIntosh, on stable.....	100
S. S. Statler, on residence.....	100
Frank Curtiss, on dwelling.....	100
Wm. Moran, on residence.....	100
J. W. Almy, hennery.....	200

Total.....\$16,250
 —(Nevada *Watchman*, Dec. 31, 1886.)

VALUE OF BUSINESS BLOCKS.

Ringheim block.....	\$16,000
National Bank block....	—
High School building.....	22,000
White & Bamberger building.....	10,000
Patton building.....	13,800
Union (Zwilling & Hawthorn) building.....	18,000
G. W. Boyd & Co. building.....	5,500
Gillespie building.....	6,500
Ballou building.....	3,500
Alderman building.....	3,200
Otis Briggs building.....	13,000
Ray building.....	10,700
Boardman Brothers building.....	10,000
Gallup building.....	4,500
Opera Hall building.....	13,000
Withey & Hawthorn building.....	—
City Hall building.....	3,500

The Court-house was built in 1875-6, and cost, when finished, over \$40,000. With its new dressing (painted to show the appearance of Milwaukee brick) it is a beautiful structure. The sceneries over town and county from its tower are very delightful on a clear day. Every citizen of our county should share in seeing this scenery. It is heated by a steam heating apparatus, which makes the rooms comfortable. It stands on a beautiful though modest elevation. The square on which it stands is 280 feet by 140. There is yet a balance on the court-house bonds unpaid of over \$10,000. There has been lack of assessments or the bonds would have been paid by this date.

The High School building is a nice brick building, and will accommodate some 600 or 650 scholars. The entire cost of it has been about \$22,000, and is on block five, Mills' addition to Nevada. This is a most beautiful elevation for such purpose.

The City Library contains near 1,400 volumes; the best public library in the county.

For the business men of Nevada see index for "Directory."

The Township of Nevada is one of the interesting townships of the county. The precise center of the county is $101\frac{1}{3}$ rods north and fifty-eight rods west from the northwest corner of Burris' addition to Nevada. Nevada was laid out in August, 1853, thirty-three and a half years ago; and was selected as the county seat by commissioners appointed for the purpose. Its early settlers are named in preceding pages, but I will add a few more, viz: W. W. Utterback, Samuel McDaniel, Adolphus Prouty, John S. Thomas, Barnabas Lowell, Joseph P. Robinson, Lewis Appelgate, Jacob Hefler, R. H. Robinson, W. E. Aldredge, J. C. Aldredge, Amariah Mullen, W. R. Robinson, C. B. Dean, Shelby Baker, A. Dinsmore, J. C. Hempstead, and others of the township. In the village

were: T. E. Alderman, J. H. McLain, Dr. N. A. Kellogg, E. G. Day, T. J. Adamson, D. J. Norris, Thos. Westlake, W. K. Smith, J. J. Bell, Allen Bell, J. N. Moore, Simon Moore, Austin Prouty, A. Bales, John Hail, I. Romane, James Hawthorn, John Scott, Wm. Lockridge, J. C. Lovell, J. C. Moss, D. Child, George Child, Chester Child, Roy Child, J. H. Talbott, R. H. Mitchell, James S. Frazier, Charles Berry, C. D. Berry, Isaac Walker, Wils. Daily. S. S. Webb, J. L. Dana, W. G. Allen, J. W. Cessna, John Parker, Ellis Armstrong, R. D. Coldren, J. R. Meyers, and others. These came, all of them, or nearly all, prior to 1857. The C. & N. W. R. R. road passes through sections 12, 11, 10, 3, 4, 5 and 6, entering the east line at the center of the northeast quarter of section 12, or the south line of said railroad enters at center of said northeast quarter of section 12. The road leaves the west line of the township at or near the center of the west line of the southwest quarter of section 6, passing along the center of Tenth street in Nevada.

The first passenger train on this road reached Nevada, July 4, 1864.

The two principal streams are East Indian creek and the West Indian. These Indians get together in section 16 in Indian Creek township, and they make Big Indian creek. The East Indian enters the north line of section 2, east of the north quarter section corner of section 2. Then this Indian passes through sections 2, 10, 14, 23, 27 and 34, touching sections 11, 26 and 33, leaving the township a little east of the south quarter section corner of section 33. The West Indian enters the township about fifty rods north of the west quarter section corner of section 7, then passing through sections 7, 18, 19, 29, 30 and 31, leaving the township about sixty rods west of the south quarter section corner of section 31. The Harvey Dye branch enters the township near the northeast corner of section 12, passing through townships 12 and 13, and empties into the East Indian in the southeast quarter of section 14.

For a description of the mills refer to "Mills" in index.

There are two elevators in Nevada that seem to do good service.

There are two tile factories that are surely doing a big business. See index for "Tile Factories."

There are three brick yards, but at this time are not doing a heavy business.

The Boardman Brothers are probably doing the most extensive poultry, egg and butter business (buying and shipping) of any other house in central Iowa. See preceding pages for business heretofore and a description of their building. Here are the figures for their present business:

No. pounds of butter shipped in 1886.....	700,000
" " " poultry shipped during 1886.....	500,000
" dozen eggs shipped during 1886.....	700,000

No. men employed in egg and butter business during season	20
“ “ “ in the creameries during the season.....	75
“ “ “ during the poultry season.....	150

This gives employment to more men in the county and elsewhere than any other one business of our county.

CHURCH BUILDINGS OF NEVADA.

The first church built in Nevada was a Cumberland Presbyterian church and stood on a modest elevation near the center of lot nine, block P, in Scott's addition to Nevada. It was one of the first buildings for church purposes built in the county.

The brick church, a Baptist church, was built about the same time, say in 1857, in Iowa Center. This Cumberland church was taken down a number of years ago, and the timbers taken away. I find, by referring to a brief history of this church and the "Union Meeting" that had been held in it, written in 1866, that the building was still in its place at that date. I will here say more of the "Union Meeting" that was held in this church in May, 1861. It was held to test the feelings more definitely of the citizens of our county on the "state of affairs." The startling news had reached us of the rebels firing on the Star of the West, and then on Fort Sumpter. Fort Sumpter, after being bombarded for two or three days, surrendered April 14, 1861, and the brave Major Anderson and his men became prisoners—made prisoners by those fighting against their own countrymen and their own country. Such news reaching us of course was exciting. The meeting was called by consent of both parties here, and it was large and harmonious and patriotic. See preceding pages.

The N. S. Presbyterian church was built in 1866 on lot three, block sixteen, a cosy church.

The M. E. church was built about 1867, costing about \$4,000 or \$5,000. It is the largest church in the city and will seat a large number of people. It was built on lots four and five, block thirteen.

The Baptist church was built about 1881-82 on lot nine, block G, Stewart's addition, and is a handsome building, and has twenty-seven members.

The Evangelical Lutheran church was finished mainly in 1885, and has thirty-one members. It is, with the parsonage, situated on lots two and three, block three, Mills' addition. This church is convenient and has the most taste in its finish of any other in Nevada. Is not quite so roomy as the M. E. church. This Lutheran church and the parsonage cost about \$3,500. The Lutherans have a good church building at Johnson's Grove, and membership there of about forty-four.

The Catholic church was built about 1870, costing about \$1,280, on lot seven, block thirty-nine. The priest, Father Murphy, although a young man, lives at Nevada, the only resident priest in Story County. Has services at Colo occasionally, for they have a church building there costing \$1,100.

There is an Advent church building, but it is not used much. It is said the Advent members hold their meetings most of the time elsewhere.

The Cumberland Presbyterians now have a very nice church house, three and a half miles southeasterly from Nevada. It is standing near to the southeast corner of section sixteen, Nevada Township. It cost about \$1,000, and was erected about 1881. Members belonging are about fifty.

There is an Evangelical church one-half mile south of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Mullen cemetery.

For church services, etc., see "Directories" in index.

The court-house square, block seventeen, is nicely fenced with iron pickets. This square has been called the North Public Square. The South Public Square is now our city park. It has been improved until it is the beauty and pride of the citizens of Nevada; especially in a hot day, or for evening promenading.

The City Hall is a fine brick building with a balcony and bell, and is about twenty-four by fifty-six feet, and has a very good hall, and apartments below for the fire engine, hose cart and other purposes. The hall is used for the city council meetings and other meetings. The city elections are held in a side room of the hall.

The city library, containing about 1,350 volumes is in an addition built purposely for it. The library is under the care of the librarian, Miss Mattie Kellogg, now Mrs. Mattie Dyer, who will see that things are kept right.

The City Hall is on the southeast corner of lot nine, block thirteen, Nevada.

COUNTY JAIL.

When we speak of the jail it is with shame! To think males and females are forced to occupy the same room, or about the same thing really, is ridiculous! This for a county of civilization, as we claim to be, is a little too much. Also, the idea of thrusting a young boy among old hardened villains; a boy, perhaps, who had for the first time, under some undue temptation, become intoxicated, or committed some other small offense. Such boy, for such first offence, to be confined among such hardened villains, is almost beyond endurance! The Fejee Islanders would not, could not, excel it. A jail should have apartments suitable to the crime and the sex. This said jail, too, stands only a few rods from one of the beautiful court-houses of Iowa! The jail could be properly arranged without extraordinary expense. Why is it not done?

In the history of Nevada, as touching the survey and location of the C. R. & Missouri River R. R. (now the Chicago & Northwestern R. R.) the following may be of some interest to many of our citizens, viz: On the fifteenth of May, 1863, the county by vote gave the swamp lands, or what were yet belonging to the county, with the understanding the railroad should be located within 3,000 feet of the court-house. The road was located within the distance required, but very little was said about the depot. The citizens, of

course, presumed the station would be located in Nevada, but Mr. T. E. Alderman urged the contract should insure us the station.

The company, after the lands were given them, sprung the question of the duty of the citizens to contribute \$400, or forty acres of land for depot grounds. The \$400 demand was urged by the railroad company. Well, during the summer of 1863, the thing seemed to lie dormant or nearly so. During the fall of 1863 it became a question in which we were very much interested in the location of the station. The company insisted on the \$400. Citizens became interested enough to raise by subscription over \$300 during the fall and early winter. So it dragged along and the rumor was getting out over the country that Nevada was going to lose the depot, and that it would be located about one and a half or two miles west of Nevada on lands given to the railroad by the county. In those days I was acquainted with W. W. Walker, the chief engineer of the road and the business man of the company. I concluded to write Mr. Walker in regard to what they were going to do in the matter, and to give him the best turn I could, pleasantly, however. The following extract from his reply to me will show some of the cause for delay:

“DES MOINES, Feb. 13, '64.—W. G. ALLEN, ESQ: *Dear Sir*—Your favor of the eighth was duly received, but I have not had time until now to reply. I do not differ materially from your views of the matter, except as to your people having done what they ought in proportion to their means. * * * All I can say is that I have gone to the utmost extent of the responsibility I am willing to assume in letting your people slide on without fulfilling only one single condition of the understanding and agreement which induced the company to undertake last spring to push the road westward, and the condition you did fulfill did not cost you anything. * * * The delay of your people in settling this matter is an inconvenience to the company as well as an injury to the place. Warner told me last week that he wanted to commence his well wherever the station was to be, and whether he is now at it or where I do not know, but it will make no difference with the final settlement of this question. Your people can quickly settle it by raising the \$400, and if they refuse, it will go to the executive committee as I shall go no further in the matter without some authority to do so. In haste, yours truly, W. W. WALKER.”

Well, the answer to my letter of the eighth of February, 1864, was, as above quoted, received about February thirteenth or fourteenth, 1864, and at once Major Hawthorn, C. B. Letson, E. B. Potter, and perhaps others, were called together to determine what was the best thing to do. As only fifty dollars were lacking to make up the \$400, we determined to add to what we had previously subscribed; and as the Major was a good worker we thought he would soon work it up when the citizens could know what had to be done. Well, in a very few hours he raised the residue and reported to Mr. Walker the result. Just as soon as the mail could

come, a letter from Mr. Walker put his Mr. Warner to work for the Nevada station. This removed all further doubts, and the station became a fixed historical fact for Nevada in February, 1864.

I will now name some of the principal shippers of stock and grain at Nevada, at least those that live near Nevada: N. Dunklebarger & Son, Frank Curtiss, T. W. Kelley & Brother, Will Moran, Geo. W. Sowers & Son, LaFayette McKim, George Stultz, Charles Minkler, A. M. Norris, R. J. Silliman, E. W. Lockwood & Son.

Will name some of the live and stirring farmers and stock raisers of the township: F. A. McLain, Isaac Walker, W. R. Finley, Wm. Fultz, Zacariah Shugart, H. H. Robinson, F. & J. Halley, G. W. Halley, H. O. Ayers, S. M. White, C. W. Wells, J. M. Wells, James W. Cook, G. W. Wireman, William Mathews, Golden, Finley, Delos Applegate, Mrs. J. R. Fetterhoff, Thomas Whitaker, D. J. Whitaker, E. F. Farrington, O. G. Ashford, Thos. Ashford, Oliver Stevenson, John Connolly, W. H. Baker, W. W. Utterback, Chas. Selby, Caleb Winger, Langdon Drake, H. Bailey, J. M. Hague, E. Bates, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Joor, Mrs. M. A. Martin.

Those in Nevada who own and farm lands out, are, in part, H. Boynton, T. C. McCall, Col. Scott, T. E. Alderman, J. S. Frazier, N. Dunklebarger & Son, J. D. Ferner, J. C. Mitchell, R. H. Mitchell, M. C. Allen, J. Hawthorn, J. Fegtley, I. A. Ringham, O. Briggs, Geo. Childs, Lyman & Son, J. W. Ambrose, A. M. Norris, G. W. Halley, A. E. Hempstead, Geo. M. Barnes, J. Dillon, J. W. Cessna, etc.

LIST OF NEVADA MAYORS.

Nevada was incorporated in November, 1869. The first meeting of the Council was November 23, 1869.

First Mayor, George A. Kellogg, 1869.

Second " E. B. Potter, 1870.

Third " J. H. Talbott, 1871.

Fourth " J. H. Talbott, 1872.

Fifth " D. H. McCord, 1873.

Sixth " J. L. Dana, 1874.

Seventh " J. Hawthorn, 1875.

Eighth " J. Hawthorn, 1876.

Ninth " George A. Kellogg, 1877.

Tenth " William Lockridge, 1878.

Eleventh " William Lockridge, 1879.

Twelfth " William Lockridge, 1880.

Thirteenth " E. D. Fenn, 1881.

Fourteenth " J. A. Fitchpatrick, 1882.

Fifteenth " H. M. Funson, 1883.

Sixteenth " F. D. Thompson, 1884.

Seventeenth " F. D. Thompson, 1885.

Eighteenth " William Gates, 1886.

LIST OF NEVADA POSTMASTERS.

T. E. Alderman, first P. M. 1853.	Otis Briggs,
Austin Prouty.	E. D. Fenn.
W. E. Aldredge.	L. Irwin.
James Hawthorn.	John Beatty.
W. G. Allen.	T. J. Ross.
J. S. Blickensderfer.	E. D. Fenn, January, 1887.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

A HISTORY OF GRANT TOWNSHIP FROM ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT,
ORGANIZATION, ETC., TO MARCH 1887—CONTAINING ALSO A
NOTICE OF MANY OF ITS CITIZENS.

POPULATION OF GRANT TOWNSHIP 622.

This Township was named in honor of General Ulyssus Simpson Grant, one of the great military chieftains of the world. It was organized in 1867—comprising township 83 north and range 23 west of 5th P. M.

Grant Township is a fair average of soil and its citizens seem to be enterprising people generally. Among its first settlers may be named Jerry Marks, James Mathews, — Rynard, W. B. Womack, George C. Harrison, Joshua Harrison, W. W. Spring, Jeremiah Pressnall, George Green, A. P. Fitch, Nathaniel Appelgate, N. C. Minre, William Tichenor, Lewis Mercer, Noah Berry, George Wheeler, Hymen Halleck and W. C. Shockly.

This township has some flat lands, but most of them are along Skunk River and not quite so easily drained as some other flat lands. There is a great deal of tile draining being done and it of course is making the lands more productive and more valuable. There are two principal streams and some smaller ones touching and running through the township.

Skunk River comes in on the west line of the northwest quarter of section 19; then passing down through the west half of the southwest quarter of section 19, passing on and near the township line for nearly three-fourths of a mile till it reaches the west quarter section corner of section 30. Here it takes a southeasterly

course, crossing the south line of section 30 some sixty or seventy rods east of the south quarter section corner of section 30. It then passes southerly through the west half of the east half of section 31, leaving the township some seventy or eighty rods west of the southeast corner of section 31. West Indian Creek enters the township at the north quarter section corner of section 1, then passes southeasterly through section 1, and the northeast quarter of section 12, leaving section 12 some fifty rods north of the east quarter section corner of section 12. There is a small creek called Spring Creek running from section 23 through section 25, and the east part of section 36, crossing the township line some fifty or sixty rods south of east quarter section corner of section 36, and empties into West Indian Creek some one hundred rods east of the southeast corner of section 36. This little creek has a number of springs and springy places along it.

There is but little native timber in Grant Township—a little on sections 19, 30 and 31. There were once a few trees on section 12. That on section 12 has about all disappeared except some undergrowth.

This township has a number of good farmers in it and other energetic citizens. Some I will name, viz: O. K. Alderman, Daniel Philips, Martin Switzer, Joshua Harrison, W. W. Spring, A. A. Humphrey, P. D. Humphrey, W. R. Mason, J. C. Mason, Thos. M. Gossard, Jesse Dinsmore, Bert. Corrington, J. M. Whitney, J. C. Haughsted, Ole C. Haughsted, Benjamin Everets, James Mathews, L. Kingsbury, Henry Kingsbury, Benjamin Kingsbury, Geo. W. Hempstock, W. O. Wilson, N. A. Cole, D. R. Brown, P. Lacy, E. Pierce, W. Hardy, Malary Daily, S. H. Beckwith, — Holdridge, M. Spencer, Lem Blood, G. T. Sherwood, W. V. Kyle, J. W. Mathews, Pat Moran, E. Cooper, Hiram Taylor, C. Mills, Jacob Erb, J. M. Storm, H. Nichols, G. Proctor, Henry Banks, C. Barber, Al. Stratton, — Sutherland and W. H. Stevens.

The school houses are not yet placed so as to make regular districts two miles square. This township has a very fair nursery in it. Mr. A. A. Humphrey is its proprietor. He furnishes nearly all kinds of fruit trees, such as are commonly cultivated in Story County, for transplanting. He has evergreens, grapes, etc. Also is engaged pretty extensively in strawberry culture as well as grapes. It may be that this nursery is not second to any other in the county. This nursery is situated on the north half of the northeast quarter section 10.

The garden of Mr. James Blackman is in Grant, and is on the south half of the southeast quarter of section 1. This garden does quite an extensive trade. Being so near Nevada that the citizens and business men cheerfully encourage it.

Messrs Lyman & Co's tile factory and brick yard are adjoining Mr. Blackman's garden. The Chicago & Northwestern railway runs between them.

The Dutton Farm, (now T. E. Alderman & Son,) is in Grant Township and probably when minutely considered is the most valuable farm in the county. There are about nine hundred and sixty acres in it, all in one body. It is being thoroughly drained by tiling. A very large and commodious brick building, standing on a beautiful elevation, was built some three or four years ago by Mr. Dutton which cost about \$4,700, and the three barns, one of which is one of the good ones of the county, with other valuable improvements in the vicinity, will swell the amount to about \$8,000. Then add to it the value of nine hundred and sixty acres of land at not less than twenty-five dollars per acre, and it sums up to about \$32,000. This is a noble showing for Story County, and will be hard to beat.

Having already said something of Mr. Alderman's farm I must now say more about it. He has just finished a new barn, more valuable than the one burnt July 3, 1886, and which occurred since my first description of the farm. This barn just completed, (December 1886,) cost about \$1,600. It has a heavy stone basement story and will hold, it is claimed, forty horses placed in regular order. The barn is forty-two by seventy feet—covering 2,940 square feet of ground. Posts twenty-four feet and work well done; and still there are barns in the county covering more ground. He has another one twenty-four by one hundred feet with a stone basement sixteen feet post, covering 2,400 square feet. A third one thirty-six by sixty feet, but does not have a stone basement. He has yet two other barns on the premises. When viewing barns and a splendid brick residence, the view of the group is that of quite a village. Mr. Alderman expects to have a large well so as to furnish water, by pipes or otherwise, to all his barn yards for stock purposes. The water is to be raised by windmill power and thrown into the pipe or conductor so the water can reach the barn yard.

He has also a contract with a party to tile-ditch nine thousand rods of tiling on this nine hundred and sixty acre farm, much of it is already done. When all are considered it is the most valuable farm in Story County.

Yet as good a barn as the new one is Mr. William Golden, of Indian Creek Township, can beat it, I now believe. Mr. Golden's is octagonal in shape—covering about 3,824 square feet of ground, with a magnificent stone basement. It has a nice spire started for the clouds. It is, however, described elsewhere. It is surely class one as is Mr. Alderman's. Mr. M. Erickson, near Roland, described in the history of Howard Township, has one of the fine barns of the county. It is thirty-two by one hundred and thirty-two and covers 4,224 square feet, and is high No. 1.

I am aware there are many valuable barns, dwellings, etc., in Story County I could not get round to see—yes many.

But I must say *good* for T. E. Alderman—the old settler—he

who built the first house in Nevada, September 8, 1853, and moved into it October 11, 1853.

The first child born in Nevada, and the first to die, was a daughter of Mr. Alderman's, whom he named "Mary Nevada." Mr. Joseph M. Thrift, of Boone County, who had been one of the locating commissioners of the county seat for Story County, also named a daughter of his "Sierra Nevada." These two gentlemen surely admired the name "Nevada," as was verified by each naming a daughter by that name. Mr. Alderman's daughter, "Mary Nevada," died December 16, 1854—thirty-two years ago.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

A HISTORY OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP FROM ITS ORGANIZATION
AND SETTLEMENT TO MARCH 1887—CONTAINING, ALSO,
A NOTICE OF MANY OF ITS CITIZENS.

POPULATION, WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, 821 }
AMES INCORPORATION, 1317 } 2138.

Elsewhere will be found, also a history of the first settlement of Washington Township. Its name, "Washington," was given in honor of General George Washington, first President of the United States. "First in War, first in Peace and first in the hearts of his Countrymen." It is a name familiar with all Americans. Washington Township was organized in 1854—comprising now only township 83 north, range 24 west. The brief items were, in part, culled from our county papers.

AMES ITEMS.

The post-office has been removed to the new brick, erected especially for it, when completed it will be one of the neatest and most convenient offices in Iowa.—(June 5, 1878.)

During the last three weeks grain and stock have been loaded at Ames station, at an average of seventeen cars per day.

We glean from the *Intelligencer*.

ADJUDGED INSANE.—For several weeks past the family and friends of Mr. John G. Drey have noticed, with solicitude and

alarm, that he was developing symptoms of insanity. It was hoped that these would soon wear away and that John would be himself again in a very short time. From the start, however, he has grown worse. His ways and actions at first being only a little erratic, grew to be alarming, for the welfare and life of his family and friends are jeopardized by his personal liberty during the ten days previous to Tuesday evening. On Monday of the current week he made two attempts on his own life. On Tuesday the county authorities were called to sit on his case and he was adjudged insane; on Wednesday morning he was taken to the State Asylum for the Insane.—*Intelligencer*.—(April 20, 1881.)

THE IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Professor Thompson, of the Nebraska Agricultural College, recently visited our Agricultural College and writes as follows of the farm and stock:

"The sessions of the association are held at the Iowa Agricultural College. And every day two or three hours are devoted by the study of the buildings, stock and crops of the college. The College is now keeping Poland-China swine, Clydesdale horses, Short-horn and Holstein cattle. The Holstein cattle are very fine, in some points the finest I have ever seen. Among them are some good milkers, yet there is one native cow in the dairy, that gives more milk than the best Holstein.

"Some of our friends in Nebraska who think our college farm large, may be interested to know that the farm of this college contains eight hundred and forty acres, and they are to buy one hundred and sixty acres more. This institution is doing much more in the way of teaching agriculture than formerly, and the drift now seems set strongly in that direction. The board of trustees were in session and from conversation with some of them, I learn that it is their settled determination to make it truly an agricultural and mechanical college, and not merely a scientific school with an agricultural attachment.—(August 23, 1882).

The Chicago & Northwestern Company has notified the authorities that it, the company, will proceed at once to grade up for more side-track room south of the new freight house, and suggests that the city sewer be extended south of the contemplated track. The suggestion will be complied with at once.—*Ames Intelligencer*.

During the thunder storm of Saturday night last the barn of William McMichael was struck by lightning, and a pair of horses, which were in the barn, killed. Very little damage was done the building, as the current hit the northwest corner, tearing off but one board. The principal part of the charge grounded outside of the barn.

About the same time, during the same storm, the house of J. T. Shepherd, of Lafayette Township, was struck, and both Mr. and

Mrs. Shepherd considerably injured. Mr. Shepherd was rendered senseless by the shock for nearly twenty minutes, and up to Monday of this week experienced considerable difficulty in breathing. Mrs. Shepherd was knocked down and somewhat injured by brick falling from the chimney, besides being badly burned by the lightning. The house was not materially injured.—(August 16, 1882).

Monday evening during the storm the house of Will Staves, and a dwelling owned by W. D. Lucas, occupied by a Mr. Peterson, were struck but not much damaged, and none of the inmates hurt. A discharge came down, too, in the north part of the city, striking the fence near Charlie Taylor's house.—(August 16, 1882.)

Ames has begun rebuilding the burned district.

We wanted to sit out of doors and sun ourselves the few sunshiny days of last week.

Brown, the clothing man, has a big lot of hat cases on his side walk just in from market.

The absorbing question is, when will the Supreme Court re-open the Amendment case?—(March 7, 1883.)

James A. Bain, of the Southern Hotel, Cedar Rapids, and formerly proprietor of the old New York House here, was found dead in an out house, Friday evening, at six o'clock. The Coroner was notified and a post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Fairchild, assisted by Dr. Merideth, Saturday afternoon. The coroner's jury gave a verdict of death "from an overdose of chloral—taken by himself, with no intention to commit suicide,—and a diseased state of the heart. His body was taken to Tecumseh, for interment.

I. L. Smith, J. A. Mills, C. G. McCarthy, F. D. Thompson, L. W. King and George Child, of Nevada, were in town Sunday to attend the funeral of Uncle Tommy Jones. Mr. Jones died Friday morning in the eightieth year of his age. The funeral was at the Baptist Church at 2 p. m. Sunday, under the charge of the Masonic fraternity. The interment was at Ontario.—(May 30, 1883.)

The *Intelligencer* speaking of the retirement of Mrs. Lucas from the Ames post-office pays her the following deserved compliment: "She proved herself, in the long years that she filled the position, an efficient and obliging officer—certainly without a superior in the State. She takes with her, in her retirement, the esteem of a host of warm friends, who will remember her with many pleasant recollections."—(Nov. 5, 1884.

George H. Maxwell, of Ames, arrived home Saturday night from France, bringing with him four fine Percheron stallions. He came by way of the State Fair where, notwithstanding they had been

three weeks enroute, one of them took the red ribbon. He will have them all on exhibition at the County Fair.—(Sept. 9, 1885.)

On Friday night burglars tried to get into the safe in the freight office here, but were frightened away before they got any booty. The safe was badly used and a new one will be needed.—(Sept. 11, 1885.)

IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Commencement exercises will be held on Wednesday, November 11. The present class will outnumber any that has yet graduated. Quite a marked change has been made in the courses of study, making the Junior and Senior years almost entirely elective with a fixed minimum and maximum amount of work. Other changes have been made and some new studies added. Altogether it will be a decided improvement and of great advantage to the students.

Last Sunday Mrs. Julia Ward Howe lectured on "Human Appearance, Experience and Influence." Her lecture was highly appreciated and all feel grateful to President Hunt for taking advantage of the opportunity to secure this address.

Our batallion and band, under the direction of Captain Lincoln, visited Boone last Friday and took part in the sham battle.

Yesterday morning, between three and four o'clock, the alarm of fire was given, and it was soon discovered that the hog barn was on fire and under such headway that nothing could be done to save it.

Kilbourn, the photographer, from Marshalltown, visited the Iowa Agricultural College again and took some very fine pictures of our good looking (?) Seniors. We hope next time he comes he will take the mustaches that grace the Junior class.

The erection of a Ladies' Boarding Hall is one of the improvements now being contemplated. Admission cards for '86 are already issued to more students than can possibly be accommodated by the present capacity.—*Ames Intelligencer*.—(Oct. 21, 1885.)

Final examinations are now the order of the day.

The Baccalaureate sermon will be preached next Sunday; Class Day exercises will be held next Tuesday afternoon, and Commencement Wednesday following.

The Senior session and graduation, of the Agricultural Society, was a marked success. The establishment of this society, with museum and library was the first enterprise of the kind in the West and that it should be so successful is highly gratifying to our agriculturists.

J. E. Durkee was the successful contestant of the Oratorical

Contest; W. B. Hunter taking second place, and Miss Molten third. The orations, taken as a whole, were exceptionally good, and three speakers were a tie for first place.

President Hunt will organize farmers reading clubs over the State this winter.—*Ames Intelligencer*.—(Nov. 4, 1885.)

NOTES OF THE LATE FIRE.

The Barroll building is in ruins. The west wall of the Brown building fell on it and mashed it into kindling wood. We understand that Mr. Barroll had about \$300 insurance on it.

There was no insurance on Mr. William Hulitt's building. We were in error in stating last week that it was insured.

Mr. Rogers has moved his shoe shop into the Peterman building, adjoining the Barroll ruins.

Miss Dix occupies the west room of the Cook block. The Insurance companies paid her \$96 for damage to her stock of goods.

The Thomas Brothers are in the old Sisson & Green store room. They received \$675 for damage to stock.

Bigelow & Huntington obtained \$200 for damage to the west wall of their block, and D. A. Bigelow & Co. \$60 for damage to stock.

The Booth and Brown insurance has not been adjusted yet.

Miss Dix had a ton and a half of hard coal in her cellar when burnt out, which is still burning.

The Telephone Company has done nothing yet to repair its lines. It is rumored the company will take out its instruments in Ames and remove its lines. We hope not.

Insurance on the property destroyed was as follows:

On K. W. Brown's building—\$1,000 in State; \$1,000 in Monarch; \$500 in Globe; all of Des Moines, A. P. Condit, Agent. On stock—\$2,500 in Sun Fire, London; \$1,000 in State; \$1,000 in Globe; A. P. Condit, Agent.

On the Booth building, \$1,000 in the Home. C. M. Soper, Agent.

Miss Dix—on stock \$1,500 in Des Moines, M. Hemstreet, Agent.

On the Thomas building—\$1,000 in the Des Moines and \$1,000 in the Home; on the stock, \$1,100 in the Home.

Bigelow & Huntington—on building, \$3,000 in the Underwriters and \$2,000 in the North American, M. Hemstreet, Agent.

\$500 on store fixtures in Sun Fire, London, A. P. Condit, Agent.

D. A. Bigelow & Co.—on stock \$2,000 in the Phoenix and \$3,000 in the Home, C. M. Soper, Agent; \$2,000 in North British and \$2,000 in Continental, M. Hemstreet, Agent; \$500 on store fixtures in the Sun Fire.—(January 28, 1886.)

The Agricultural College opened yesterday for the year.—*Nevada Representative*.—(February 22, 1886.)

The Ames High School graduated ten girls and boys Friday evening. The young ladies were tastefully dressed in calico. T

was a display of good sense, as commendable as it was rare, and in pleasing contrast with the extravagance which is becoming quite too conspicuous a feature of High School commencement days.—*Nevada Representative*.—(March 31, 1886.)

Captain John E. Duncan and wife arrived in the city Saturday of last week and are visiting friends and relatives. They are the guests of F. C. Duncan and John Bray. They will remain in the city several days. Captain Duncan came to Darlington in 1861. He served in the army with honor and distinction and was for several years editor of the *Republican* and has many warm friends in this county.—*Darlington Republican*.—(June, 1886.)

A very painful and distressing accident occurred on Tuesday last, about 2 o'clock, P. M., to the little four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Burgess, of Ames. By some means the little fellow procured a number of matches and went out to the lawn to play. A few minutes after the servant girl was attracted to the spot by the piercing cries of the child, whose clothing she found in flames. Seizing the sufferer she hastened with him to a tub of water, in which she immersed him and extinguished the flames. Upon examination his right leg, side, arm and back were found severely burned, parts of the skin sloughing off. Dr. Plumb dressed the child's injuries, and at the present writing (Wednesday) he is resting comfortably, and has a good prospect of recovering. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess were not at home at the time of the accident. The girl who rescued the boy was severely burned on the hands.—(July 22, 1886.)

Thursday last several boys went duck hunting and communicated fire to Mr. Cole's fence, destroying a portion of it, and also consuming eight tons of hay for the Widow Baker. How would it do to make the boys pay for the damage done? It might in the end prove a valuable lesson to them. There is too much *carelessness*—probably *lawlessness* is a better word to use—among some young men, who need one or two wholesome lessons to make them respect the rights of others.—*Ames Intelligencer*.—(October 28, 1886.)

The Public Library is in the room above Maxwell & Son's, and is now ready for public use. Citizens can have the use of the books by calling on the librarian.—(Ames, November 4, 1886.)

AMES.

Ames was laid out in 1864, plat and deed of lands for the public use filed for record January, 1865, and was incorporated in 1869. It was named "Ames" in honor of Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, and in return for this Mr. Ames, donated to the Congregational Society a fine bell for their church building. The lots on which the building stands were donated to the society by John I. Blair,

of New Jersey, and W. W. Walker, of Iowa, accompanied by a gift of \$30,000 in money to aid in the construction of the building. These donations were greatly acknowledged.

About this time, or prior, Mr. Blair, also, donated grounds to the Methodist Episcopal Church Society upon which a church building was to be erected. Rev. J. R. Williams, of Indiana, gave \$100 to aid in the building of the church. Many others of Ames and vicinity, also, made generous donations for this object.

In July, 1868, the Baptist Society was organized. Fourteen persons were in the organization at first. They now have a good church building and a membership of one hundred and twenty-five; at Kelly, twenty-five members. The Methodist Episcopal Society was organized in 1862, in the township, consisting at first of only six members. They afterwards built a fair church building, as well as a good society in Ames. The membership now numbers two hundred, November, 1886. The Congregational Society was organized November, 1865, with a membership of nine persons. They now number one hundred and fifty members and have a good church building. The Episcopalians and Disciples have no regular church building in Ames. For further information as to church service, see the Church Directory.

There is a new church house, built in 1886, in the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 25, township 83, range 24. This is "a United Brethren Church." Is three and a half miles south of Ames.

Hon. William West was the first mayor of Ames, but soon resigned and was succeeded by W. D. Lucas, Esq. See Ames Directory for the year 1886.

THE PRESS.

The *Weekly Intelligencer*, a live paper, was first published by Mr. A. McFadden, an experienced newspaper publisher and editor. Its first issue was about April, 1868—nineteen years ago—and is still being published. J. E. Duncan, Esq., is editor and proprietor, and gets up an excellent paper.

The *Monitor*, a weekly paper, commenced in August, 1885, published by E. W. Clark, who died March 20, 1886, but it ceased being published in August, 1886. The *Monitor* made a very good appearance. The *Aurora*, a monthly paper, published at the Iowa Agricultural College, was commenced some fifteen years ago.

Ames is a point of considerable railroad stir in freighting and passenger interest. It is surely a lively place when different passenger trains arrive in connection with each other. The Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad was located through the central part of Story County, east and west, in 1863. Therefore Colo, Nevada, Ames and Ontario are situated on this road. The road now is known as the Chicago & Northwestern road; and surely is one of the best business roads in the western states. At nearly right-an-

gles the Des Moines & Minnesota road crosses the Northwestern at Ames. These roads so accommodate as to have passenger trains connect here, so passengers can take trains for the south, north, east or west, with but little delay. On return to Ames, the passenger can generally, with but little delay, return north, south, east or west, as may be desired.

There are fourteen passenger trains passing through Ames daily at this time, and about — regular freight trains. The Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad passes north from Ames through Franklin and Lafayette Townships—passing through Gilbert station and Story City. Going south from Ames the road passes southwesterly through Washington and Palestine Townships—passing through Kelly and Sheldahl—crossing the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad nearly one mile and a half north of Sheldahl at what is called Sheldahl crossing.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING OF AMES.

It cost about \$16,000; has six apartments, and will accommodate about three hundred and seventy-five scholars. It is three stories high, including the basement. It is a good looking brick building and arranged in the different departments for comfort and convenience. The building rests on a strong stone basement foundation. It has what some would call four fronts, at least that part above the square indicates it. It has a fine tower containing a well toned bell. The house was built about 1880 or 1881, and is an ornament to Ames. This structure would make a better showing were it on a nice elevation.

VALUE OF BRICK BUILDINGS OR BLOCKS IN AMES.

Bigelow & Tilden's brick block.....	\$12,000
Opera block.....	12,000
High School Building.....	16,000
City Hall.....	1,350
Giles Cook brick blocks, first one on corner (south side of Onondaga street,).....	5,000
Giles Cook brick blocks, next east Onondaga street,.....	3,000
D. Cramblet.....	3,000
Mrs. W. S. Bradley.....	3,900
W. M. Greeley.....	2,500
Samuel Lucas' heirs (post-office building)	2,500
T. K. Soper, (south side Onondaga street).....	4,000
M. Pheney, " "	3,000
I. B. Frazee, " "	3,000
M. Matson, " "	4,000

The following is a list of improvements made in Ames during the past year, from which it will be seen that there has been a consider-

able amount of money spent in the good work of beautifying and adorning the town. If any have been omitted if they will notify us we will make the addition:

C. G. Ives, residence.....	\$2,500
J. S. Brooks, residence.....	2,000
H. M. Templeton, addition.....	1,000
Ames City Hall.....	1,350
Cal. Giddings, addition.....	300
W. G. Wright, addition.....	400
J. L. Stevens, addition.....	750
A. Perkins, addition.....	150
J. L. Bartlett, addition.....	200
Mrs. L. M. Bosworth, addition.....	500
William Greeley.....	150
Charles Hamilton, addition.....	175
William Paxton, addition.....	100
G. G. Tilden, addition.....	100

Total.....\$9,675

The principal street has been improved at great expense and made good.

The Ames Flouring Mill was burnt in 1881, and was rebuilt in 1882, by Haverly and Lanning, its present owners, assisted by citizens.

There is one elevator here, and is owned by Henry Wilson.

There are three hotels: the "West House," kept by Wm. West; the "Lawton House," kept by Mr. Little; the "Kaynor House," kept by Kaynor & Son.

The press here, the "Intelligencer office," owned and conducted by Capt. J. E. Duncan, gives us a good paper. The work is done, (the main portion of it,) by steam power. We have a steam power press in Nevada, worked by Rev. Isaiah Reid, in doing the press-work on his paper *The Highway*. These two steam power presses are the only ones of the kind in Story County.

Ames has an excellent water tank, furnishing abundance of water.

The Northwestern station house is a plain building, but comfortable for waiting passengers.

The new railroad warehouse, about two years old, is a good building and is south of the station.

The school houses of Washington Township have all taken regular order, with few exceptions.

The business of Ames, Kelley and New Philadelphia will be found by refering to Directories in the Index.

This township was settled in early times. Among the early settlers may be named, viz: Shadrick Worrall, Harvey Lewellen, Morgan Keltner, Mr. Vest, Mr. Luther, A. H. Beadle, Lot Loving, C. and E. Thurman, W. H. Foster, Ed. McKenzie, W. C. Shockly, Amos Simmons, Henry and Cyrus Simmons, John Bracken, G. H. Crossley, I. H. Rees, W. J. Graham, Mr. — Walker, Mr. G. Scott, Calvary Ross, Mr. S. Coffelt, S. M. Corey, W. W. Spring, Mr. — Eastlick.

The first frame school house built in the county, as claimed, was located in the northeast corner of section 1, township 82, range 24, and was the renowned "Walnut Grove School House," built in 1854—5.

Washington Township has three towns: Ames, Kelley and New Philadelphia.

At the last named town there is but little doing. It was laid out in 1856.

Kelley is a small town but has life about it, and is in the midst of a good country. It is situated on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 32, was laid off in 1875.

The town "Collegeton," was laid off in 1863 but was not recorded. It would have been recorded if the railroad had been located on the south line of the Agricultural farm. Mr. W. J. Graham, who had worked so faithfully for the location of the farm felt pretty sure of the final location of the road on the south line of the farm—so sure I surveyed the town for him. He offered the Railroad Company sixteen or twenty acres of ground free for depot grounds in case of its location on said south line. Mr. W. W. Walker and others examined, with care, this route, but it was finally rejected. Had it been located on said line Ames would not have been laid off, but it would have been Graham's Town—"Collegeton." This Collegeton was on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 9, and directly south of the College building and not eighty rods distant.

There are several branches beside Skunk River, (Chicaqua,) that pass through parts of the township: Squaw Fork, Worrall Branch, Walnut Creek, Luther Branch, (and not Clear Creek). Luther Creek was its original name and not Clear Creek. The Clear Creek of Story County is in Collins Township. In early times there was a Mr. Luther living on or near this creek, and in Luther Grove. For groves see the index "Groves." This Luther Creek enters the township east of the northwest corner of section 6, passing through 6, to a point near the northwest quarter section corner of section 6, then southeasterly through section 6, and then easterly through section 5, and then northeasterly through the northwest quarter of section 4, and empties into Squaw Fork some forty or fifty rods north of the north quarter section corner of section 3.

For a description of the Tile Factory on this creek, and its business, see in index, Tile Factories. And for Mills, see Mills in index; and for Groves see index.

There once was some good native growth timber in Luther Grove, Worrall Grove, Walnut Grove and some along Skunk River and Squaw Fork. It has been disappearing yearly; but to more than recompence this, artificial groves are dotting the prairie farms all over the township. Squaw has but little timber, Walnut and Worrall Groves once had some very good timber in them.

West of Walnut Grove is the town of Kelley. A Tile factory is there and an elevator.

There are two or more cemeteries in Washington Township, one at Ames and on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 2. One at New Philadelphia, the oldest one, situated on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 5. They are on nicely elevated land.

Mr. P. L. Porter, who several years lived close to and west of the College, did quite a brisk trade in the creamery business, and brick making. John McDougall was first in the brick manufactory. The manager now is Mr. J. M. Stark who is doing a good business in tile manufactory. Mr. Stark has the experience and should know how to do good work. Mr. Stark calls the creek on which the tile is made, Clear Creek. Its original and correct name is "Luther Creek." This discrepancy, however, will not harm the work done.

IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

This farm was located June 21, 1859, on the west half of section 3, the east half of section 4, and the east half of the west half of section 4, township 83 north, range 24 west of 5th P. M.—containing six hundred and forty-eight acres. The first Board of Trustees appointed under the act, consisted of the following gentlemen: Timothy Day, John Wright, G. W. F. Sherwin, Richard Gaines, Suel Foster, J. W. Henderson, E. G. Day, John Pattee, Peter Melendy, Gov. R. P. Lowe, William Duane Wilson and M. W. Robinson.

In order to secure this farm Story County proposed to donate \$10,000 in bonds; the citizens of Story and Boone Counties gave in notes and subscriptions \$5,340, and nine hundred and eighty-one acres of land deeded and bonded in Story and Boone Counties.

Elsewhere will be found an account of the efforts made, moneys and lands donated, to secure its location in Story County; also the vote on the expediency of the county donating \$10,000 for the location.

After this farm was located in Story County, the College received

in donations from that and Boone County, and by individual contributions in those counties, the amounts named above, including the Story County bonds for \$10,000.

Appropriations made by the State have been as follows: In the act establishing an Agricultural College, passed by the "Seventh General Assembly" in 1858, there were appropriated by the State, viz:

For the purchase and improvement of land.....	\$10,000
For the benefit of the College, and the proceeds of the sale of five sections of land, known as Capital Lands estimated.	16,000

The total previous to the Congressional grant\$26,000

In compliance with the conditions of the Congressional Land Grant, there have been appropriated by the State the following sums:

1862, by the Ninth General Assembly, extra session, Sept. 11. For location of Congressional Grant.....\$ 1,000

In 1864, by Tenth General Assembly, March 22, to aid in the erection of the College building.....\$20,000

In 1866, by Eleventh General Assembly, April 2, for completing College building. 91,000

In 1868, April 3, by Twelfth General Assembly:

For heating and cooking apparatus..... 10,000

→ For Professors' houses..... 12,000

For water, clocks and bell..... 2,000

For out buildings and ornamental grounds..... 1,000

For extra work on College building..... 3,000

For use of farm and other purposes.... 9,750

April 8, for completing College building. 10,000 47,750

In 1870, April 13, by Thirteenth General Assembly:

For extending and completing wings of College building..... 50,000

For building and completing laboratory. 5,000

For erection and completion of work shop 5,000

For erection of gas house..... 500

For farm improvements..... 2,000

For seeds and plants for experimental grounds..... 500

For tile draining..... 1,000

→ For professors' dwelling house.....\$ 4,500 \$68,500

Total appropriation since Congressional Land Grant.....	\$228,250
Add previous appropriations.....	26,000
Total appropriations made since founding of College (April, 1870,).....	\$254,250
The appropriations made since the above date, (1870,) and up to May 1, 1886, amount to nearly or quite.....	\$211,400
Making a grand total of appropriations of	\$465,650

There were at the late session of the College nearly or quite three hundred students.

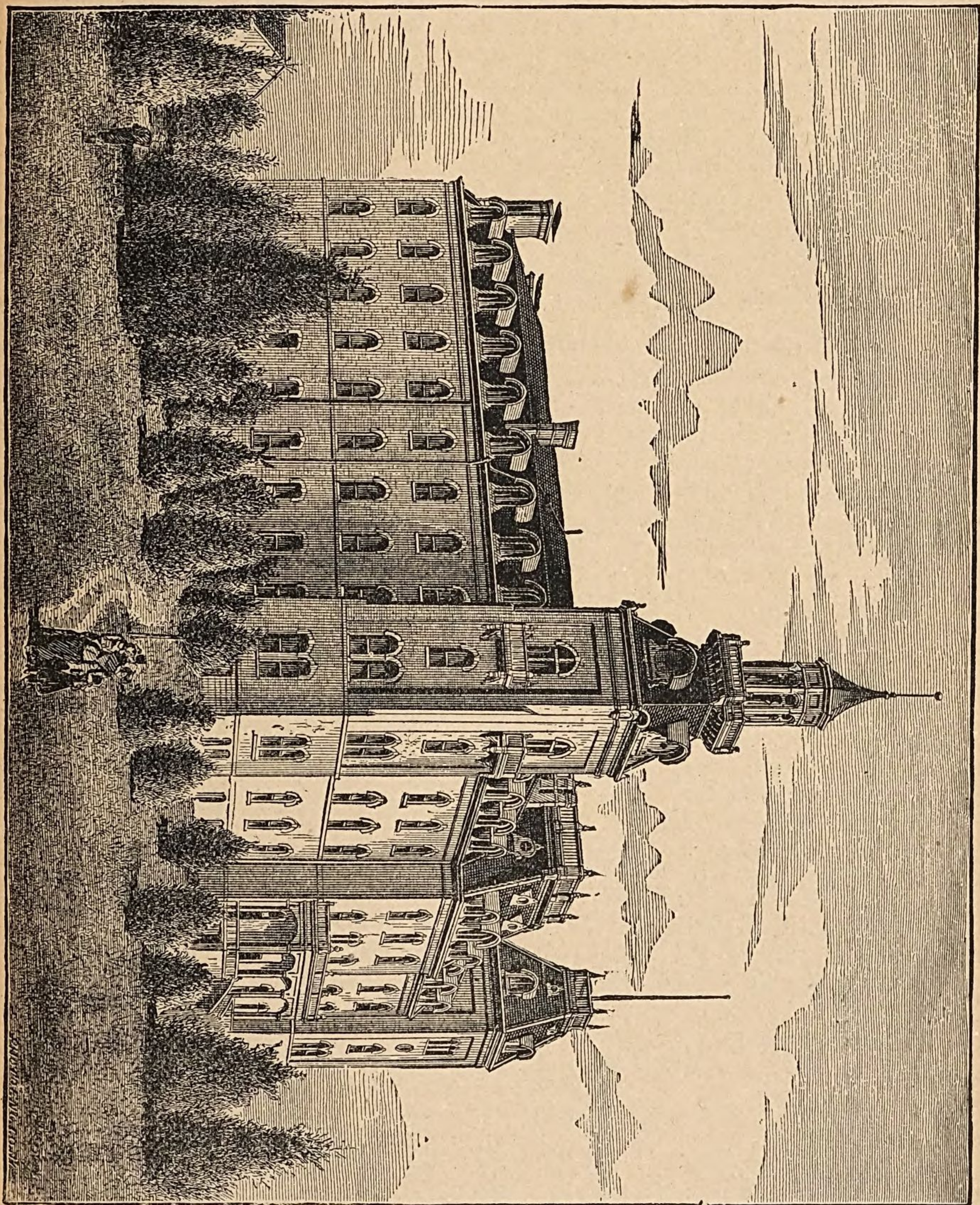
The endowment fund of the College consists (1870) of 204,309 acres of land, embracing all which was received by the State under the Congressional Land Grant. (The Congressional Grant in July, 1862, to Iowa was 240,000 acres of land. At a special session in September, 1862, Iowa accepted the grant.)

The scheme of leasing the lands was approved by the Legislature and passed into a law which authorizes the trustees to lease for a term of ten years any of the endowment lands. The lessee, by the terms of the act, pays annually, in advance, eight per cent interest on the appraised value of the land, with a right to purchase at the expiration of the lease. In the case of failure in the prompt payment of the interest when due, the land with all improvements reverts to the College.

It is deemed right and proper to insert here the text of the special act of our Legislature forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors within two miles of the College. The following is the act: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, that from and after the Fourth of July next, no person shall open, maintain, or conduct any shop or other place for the sale of wine, beer or spiritous liquors, or sell the same at any place within the distance of two miles from the Agricultural College, in Story County; provided, that the same may be sold for sacramental, mechanical, medicinal, or culinary purposes.

Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be punished, on conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a time not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Approved, April 7, 1868."

This law has the hearty approval of all good citizens.



"THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS."

The main building, which contains the dormitories, recitation rooms, chapel, library, museum, etc., is 157 by 61 feet on the ground and four stories high, with a basement for dining room, kitchen, store-rooms, etc. It is located in the center of an enclosure of 190 acres, which contains the vegetable garden, vineyard, orchard, nursery, ornamental grounds, and various buildings belonging to the College. Two new wings of the main building, for which the legislature of 1870 appropriated \$50,000, are being constructed, and will be ready for occupation in the spring of 1872.

The present building supplies dormitories for one hundred and sixty students. When the wings are added it will accommodate two hundred and twenty.

West of the College building are the work shops and laboratory; the former a wooden building furnished with suitable tools, and containing a steam engine, which drives various machines for laundry and other purposes; the latter a brick structure sixty by thirty feet, with one story for students in analytical chemistry, and a basement which furnishes apparatus and lecture rooms, for general chemistry and physics. Southward from the College at proper distances from each other, are three professors' houses built of brick—one being in process of construction.

"ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS"

The grounds in the vicinity of the College building have been laid out with care, and ornamented with lawns, shrubbery and trees. A broad terrace immediately in front is bordered with flowering plants and shrubs.

* * * "The course of instruction in said College shall include the following branches, to-wit: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry Botany, Horticulture, Fruit growing, Forestry, Geology, Mineralogy, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy, Meterology, Entomology, Zoology, Veterinary Art, Plane Mensuration, Leveling, Surveying, Book-keeping and such Mechanical Arts as are directly connected with Agriculture; and also such other studies as the trustees may, from time to time, prescribe not inconsistent with the purposes of the act."

"All students, without regard to pecuniary circumstances, are therefore obliged to perform manual labor as an essential part of College education and discipline and training."

* * * "Nothing is more conclusively settled than that those students who are most studious and industrious in class, work the most efficiently, and are the most trust worthy in the performance of their daily work."

"By law each representative district is entitled to send one person for each member in the General Assembly. Candidates for admission should, when possible, make application through the Superintendent of Common Schools for their county, and his certificate

of good character and scholarship will give preference over other applicants equally deserving. Students are required to work not less than two hours in winter, and three in summer, and each student will receive compensation therefore, and no student shall be exempt from such labor, except in case of sickness or other inability. They are paid for their labor at its value to the College, the rate per hour varying from three to nine cents. Students pay actual cost for board, fires, lights, laundry, use of musical instruments, damages to the property of the College, when caused by themselves, a fair part of the chemicals consumed by themselves, care and general repairs of the College buildings and furniture, and for such other incidental expenses as especially belong to them as a body. Students pay nothing for tuition and rent, nor for the general expenses of the College. They will, each one, be required to deposit ten dollars with the cashier, on entering the College, as security for the payment of his bills."

"Students supply themselves with bedding and towels, and with carpets, if they desire them. All other furniture, including mattresses, is supplied by the College. A fair estimate for a year may be set down as follows:

"For board thirty-six weeks, at \$3 per week, \$108.....	\$108
"For laundry.....from 5 to	15
"For fire and lights.....9.....	9
"For repairs and incidental expenses.....9.00.....	9.00
"For books and stationery.....10.00.....	20.00
Total expenses per year.....	\$141.00...\$161.00

"Students' earnings vary with their age, health, strength and previous knowledge and skill, the time they devote to labor, and their general efficiency. The past year students have earned, in some instances, as much as \$120, and have by economy, fully paid their College expenses. An average of earnings for the past year, (1870,) has been fifty-four dollars, including the young, sick, and the inexperienced."

The corners proper to the Farm of 648 acres were fixed by the writer hereof, November, 1867, at the request of the Superintendent, Hon. H. M. Thompson. The stones for the corners were nicely dressed, and about five by eight inches square at the top with an X cut thereon. The stones are of the same kind of material as those in the College building, and was dressed by the workmen on the building for the express purpose of being used in the corners of the Farm.

One and one-quarter miles west of this farm are the villages of New Philadelphia and Ontario. The former is in Washington Township—the latter in Franklin Township. New Philadelphia was laid off in April 1856, on the east half of the northeast quarter section 6 and three blocks of section 5, township 82, range 24. For

a few years it had considerable trade; but as soon as Ontario was laid out as the railroad town, New Philadelphia improved but little.

There is a creamery at Ames owned by Mr. Burgess, but is about to sell to Mr. Hawley, of Colo, for \$4,000. Have no report as to its business.

There is a creamery at Kelley under the control of the Boardman Brothers or Mr. Wortman.

Kelley was laid off as a town April, 1875, on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter section 32, township 83, range 24.

There is a stone quarry about thirty rods southeast from west quarter section corner, section 4, township 83, range 24.

The Tile factory is controlled and owned by C. S. Giddings. This factory turns out about 150,000 tiles and about 50,000 brick during the season. See "Tile Factories."

An addition to Kelley in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 5, township 82, range 24, gives a share of the town to Palestine Township. There is a good elevator at Kelley, and is operated by steam.

Those who ship stock and grain are named as follows:

William Clark, Ross Mason, Henry Wilson, Mr. McCoy, John T. Gray, Perkins & Son, Cook & Shields, and perhaps others.

Those who raise and feed stock may be, in part, the following:

A. J. Graves, C. S. Giddings, Lyman Crane, H. F. Woodruff, John J. Keigley, Asa F. Eastwood, Richard Jones, W. H. Johnson, Amos Hurst, William Scott, Prosper Templeton, Edwin Rex, Henry Keltner, C. G. Leasing, John Brumigin, Isaac Thomas, Wm. Beedle, T. J. Keigley and Albert Slater.

A list of farmers, mechanics and others of energy and stir is here appended, viz:

J. J. Keigley, Z. T. Jones, A. G. Jones, J. Rex, Wm. Beedle, F. M. Finch, W. A. Gossard, I. B. McElyea, W. H. Fitchpatrick, John H. Keigley, Daniel McCarthy, Henry McCarthy, Parley Sheldon, L. Q. Hoggatt, Milo McCartney, Michael Price, W. H. Foster, E. Thurman, T. B. Keeney, J. M. Stark, Wm. Menhenet, W. F. McCarthy, J. F. Long, H. Christman, E. B. Plumb, J. A. Gunder, Jas. Hutchinson, M. Roberts, L. Rozenfeldt and A. McFarlane.

Business men of Ames, Ontario and Kelley will be found in their respective Directories. See "Directory."

The first post-master in Washington Township was Dr. Bullman, post-master at New Philadelphia. He was succeeded by W. H. Foster, then Dr. Sharper, then W. H. Foster, then Hiram

Scott, while Scott was post-master the name of the post-office was changed to "Ontario." Scott resigned and Frank M. Coffelt was appointed post-master and is still acting. Later—just removed.

About 1861 or '62 W. H. Fitchpatrick was appointed post-master at "College Farm" but resigned in 1864, and A. J. Graves succeeded him. While Mr. Graves was acting the office was moved to Ames and the name of the office, in accordance. The first post-master in Ames was Henry F. Kingsbury, in 1865. Mr. Kingsbury was also the first express agent and first station agent at Ames.

The post-office at Kelley was created about 1875 or '76. J. S. McCoy is the present post-master at Kelley, and S. S. Arnold is ticket agent.

There are two church buildings at Kelley, one a Baptist and the other a Congregational.

It is claimed Noah Webster built the first dwelling house at Ames which was late in the fall of 1865. Dr. Phipps was the first physician. L. Q. Hoggatt, L. Irwin and — Rainbolt built the first warehouse for grain. J. Q. Leffingwell was the first blacksmith. As to the first dwelling houses in or where Ames now is, I will name two; Rev. I. H. Rees lived in a log house near Squaw Creek and in what now is southwest Ames, some ten years before Ames was surveyed. Mr. Rees settled there about 1854. The other house referred to was also a log house and built about 1856, by George H. Crossly, (Major G. W. Crossley's father,) and stood near a spring near the summit of the hill. The house stood nearly precisely where Mr. Born's house was afterwards built, and was on the summit above the spring. This Crossly house was in section 2, township 83, range 24, and was near the south line of said section and a few rods west of the southeast corner of the section. This was built some eight years before Ames came up. The Kintzley house was built near the same time and stood near where Esq. J. H. Keigley now resides; perhaps a little west.

Ames was incorporated in 1869. Its first Mayor was Wm. West, a man who was well qualified for its first Mayor. W. D. Lucas was the second; Wm. Clark, third; C. E. Turner, fourth; Walter Evans, fifth; Wm. Clark, sixth; Geo. A. Underwood, seventh; E. R. Chamberlain, eighth; Geo. G. Tilden, ninth; Henry Wilson, Jr., tenth; Henry Wilson, Jr., eleventh; J. Watts, twelfth; John Watts, thirteenth; Parley Sheldon, fourteenth; M. C. Jones, fifteenth, the present one, January, 1887.

The list of post-masters for Ames is as follows: Henry Kingsbury, 1865, was the first; second, L. Q. Hoggatt; third, Samuel L. Lucas; fourth, Mrs. Hattie Lucas; fifth, John Watts; sixth, Parley Sheldon, who is the present (1886) post-master for Ames.

The new warehouse is about fifty-five or sixty feet south of the ticket office.

I will here name an instance of female energy that occurred some twenty-two or twenty-three years ago, in Washington Township. Here it is: Mrs. C. O. Duff, living near where Ames was afterwards located, by an understanding between herself and the Railroad Company, bought 320 acres of land for the Company, some of which was used, (40 acres) for the town site of Ames, which was laid off in lots and blocks late in 1864. The Company or John I. Blair and others made some fruitless efforts to get some land for a station where Ontario now is. This was prior to Mrs. Duff's purchase at Ames. It is therefore presumed they desired to try the next purchase by an agent *for the Railroad Company*—supposing land could be had at much lower figures by some one not known as being interested in the company. Mrs. Duff was therefore selected as the agent, and she made the purchase. Some of the early history of this and of Ames will be found elsewhere. Mrs. Duff boarded the hands while they were building the depot in 1865. Had the first efforts of the company succeeded in getting the land where Ontario now is, the town would have been there. She was an active and untiring worker in trying to get up a church organization at Ames for the Congregationalists. The church was built as you will learn, and Mrs. Duff was the untiring worker. For the dedication of the church Mrs. Pierce, (mother of Mrs. J. A. Fitchpatrick,) composed the dedicatory hymn. So it is said.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY TIME CARD
AT AMES—September 23, 1886.

GOING EAST.

No. 2	Marshalltown Passenger, except Monday	4:50	A. M.
" 4	Atlantic Express	1:45	A. M.
" 6	Mail	5:00	P. M.
" 14	Freight	8:20	A. M.
" 16	Way Freight	10:20	A. M.
" 18	Freight	3:00	P. M.
" 20	"	7:00	P. M.

GOING WEST.

No. 3	Pacific Express	1:45	A. M.
" 5	Mail	11:30	A. M.
" 25	Freight	10:20	A. M.
" 23	Freight	6:30	A. M.
" 27	Way Freight	4:55	P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 51 Night Express	1:50 A. M.
" 55 Passenger	5:00 P. M.
" 53 Passenger	11:40 A. M.
" 57 Passenger	8:05 P. M.
" 59 Freight for Des Moines	6:45 A. M.

GOING NORTH.

No. 1 Passenger	10:55 P. M.
" 54 Passenger	11:35 A. M.
" 52 Passenger	8:20 A. M.

No other trains will carry passengers.

M. C. JONES, Agent.

TWENTY CHANCES TO LEAVE EVERY TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

It seems by the time card there are eighteen to twenty chances every twenty-four hours to get away from Ames by railroad.

There is no other town in the county that has such facilities for getting away. Good for Ames!

The College library is said to contain 5,540 books of various kinds.

PALESTINE TOWNSHIP.

A HISTORY OF PALESTINE TOWNSHIP FROM ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT
AND ORGANIZATION TO MARCH, 1887.—CONTAINING, ALSO,
A NOTICE OF MANY OF ITS CITIZENS.

POPULATION—TOWNSHIP 1,201, SHELDAHL 164—1,365.

Elsewhere will be found, also a history, in part, of the early settlement of the Township. The Township was named "Palestine" in remembrance of the ancient Palestine as recognized in Holy Writ. The Township was organized in 1858, comprising now only township 82 north, range 24 west.

Of the brief items a few were culled from our county papers.

A Rev. Mr. Ives Marks had a seminary building erected about the year 1855 or 1856, for a kind of religious institution on a site

included in the town plat of the town of Palestine, which plat comprised the south three fourths of the east half of the southwest quarter of section 14, township 82 north, range 24 west. Mr. Marks never completed the building, but it has been for many years used as a barn. The structure in part remains to the present day but in a very dilapidated condition.

SHELD AHL ITEMS.

From the Sheldahl Cyclone, August 23, 1882.

We understand Madrid will have another newspaper called the *Register*.

Pilgrimages to the High Bridge is a daily occurrence, picnics almost a daily one.

Mr. Charles Mead, of Collins, our old and respected friend, was the first who subscribed for the *Cyclone* when in town some five weeks ago.

In the new arithmetic one reads: "In one lot there are four calves, and in another two young men smoking a cigar with their hair banged, and a hat on one side of their heads. How many calves in all?"

From the Northern Light, August 23, 1882.

The telegraph wire is up. Ed. Allen is to be the depot agent at this place.

A paper has just been established at Sheldahl, called the *Iowa Cyclone*. It is published by Willie D. McTavish, is three columns to the page, and well printed. It is the third effort to maintain a weekly paper at that point, and we hope will this time meet with success.

Business in Sheldahl is brisk in every department.—(December 13, 1882.)

Last Thursday our stock dealer, G. W. Strong, shipped a car-load of hogs to Des Moines. Having delivered them to the slaughter yards, he took passage on the switch engine back to the Northwestern depot. On the way the engine upset and Mr. S. came near being seriously injured. As it was, his hair, whiskers and one ear show marks of fire. It was only by his coolness and forethought that he saved his life.—(Dec. 13, 1882.)

Sheldahl was laid out as a town in August, 1874. Was incorporated on the 28th of June, 1882.

The *Iowa Cyclone* (a newspaper) commenced about the twentieth of August, 1882, and discontinued sometime afterward.

Palestine was laid out as a town in October, 1857.

Huxley was laid out in February, 1882, on the north half of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 82, range 24.

SHELD AHL BRIEFS.

The snow blockade has been broken and trains are running on time again. People can get to town now and business is looking up again.—(Jan. 31, 1883.)

R. A. Eastman has sold the Avenue House of this place to J. N. Scott and gave possession Monday morning. The new proprietor will endeavor to take good care of all who patronize him.—(January 31, 1883.)

Messrs. Bagwill & Freed are shipping from eight to ten car-loads of stock per week now-a-days. Not bad we think for our town. Mr. G. W. Strong buys and ships stock also.—(Jan. 31, 1883.)

Coal became very scarce here last week, but the supply is sufficient again.—(Jan. 31, 1883.)

The snow blockade is ended and we have regular mails once more.—(Feb. 21, 1883.)

Business is looking up.—(Feb. 21, 1883.)

Farmers are disposing of their surplus cattle, hogs and corn, and are getting ready, they say, to raise the biggest crop of corn that has ever been raised in Iowa. We hope they may not be disappointed.—(Feb. 21, 1883.)

Mr. G. W. Strong has bought and brought to our village the fine Clydesdale stallion formerly owned by H. C. Martindale.—(May 2, 1883.)

Mr. Gust. Reinins has just completed the upright portion of his dwelling, which gives him as good a house as is in the town.—(May 2, 1883.)

Jacob Harpol, near town, has put up an upright to his farm dwelling.—(May 2, 1883.)

The Rev. O. Sheldahl and his little congregation are building a church on block number two.—(May 2, 1883.)

Corn planting began last Monday morning in this locality with the ground in good condition. With good weather the people say that nothing less than a number one crop will do this year.—(May 2, 1883.)

The bridge gang of the Northwestern have been taking their meals at the Avenue hotel the past week while repairing the bridges on the Des Moines branch of the road.—(May 2, 1883.)

Osmund Sheldahl is erecting a church building in the north part of town, which, when completed, will be a very handsome structure. Then the parson can "worship under his own vine and fig tree."—(May 2, 1883.)

Mr. Andrew Mickelson was found dead near Huxley last Sunday about noon. Tuesday, the tenth of this month, Mr. Mickelson left town to go to his farm to build fence for a few days, and his wife thought nothing wrong until he failed to come home Friday night. Saturday she sent some parties to look after him; but after looking all day they failed to find out anything of his whereabouts. Sunday there was a turn out of 150 men with the above result.—(Nov. 18, 1885.)

Mrs. W. P. Viland died of consumption last Saturday night. Her funeral and Mr. Mickelson's were both attended yesterday.—(Nov. 18, 1885.)

SHELDAHL CROSSING.—The first dwelling house at the Crossing is completed by Mr. E. Freed, where he is permanently located.

Last Sunday morning while one of the freight trains of the C. M. & St. P. R. R. was doing some switching at the Crossing one of the brakeman had one of his hands so badly smashed that amputation was necessary.—(Nov. 18, 1885.)

W. H. Porter was appointed P. M. at Sheldahl on the first instant. This is a worthy compliment to a disabled citizen of our county.—(Sept. 4, 1885.)

All soldiers desiring passes to enter the State Fair on "Soldier's Day," Tuesday, Sept. 8, can be accommodated by calling on Auditor McCarthy.—(Sept. 4, 1885.)

Mr. S. W. Snider has taken a temporary residence in Colfax for the benefit of his crippled son who has been suffering with rheumatism for the past eighteen months.—(Oct. 4, 1885.)

The new elevator at the crossing of the C. M. & St. P. & C. & N. W. R. R.'s is now ready for business, with a fair prospect.—(Oct. 4, 1885.)

A little son of W. B. Mill fell from the roof of an old stable last Saturday and hurt his face very badly.—(Oct. 4, 1885.)

A little girl of E. F. Mill, about two years old fell from a baby cab standing on a porch breaking its left collar bone.—(October 4, 1885.)

We had the first speech of the campaign last Saturday evening by Dr. Hutchins, of Des Moines.—(Oct. 4, 1885.)

SHELDAHL ELECTION.—The town election came off Monday with the following results: Mayor, C. B. Owens; recorder, S. W. Shepherd; treasurer, E. F. Miller; assessor, L. G. Johnson; councilmen, Swert, Houge, and Gust Reinuer.—(March 1, 1886.)

Palestine Township has some flat, wet land in it, more particularly in parts of sections 7, 8, 17 and 18. Many years ago before tile draining was introduced in Story County, it required experts

in wading well so as to survey some of these lands. The soil is good and draining may make it very productive.

Some of the early settlers were, viz: Mormon Ballard, Daniel Ballard, Isaac Atkinson, J. H. B. Kerr, A. G. Person, Wm. Templeton, W. B. Hopkins, Ives Marks, John May, Jacob Horner, G. W. Kelley, O. Sheldahl, E. Sheldahl, Ole Aplan, W. W. Hall.

There are two streams of water I will name in Palestine Township, but there are other smaller ones: Ballard's Creek with its several branches and Walnut Creek. The last named passes very cautiously through the northeast part of the northwest of the northeast quarter of section one, and crossing through the more central part of the northeast of the northeast quarter of section one. Ballard's main stream commences in or near the wet lands named above and passes through the northwest quarter of section 21, and across the southern part of the southeast quarter of section 16, and through the south half of sections 15, 14 and 13, leaving the township near the southeast corner of section 13. Ballard's Creek runs through the whole length of Ballard's Grove; and Walnut Creek passes through Walnut Grove. See index for "Groves." See index for "Mills." See index for "Cemeteries."

Palestine having the good old Scripture name, has in its borders the site of the town of Palestine laid out in October, 1857, and was recorded.

Many years ago there were several families in it. Mr. Ives Marks by stir and energy had a kind of religious seminary built, but was never completed entirely. I believe it was never used as a seminary but may have been used as a dwelling for a time, but am not sure. Of late years it has been used as a barn and stable.

There was a post-office there prior to and during the war, and that excellent citizen of the township, W. B. Hopkins, was post-master, and his daughter (now Mrs. P. W. Hopkins, of Colo) was his deputy.

The town was laid out on the south three-quarters of the east half of the southwest quarter of section 14, but is now in the past.

Huxley is situated on the north part of the north half of the northeast quarter of section 26, and is on the C. M. & St. Paul railroad. It is a place of some business, and was laid out as a town in 1882. It has a post-office and depot. The present post-master is Jacob Stenson. See Directory for its business men.

There is a creamery at Sheldahl controlled or owned by Boardman Brothers. J. N. Scott is manager and may own a part of the creamery.

The town of Sheldahl is situated in three counties—Story, Polk and Boone. The post-office is now in Polk county. That part in Story was laid out in August, 1874. It was attached, by vote of its citizens to the Polk county incorporated part in June, 1882, just prior to the prohibitory amendment vote.

For the business of Sheldahl see index for the Directory.

Sheldahl was visited by its first fire about the twenty-fifth of

December, 1886, which resulted in the destruction of S. W. Snyder's flouring mill. The loss is estimated at \$4,000 without any insurance. It is supposed Dr. W. H. Grafton, of Cambridge, will share in the loss. A good flouring mill destroyed makes a serious loss to the whole community.

C. B. Owens, mayor at Sheldahl.

Sheldahl Crossing is near one and a half miles north of Sheldahl, and has an elevator, no post-office, but passengers can get off and get on trains here. E. T. C. Wells, agent at the Crossing. LATER—April, 1887.—A post-office just fixed at the Crossing called Slater. S. Ashland, postmaster.

Mr. E. Freed has the credit of building the first dwelling house at the Crossing.

There are several cemeteries in the township; one in section 1, one in section 18, and one in section 36, and the Fieldburg cemetery in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 25, township 82, range 24.

There are four church buildings in Palestine Township as described below:

The Fieldburg Lutheran church is in the southwest corner of section 25.

The Palestine Lutheran church is in the southeast corner of section 25, township 82, range 24, being near a mile from the Fieldburg Lutheran church.

There are two Lutheran and two Methodist churches in Sheldahl. One Lutheran church in Polk, and one in Story County; one Methodist church in Story and one in Boone County. The town being in three counties each county shares in the churches.

The school-houses seem to be centrally placed in their two miles square idstricts, except one, and that one is not far from its center. The first frame school house, as claimed in Story County was located in the northeast corner of section 1, township 82, range 24 (now Palestine township), and was known as the renowned Walnut Grove school-house, and was built in 1854-5 of native lumber.

Sheldahl has a high or graded school building.

FIRE'S DOINGS.—Mr. Edwards, who lives a few miles west of Sheldahl, had the misfortune to have his house burned to the ground Wednesday last. There was an insurance of \$800 on the house.—(*Intelligencer*, Jan. 27, 1887.)

Col. Snider is rebuilding his flouring mill at Sheldahl. The numerous friends of the old veteran hope that he may be blessed in business and recover all his recent loss before another hair turns gray on his venerable head.—(*Intelligencer*, Jan. 27, 1887.)

From a brief acquaintance with Col. Snider we think he is a very worthy man and such as should receive not only the sympathy but financial aid in his effort to rebuild his mill. A good flouring mill is of great value to the community in which it is situated. He has our sympathy at least.

RAILROADS.—The D. M. & M. railroad passes through Sheldahl from Des Moines northward, crossing the C. M. & St. Paul railway near the interior center of section 30 at Sheldahl Crossing, and crossing the C. & N. Western road at Ames. This road also crosses the north line of section 5, about eighty rods west of the northeast corner of section 5. The C. M. & St. Paul enters the township near or at the southeast corner of section 24, passing westerly through the township and crosses the west line of the county about forty rods south of the west quarter section corner of section 30.

A few who engage in shipping stock and grain will be named, viz: Messrs. Bagwill & Freed, about December, 1882, were lively shippers of stock,—they may still be doing a lively business; Miller & Freed, G. W. Strong, A. L. Kloster & N. J. Thompson, merchants; H. Hendrickson, hardware.

Stock and grain raisers, farmers and others of energy, etc., etc., of the township are about as follows: John V. Kalsem, S. V. Kalsem, A. K. Olson, John Johnson, J. Severid, A. G. Person, Lars Frowick, H. Klengelnd, Eric Sheldahl, Henry Ersland, Amos Thompson, Thor Olson, Peter Kjelsvig, H. O. Hendrickson, W. P. Viland, C. Person, John Severtson, R. Richardson, Eric Erickson, John Amfensen, K. B. Thompson, John Storing, Nels N. Sydnes, A. Lande, J. Steenson, O. S. Hegger, Nels Highland, J. W. Lyttel.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

A HISTORY OF UNION TOWNSHIP FROM ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION TO MARCH, 1887.—CONTAINING, ALSO, A NOTICE OF MANY OF ITS CITIZENS.

POPULATION, 1885—TOWNSHIP 894, CAMBRIDGE 473—1,367.

Elsewhere will be found, also, a partial history of its early settlers. "Union" being a short name, as well as a favorite name, was given the township when organized. I presume this to have been the case; It was organized in 1855, comprising now only township 82 north, range 23 west.

The brief items were partly culled from our county papers.

A DAY WITH UNION TOWNSHIP SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKERS.

CENTER GROVE, May 9, 1875.

On arriving here in company with O. Hambleton, I. H. Mathews and P. Williams, we found the large brick school-house filled with little and big old and young folks, from the surrounding country.

At 10:30 A. M., Rev. D. O. Stewart, of Cambridge, preached a very able discourse, it being his regular appointment.

At 11:00—In the absence of President Paxton, convention was called to order, opening remarks, plan of work, etc., by the writer.

At 11:45—"Object of Sunday-school," etc. Presented by O. Hambleton, followed by Mathews, Wm. Allen, and R. R. Payne.

At 12:15—Adjourned to 1:00 P. M.

During the recess a heavy thunder storm came up which prevented our meeting at the hour appointed.

At 3:30—Prayer by I. H. Mathews. The following officers were then elected:

Union Township Association—For president, Dr. W. H. Grafton; for vice president, Robert Richardson; secretary and treasurer, Morris Snider.

At 4:00—"The Lesson, How Prepared to Teach," etc., presented by Rev. I. Reid.

At 4:30—"Relation of Teachers' Meeting to the School." Presented by O. Hambleton, followed by Payne.

At 5:00—"Duties of Parents to the Sabbath-school." Presented by I. H. Mathews, followed by Reid and Miller.

At 6:00—Adjourned to 8:00.

At 8:00 P. M.—Prayer by Rev. I. Reid, followed by Sunday-school workers experience meeting. In this the time was well occupied and, we trust, profitably spent. The interest kept up until quite late, closing with benediction by Rev. Reid.

The meeting all day was well attended although the rain made it very muddy afternoon and evening, but the friends turned out nobly.

We found here a school organized on the evergreen plan, and doing a noble work, and we expect a good report from their township association, as their officers mean business.

J. C. MILLER, *Secretary*.

CENTER GROVE, UNION TOWNSHIP, Jan. 2, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—We wish you a happy New Year, any amount of new subscribers and all the old ones coming up and toeing the mark and paying up. May you have plenty of good things to eat and lots of good clothes to wear. Good-bye old year, we will remember all the good things that you gave us, and in view of good crops, forget the muddy roads. How are you, New Year? Hope you are well.* Give us less mud and good roads because we cannot get to town. Give us a new suit of clothes and new overcoat for we need these things bad. Give us good crops, plenty of work, and by all means good roads. Give the young folks some snow and good sleighing pretty soon, they look so lonesome. Give us liberal candidates in the fall so that cigars will be plenty and smoking cheap, but by all means give us good roads. Well, New Year, we had better stop asking and go to work, but don't forget the roads.

X.

A CARD.

CAMBRIDGE, IOWA, Dec. 13, 1878.

We take this method of tendering our warmest thanks to those persons, men and women, who so nobly assisted us, even to the extent of risking their lives, during the burning of our store on the night of December seventh, 1878.

All did nobly, and their efforts in our behalf will ever be gratefully remembered.

We would also take this opportunity to correct some erroneous stories, put in circulation, probably by some thoughtless persons in regard to goods being stolen during the fire. We do not believe that one dollar's worth of goods were stolen and think the stories originated without any foundation in fact.

MAXWELL, KING & Co.

CAMBRIDGE ITEMS.

Mr. Wm. Jones lost four head of cattle, twenty-two of hogs, and two of sheep; cause unknown. Also, Mr. C. Tillotson lost four head of cattle and many hogs.—(Dec. 13, 1882.)

Our town rejoices over having a new mayor, Mr. John Breezly. That's only four in less than a year. We trust the members of the council who have not enjoyed the honor of holding said office will not be discouraged. Their turn will come soon. We hope our council will have back bone enough to enforce its ordinances. If we are legally incorporated they *can* and *should* be enforced, and if we are *not* it is time we are finding it out.—(Dec. 13, 1882.)

Sylvanus Chandler, one of the oldest citizens of this town died last Thursday. He had lived four score and three years. He was buried in the cemetery northwest of town.—(Dec. 13, 1882.)

Our editor, C. Dolph, has returned, and the *Reporter* will be published regularly hereafter.—(Dec. 13, 1882.)

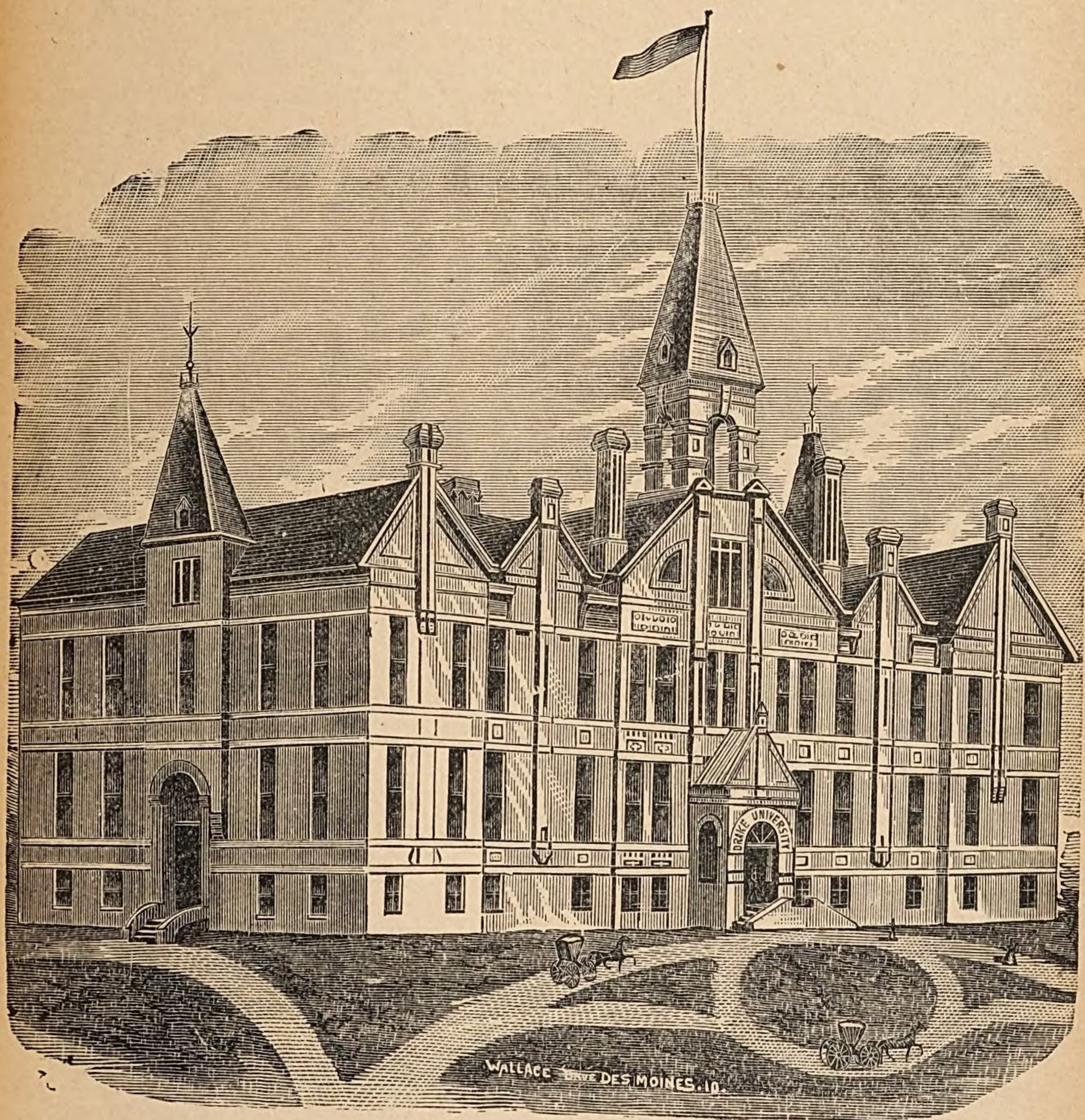
We are to have a circulating library. Already we have shares sold to the amount of \$120. Shares are three dollars each; one share entitles the shareholder to the free use of any one book for two weeks. Shares are transferrable. Books may be received in payment of shares, but the committee on selection of books shall have authority to decide as to the price and suitability of said books.—(Dec. 13, 1882.)

We are to have a Christmas tree.—(Dec. 13, 1882.)

Boardman Brothers are buying poultry.—(Dec. 13, 1882.)

A. P. King has a new clerk, O. W. Hill.—(Dec. 13, 1882.)

Business was booming Saturday. The merchants report very heavy sales.—(Dec. 13, 1882.)



DRAKE UNIVERSITY.

Briggs, of Nevada, sold furniture here Saturday to the amount of \$800. It is safe to say that our furniture dealers would have sold furniture just as cheap.—(Dec. 13, 1882.)

To the enthusiastic debater who said at our literary that "No legislation on the liquor question is necessary," we would say, go down to our saloon and stay just one evening and see if you do not change your mind.—(Dec. 13, 1882.)

Why have we not a marshal to look after such men as were on our streets Saturday night.—(Dec. 13, 1882.)

The thermometer indicated twenty-one degrees below zero Wednesday morning.—(Dec. 13, 1882.)

One of our drug firms has a permit to sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical, and culinary purposes. Judging from what we saw Saturday there must be a great many very sick men in this community.—(Dec. 13, 1882.)

The near approach of the railroad has had a tendency to make things quite lively in Cambridge, and on every hand may be seen the work of the various artizans. Quite a number of residences and some store buildings are in course of erection. New business firms are springing into existence and everything points to a most successful summer. Among the buildings nearly completed is one twenty by sixty, two stories, by Green & Bryant, to be used by them as a hotel and restaurant. The location is a good one, and there is no reason why the business will not be a profitable one.—(Sept. 23, 1881.)

Dr. Grafton and Livingston & Rodearmel have nearly completed a large store building forty-six by eighty, two stories. One room is to be occupied by dry goods and the other by Livingston & Rodearmel as a hardware store. They are already engaged in opening their stock. This building would be an honor to more pretentious towns, reflects much credit on the parties referred to. Messrs. L. & R. will have a large stock and one that it will not be necessary to go elsewhere for hardware, stoves, nails or any other articles in their line.—(Sept. 23, 1881.)

Among the prospective buildings is one by Brown & Cronk, who will erect a commodious building for their drug store soon.—(Sept. 23, 1881.)

Mr. Southwick is also building a neat room for the post-office and other business.—(Sept. 23, 1881.)

Mr. Goodnow has charge of the mill and turns out a number one article of flour, which is in demand all through that country.—(Sept. 23, 1881.)

The future of Cambridge looks bright and there is no reason why she shall not grow and prosper.—(Sept. 23, 1881.)

(*Nevada Representative Correspondence.*)

CAMBRIDGE, Iowa, Jan. 23, 1882.

As this pleasant place opens up with the new year, we find ourselves on a railroad with trains running every day, if they are only construction trains. Regular trains, they say, will be running before long. We can then step on the cars and go east or west, and we hope soon to be able to say either north or south. Cambridge has the most favorable show of any of its neighboring towns for a branch road to Des Moines, and for a division. It is not permanently located yet but Cambridge feels secure all the same. The track is now completed to the junction of the C. & N. W. one mile north of Sheldahl.

Cambridge is now a point of telegraphic communication, where you can step into the office and send a message to Europe if you have any friends there to read it.

The railroad company is putting up two water tanks, a large coal house and a depot second to none in Story County. It is a building thirty by sixty feet, two stories. Where is there another depot of that size?

The community feels sorry to lose their first lumber merchant, Mr. B. T. French, for he was a good boy, but have a good man in his place, Mr. Bartlett, of Nevada, formerly with Mr. Lockridge.

P. Goodnow, our miller, has relatives visiting him, who think some of locating here as this is a good point.

The next thing needed is a bank—a coal bank.

The first load of stock shipped from this place was on Sunday last by Lockwood & Co., they will ship again on Wednesday.

Business all on the boom.

BoH.

The Christmas concert at the M. E. church Sunday night was well attended. The concert was a success, a credit to our town and particularly to our young folks.—(Dec. 27, 1882.)

Dr. Hayes has his hall fixed up in fine shape, and has tendered the free use of the same to our literary society.—(Dec. 27, 1882.)

Our marshal's name is Charley Stowe, not the man's name printed in the *Representative* last week.—(Dec. 27, 1882.)

Our saloon man is in trouble. He is charged with selling beer to minors, drunken men, and with other offenses. We hope the time will come when a saloon cannot exist in our town.—(Dec. 27, 1882.)

It was necessary for the correspondent to go into our saloon last week on a business errand; and there he saw men playing pool and drinking beer whose families are in need of the common necessities of life. They were engaged in that kind of business, paying the cash for playing and drinking while on the very same day they tried to buy meat and groceries on time.—(Dec. 27, 1882.)

Our saloon is closed and we sincerely hope permanently. Well have such places been called "The devil's satellites."—(Jan. 3, 1883.)

The Masons are not going to rent Hayes' hall as misreported, but are going to occupy Dr. Grafton's hall.—(Jan. 3, 1883.)

After January twelfth the literary society will be held in Hayes' hall.—(Jan. 3, 1883.)

Our young folks are having fine times sleighriding.—(January 3, 1883.)

Cambridge seems to be a good market for poultry.—(January 3, 1883.)

Boardman Brothers are receiving, killing and packing large numbers of geese, turkeys and chickens.—(Jan. 3, 1883.)

Owing to the snow we did not get our mails regularly last week. Many of our citizens turned out to shovel snow on the railroad. At present the trains are running regularly.—(Jan. 17, 1883.)

We feel justly proud of our local talent. The house was crowded, and we can say to the credit of the audience that remarkably good order was observed. On Friday evening next our literary society will meet in the same hall, and we would suggest that our literary give an entertainment similar to the one given Friday night, at no distant period.—(Jan. 17, 1883.)

Some of our firms are packing ice.—(Jan. 17, 1883.)

Since the saloon closed we have not seen a single drunken man on our streets. Let the man who voted for saloons hold up his hand; we should like to see how he looks. We already know his name. It is "Missing Link."—(Jan. 17, 1883.)

Once more the trains on the Milwaukee are running regularly.—(Jan. 31, 1883.)

Boardman Brothers and the proprietor of our City meat market, G. W. Barrows, put up large quantities of ice last week. The ice was about two feet thick and as clear as crystal.—(Jan. 31, 1883.)

No preaching at the M. E. church, Sunday, owing to the absence of the pastor, Rev. Hall.—(Jan. 31, 1883.)

There were three sudden deaths in this vicinity last week—B. A. Oleson, a Mr. Hall, and Miss Longnecker.—(Jan. 31, 1883.)

The supreme court decided the amendment invalid, but it rests with our town council to say whether or not our town shall be cursed with a saloon. We hope our council will grant no license to any one. Let each member of the council think of this, and compare the order we now have on our streets with what we had before the saloon was closed.—(Jan. 31, 1883.)

Our fellow townsman and hotel proprietor, James Green, took unto himself a wife sometime ago. He and his better half dish up first-class grub at the restaurant.—(Jan. 31, 1883.)

Rev. Hall will, at no distant period, deliver a lecture on "Popular Amusements."—(Jan. 31, 1883.)

The literary society will hereafter hold its meetings in Dr. Hayes' hall. The society fully appreciate the privilege of holding its meetings there.—(Jan. 31, 1883.)

Thermometers in this vicinity indicated thirty-seven degrees below zero at one time during our recent cold spell.—(Jan. 31, 1883.)

Rev. G. M. Hall delivered a lecture on "Popular Amusements" at the M. E. church Thursday evening. Owing to the bad roads the audience was small. The lecture was splendid, and those who did venture out in the rain and slush to hear it, were well paid. Mr. Hall will lecture on kindred subjects Tuesday and Thursday evenings. We hope he will be favored with large audiences. The discussion of these subjects is particularly interesting to the people of Cambridge and vicinity just now.—(Feb. 21, 1883.)

Some of the young folks of Cambridge spent a very pleasant evening at Robert Richardson's one evening last week.—(February 21, 1883.)

Rev. Hall delivered his third lecture at the M. E. church Tuesday night; subject, "Gleanings from the false and true." The lecture was interesting, but the crowd small. We are sorry to know that negro minstrels and juvenile singers draw larger crowds than a good lecturer. Persons who heard the entire course of lectures feel benefited by them, and are satisfied with Mr. Hall's views, but those persons who heard only one or two lectures did not get a correct idea of Mr. Hall's position on some points.—(March 7, 1883.)

Our town council did a commendable thing at their last meeting; passed an ordinance that the mayor and council should receive no compensation for past or future services. This is a donation to our town of about \$350 to \$400. The laborer is worthy of his hire.—(March 7, 1883.)

We understand that our literary society will adjourn *sine die* Friday evening. We think this is altogether wrong. There are many school teachers who could not attend our literary society previous to the closing of their schools, but now their schools are out they would gladly attend. There is no good reason why the literary should not continue for at least three months if not all summer.—(March 7, 1883.)

The town council mean business. When they order a sidewalk it is built.—(March 28, 1883.)

An effort is being made to procure funds to build a house in which to hold council meetings and for other public purposes. Levi Nellis has donated a lot upon which the building is to be put. About \$125 have been subscribed with which to buy lumber. This is a move in the right direction.—(March 28, 1883.)

The spring term of our school will commence next Monday. Whitney and Hanson will be retained as teachers.—(March 28, 1883.)

An effort is being made to form a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Twenty-three applications have been sent in and "still there are more to follow." An effort will be made to secure Hayes' hall if a charter is granted.—(March 28, 1883.)

The Masonic fraternity will soon have a lodge here.—(March 28, 1883.)

The dwelling of Cora Larson was burned last week. Her youngest child was entirely consumed in the flames. Mrs. Larson is a widow and lives west of the west Norwegian church. A subscription paper is being circulated for her benefit.—(March 28, 1883.)

Harry Maxwell and Clara Gillett were married last week. Your reporter had some of the wedding cake and it was excellent. They were married in Keokuk county. They have the best wishes of all.—(March 28, 1883.)

Maurice Mason is building a dwelling house in the southwest part of town.—(March 28, 1883.)

Our farmers report nearly all their apple trees killed.—(March 28, 1883.)

A tax of ten mills on the dollar was voted at the school election for the purpose of building an addition to our school-house.—(March 28, 1883.)

C. H. Stowe has been reappointed marshal by our new council.—(March 28, 1883.)

The *Reporter* is to be enlarged soon.—(March 28, 1883.)

There were three deaths in the vicinity of Cambridge last week, Dick Macey's child, Mr. Ferguson's and Ole G. Vigen. The latter was a section hand on the railroad. Saturday morning, it will be remembered, was very dark and foggy. The section men were at work two miles west of town. They did not see nor hear the approaching freight train until it was nearly upon them. The other men jumped in time, but Vigen delayed too long and the train struck him. One arm and one leg were broken and several ribs fractured. He also received other injuries. He was taken to the house of James Russell where he died in the afternoon of Saturday.—(May 2, 1883.)

We learn that Bro. Dolph, editor of the *Reporter* went to Rhodes Sunday evening to deliver a temperance lecture.—(May 2, 1883.)

On Sunday last John Mitchell, a young man living near Elwell, while attempting to board a freight train fell and was run over by the cars. His right leg and left foot were terribly mangled; he

also received several other injuries. Drs. Robinson and Aplin were called and amputated the thigh at the middle third. His condition was such that it was not deemed advisable to amputate the foot at that time. Dr. Robinson remained with him during the night; and notwithstanding all was done for him that could be done, he died Monday morning at six o'clock. Let this sad accident be a warning to all against boarding moving trains. The young man who only last Sabbath was full of life and vigor is now no more. Verily, "Experience teaches a dear school." —(May 2, 1883.)

Judging from the number of fruit trees delivered here on Monday, the farmers are not disheartened by their losses last winter. The smaller fruits can be had in one and two years from the time of planting and in great abundance, too. One word to persons putting out apple trees: do not put them too close together. —(May 2, 1883.)

ELWELL.

Elwell is having quite a little boom in the building line. One good additional dwelling, one elevator and a depot station house and freight room, are in process of construction and will soon be completed. The depot building proper is twenty-four by thirty feet on the ground and two stories high. It has the same dimensions as the depots at Cambridge and Maxwell. The freight room adjoining is also twenty-four by thirty, but only a story and a half in height. The depot buildings are being constructed by the people of Elwell and vicinity at an expense of about \$1,500, and when completed will be made over to the Milwaukee as a free gift. Elwell is not very old nor very large, but it has several pleasant dwellings, a blacksmith shop, a wagon and carpenter shop combined, an agricultural implement establishment, a lumber yard and a general merchandise store. The town is developing into quite a trading point. It has an elevated position and when the weather is favorable can look down on several of its county neighbors, to-wit: Nevada, Iowa Center, Peoria and Huxley. Cambridge and Maxwell are below the general level of the landscape and cannot be seen.

One of the fine farm residences near Elwell is that of Robert Richardson, formerly a resident of Nevada.

Elwell is located in a good section of country, and as one of the outlying hamlets and railroad stations of the county has a hopeful future.—(Sept. 26, 1883.)

DECORATION DAY AT CAMBRIDGE.

At a recent meeting of the citizens the following officers and committees were appointed:

President of the Day—A. S. Aplin.

Chief Marshal—Charles C. Cook.

Chaplin—Rev. Conrad.

Executive Committee—J. M. Brown, A. P. King, George Lentz, S. Trout, J. E. Jones, Henry Ozmunson, and A. W. Southwick.

Finance Committee—J. E. Jones, Henry Ozmunson, and A. W. Southwick.

Committee on Instrumental Music—A. P. King.

Committee on Vocal Music—M. C. Jones.

Floral Committee—Mrs. A. W. Bartlett, Mrs. J. E. Jones, Mrs. William Dodge, Mrs. G. C. Cronk, Mrs. Caroline Clauson, Mrs. Henry Fatland, Mrs. J. S. Nelson, and the Misses Sylvia Bossoutt, Kate Cook, Sarah Gillett, Bell Chamberlain, Amanda Livingston, Ada Maxwell, Sarah Wilson, Mary Breezley, Eva Benser, Effie Snider and Miss L. A. Illingsworth.

Orator of the Day—John R. Hays.

The committees are requested to meet at the A. O. U. W. hall at eight p. m., May nineteenth, to make further arrangements for the occasion.

By order of the Executive Committee.

(May 13, 1884.)

J. M. BROWN, *Chairman*.

Died of blood poison, Saturday, September fifth, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, J. C. Kinsell, Mayor of Cambridge. Mr. Kinsell was one of the old residents of Cambridge. He was known as a man of radical opinions on nearly all subjects. He was buried Sunday in the Cambridge cemetery.—(Sept. 9, 1885.)

The wells at the depot are being repaired or rather enlarged, and when the work is completed, Cambridge will have an inexhaustible supply of water.—(Sept. 9, 1885.)

J. B. Green is our new postmaster. While Mr. Green is a first-class man he will do well if he gives as good satisfaction as did A. W. Southwick. There was not a single complaint against Mr. S. from any citizen in town or vicinity.—(Nov. 11, 1885.)

The Sunday-school concert at the M. E. church Sunday evening was a very interesting affair, and well patronized.—(Nov. 11, 1885.)

Last Sunday was A. P. King's forty-ninth birth-day. His children to fitly celebrate the event presented him with a fine gold watch chain, and the members of the Masonic fraternity with a fine Masonic pin and charm.—(Nov. 11, 1885.)

There is a good deal of "tangle-foot" being drank in town now-a-days, and the drug store and billiard saloons are blamed for selling it; but the truth of the matter is that it is brought here from Des Moines and other places by men who peddle it out.—(November 11, 1885.)

Hogs are still dying with cholera in town and vicinity. Uncle Jerry Malloy's fine Chester Whites are dying; and the loss falls heavily on him as he can ill afford to lose them.—(Nov. 11, 1885.)

A Sabbath school convention will be held at Cambridge, December 20, 1885. A cordial invitation is extended to all who wish to attend. Exercises to commence at 10 A. M., and continue all day.

W. H. GRAFTON, *Township President*.

The river is booming. Many of our citizens, particularly the young folks, indulge in boat riding. Saturday evening two of our most esteemed young ladies, Amanda Livingston and Mary Breezley, came very near being drowned, particularly Miss Livingston, who was in the water about twenty-five minutes. She was saved from a terrible death by the gallant efforts of Geo. Maxwell. Assistants did what they could, but to Mr. Maxwell the credit is due of saving her life. The cause of the accident was the upsetting of a boat. Less than a year ago one of the bright boys in Cambridge, Millard Bullard, was drowned. That sad event with the narrow escape of Saturday evening should be a lasting lesson. But Sunday many boys went boat riding. The boats here are small and ill shaped and not safe, and more than two persons should never go into them. One word to the young ladies: When gentlemen ask you to go boat-riding, respectfully decline. No matter how good a swimmer or oarsman, *decline to go*. The currents are treacherous, the boats unsafe. Again we say, don't go with any one under any circumstances, that is, if you value your life. We would like to say to the boys something that would be of benefit to them, but boys are usually so very smart that they think they know just when and how a thing should be done.—(Cambridge Reporter, April 21, 1886.)

The fire on the river bottom southeast of Cambridge last Sunday, destroyed about ten tons of hay belonging to A. Warner and about thirty tons belonging to Mr. Adams. On the same night O. L. Larson's barn and contents were burned. Seven good horses, four sets of harness, 2,000 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of wheat, one corn-planter, several corn plows and other farming utensils were entirely destroyed. Besides the above, three large ricks of hay were consumed. Mr. Larson was very badly burned, but not fatally, in attempting to get the horses out of the burning barn. No insurance except \$200. The entire loss will be about \$2,500. Mr. Larson, although suffering severely, keeps up courage remarkably well. He is one of our most prominent Norwegian citizens, a good financier, honest and industrious. This is a great loss to him, but with his energy and ability he will soon be all O. K. again. The origin of the fire is not known and there are no suspicions of incendiarism.—(Cambridge Reporter, Nov. 3, 1886.)

Union Township is a township of pretty fair land, although it has its wet lands mostly following down on the east or northeast side of the river. South and west of Cambridge, and southwesterly the land generally is good. Section one of this township is one of the most beautiful, naturally, sections in Story County. Section two is pretty fair.

It has several creeks running through parts of the township besides Skunk River. Skunk runs entirely through the township from the northeast quarter of section six to a point near on the east of the south quarter section corner of section 34.

There is a belt of timber all along the river through the township, but is most generally soft timber.

This river flows through sections 6, 5, 19, 16, 21, 27 and 34, touching sections four and 22.

Ballard's branch enters the township a very short distance south of the northwest corner of section 19, passing through the north part of section 19, touching section 18, and crossing through the south half of section 17, cuts off the southwest corner of section 16, and empties into Skunk River in section 21, just above Cambridge.

There is a stream running through the southeast quarter of section 19 and the northwest quarter of section 20, passing into Ballard branch in the southeast quarter of section 17, just north or northwesterly from the Cambridge cemetery.

There are two small creeks passing through Centre Grove and empty into the Skunk flats.

There is yet another stream running from section 31 through sections 32 and 33 and crosses the county line east of the southeast corner of section 33.

See index for "Groves" and "Cemeteries."

Cambridge was laid out November, 1856, and incorporated December, 1881, and recorded April, 1882. It was laid out in the interior center of section 21, but the streets are not north and south nor east and west.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway runs through its southern part. This road was engaged in shipping stock and other freighting in 1881, and passenger trains run in the forepart of 1882.

Cambridge is a place of considerable business. It is situated on nice table-lands above high water at all times, and immediately on the west bank of Skunk River. For its business men see "Directory" in the index. See index for "Mills."

The Cambridge Herald is a weekly newspaper published by Charles D. Parks. The *Herald* makes a fair appearance in both type and paper.

Elwell is a town on the C., M. & St. Paul railway, situated on the southeast quarter of section 25; surveyed in 1882; plat filed for record December 28, 1886. It is nicely situated, and has some nice prairie near it, farms, rather. It has a post-office, express office, and, of course, a ticket office. It is, on a straight line, about three miles from Cambridge. The immortal Skunk (Chicaqua) rolls between it and Cambridge. Smith Paine is its postmaster, and M. L. Smith the Station Agent for Elwell. It has a steam-power elevator. A variety store at Elwell, kept by Robert Richardson & R. Paine, is doing considerable business, I believe.

Some of the early settlers of Union Township were as follows: W. H. Grafton, M. D., Josiah Chandler, J. C. Sladden, Mr. Harris, O. Chamberlin, Thomas Lowe, John Warren, John Groschlose, B. Netterfield, Kenly Dobyns, Amos Kelley, Daniel Finch, Robert Richardson, John Richardson, Wm. H. Jones, L. Nellis, Mr. Rubar,

Sylvester Chandler, Wm. Breezley, Joseph Seal, J. P. Ball, J. Lee, M. D. Livingston, C. Knight, J. W. Batterson, Mr. Doty, W. B. Womack, P. H. Ream, E. F. Scott, Wm. Allen, F. Lindsey, Hugh McKee, Ole Neerness, Mr. Crawford, Jairus Chandler, J. C. Kinsell.

Jairus Chandler built the water-power saw-mill on the west side of Skunk River and near where the bridge is, but north of it a short distance, in 1853. The steam flouring mill, which was a good one, was built by J. Chandler and Dr. W. H. Grafton about 1854. It stands a short distance southwest of the bridge at Cambridge.

The following engage some in shipping stock and grain: R. R. Paine, Robert Richardson, J. C. Lee, Moses Seal, Wm. Williams, Johnson & Co., J. Johnson of Huxley, Mr. Freed of Sheldahl Crossing, Oley Nelson, shipper of grain at Sheldahl. It appears that Lockwood & Co., of Nevada, shipped the first car-load of stock at Cambridge that was shipped on the cars about the nineteenth of January, 1882.

Stock raisers, farmers, and others of the township of energy and attention to business: Thomas Hemstock, Jesse Barker, Wm. Storm, Chas. Barker, E. Frank Scott, Anfen Anfensen, P. H. Ream, E. Cogshall, John Ware, Robert Richardson, J. Chaplin, Hugh McKee, John Jory, John Groschlose, J. C. Groschlose, Geo. Proctor, Ole Neerness, J. O. Johnson, Weir Weeks, Jonas and Rasmus Lewis, J. C. Lee, Wm. Wilson, H. R. Detwiler, M. D. Illingsworth, Morris Mason, J. S. Kies, John Sesker, Oliver Chamberlin, W. H. Jones, S. J. Severson, John Severson, Fred. Heleman, Thomas Larson, A. E. Larson, Oliver Hill, J. P. Wilson, B. O. Fatland, J. A. McKee, John Fatland, L. T. Wing.

The school houses are not in regular order—two miles apart. The river will not admit it. Cambridge has a very good brick school-house, two stories high. It is for high or graded schools, and they are having good schools. A good principal has much to do in giving reputation to a school.

SKUNK FLATS AND SKUNK VALLEY.

Union and Grant Townships share more of the Skunk flats than any other township in the county. I am now inclined to believe when the drift-wood is taken from the channel of the river, and when the flat lands along it are well tilled, where it will admit of it, that the Skunk valley will be among the most beautiful and productive lands we have. I believe the improvements will be such in the next twenty years that this opinion will prove correct. Washington township shares liberally of Skunk flats and of the Squaw Creek flats.

Cambridge has had eight postmasters, including the present one, James B. Green, as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Jairus Chandler. | 5. J. D. Breezley. |
| 2. Samuel Bossout. | 6. G. D. Southwick. |
| 3. Oliver Chamberlin. | 7. A. W. Southwick. |
| 4. A. M. Gillett. | 8. James B. Green. |

Cambridge has also had eight mayors, viz:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. F. M. Livingston. | 5. D. D. Hayes. |
| 2. Mont. G. Rodearmel. | 6. C. Bidwell. |
| 3. D. D. Hayes. | 7. John C. Kinsell. |
| 4. John B. Breezley. | 8. O. M. Johnson, present one. |

Cambridge has two mills, one creamery, two elevators, two water tanks, two livery stables, and two church buildings. One is a new church, one year old, and is called the Norwegian Church. It is a nice though plain building. The Methodist Episcopal church building is a fair building, not quite so fancy as the Norwegian church. There are about fifty-eight members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Cambridge and twenty at Center Grove. Of the civics the following will indicate their membership: I. O. O. F., 30; G. A. R., 41; Masonic, 42; A. O. U. W., 18; W. R. C., 32; I. O. G. T., 38.

The number of cars of stock and of grain shipped from Cambridge during the last four or six months could not be ascertained, as the station agent refused to give the item for the public. Why is this?

For the business men see "Directory" in index.

The creamery that was to be is a settled fact, as Richardson & Paine are preparing to conduct the business to the satisfaction of the farmers who may favor them.—(Elwell, March, 1887.)

FIRE AT ELWELL.

Friday afternoon, about two o'clock, smoke was discovered pouring out of the house owned and occupied by Nate Pace, at Elwell. The villagers were soon at the scene and with the assistance of a number of persons who happened to be in the immediate vicinity, it was thought the flames were put out; in this they must have been mistaken, as about half-past four Mrs. Pace had occasion to go up stairs, and on opening a door was driven back by the dense smoke, and in a few minutes the whole building was in flames, and it burned to the ground. The household effects on the first floor were saved, while those on the second, consisting of beds, bedding and clothing were burned. The building was valued at \$600 and insured in the State, of Des Moines, for \$400. The value of burned household goods foots up in the neighborhood of \$200 and were insured with the above company for \$100.

Mr. Pace was away from home at the time of the fire and was sent for and arrived just in time to see it fall in. It is probable that the house will not be rebuilt as Mr. Pace was in town Saturday trying to find a house in which to live, we did not learn for certain but think his efforts were unsuccessful.—(Cambridge *Herald*, May, 1886.)

FIRE AT CAMBRIDGE.

Fire! fire!! fire!!! was the dreadful cry from all directions in Cambridge last Saturday at about 8:30 P. M. Hundreds of persons rushed to the spot marked by the flames and found the furniture store of Henry Fatland all ablaze. Joining this on the south was the agricultural implement house of B. O. Fatland, which was soon wrapped in flames. On farther south was a building owned by Solomon Hagen, and used as a billiard room below and a tenement house above. In about twenty-five minutes from the time the fire started in the furniture store this building was on fire.

Of Henry Fatland's building and stock only an organ, a few chairs and a stand were saved. The loss on building and contents were \$2,200. Of B. O. Fatland's building and stock there was saved about \$500 of stock. Loss on stock and building \$2,800. Hagen's building entire loss being about \$900.

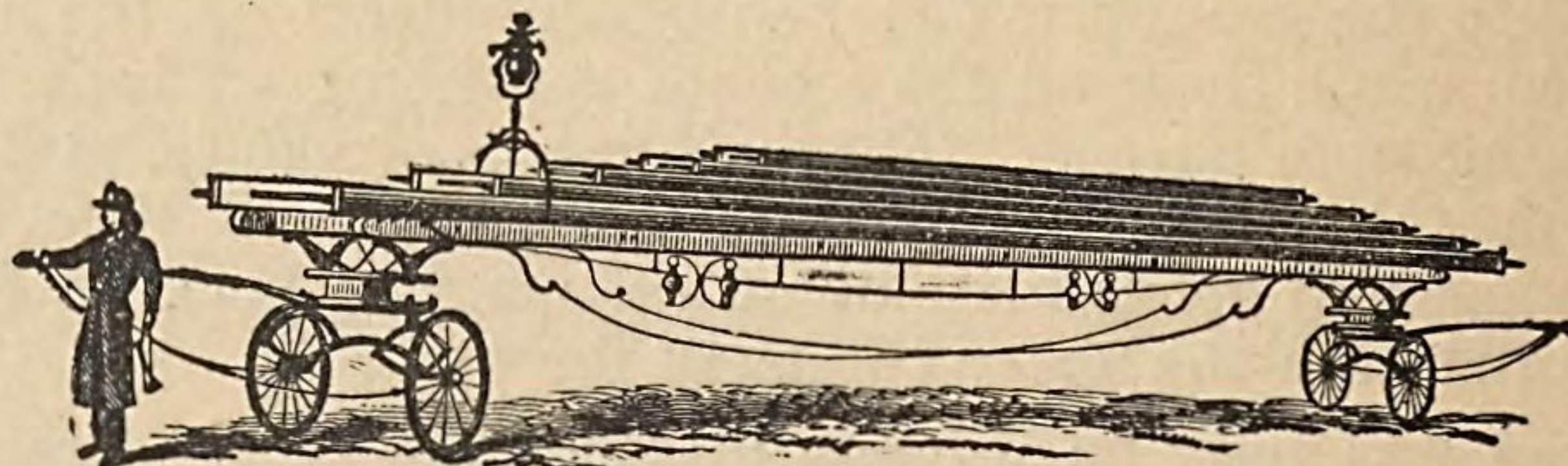
North of the furniture store was the smith and plow shop belonging to Christ. Osmundson. This building was only saved by the greatest efforts. Damage to building and contents \$150. On farther was the residence and shoe shop of C. Peterson. Damage to contents \$25.

The snow was falling, and the wind blowing from the northeast, and only for these favorable conditions was the loss as small as it now is.

Men, women and children did all possible to save the burning buildings and contents.

Cambridge should have some means of combatting fire; but has from time to time done a great deal of talking about it—"Only this and nothing more."

We have been informed that Henry Fatland had insurance on building of \$400; and on stock \$1,200. B. O. Fatland had insurance on building of \$400; on stock 1,600. Hagen, Osmundson and Peterson had no insurance.—(*Intelligencer*, Jan. 8, 1887.)



INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP.

A HISTORY OF INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP FROM ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION TO MARCH 1887.—CONTAINING,
ALSO, A NOTICE OF MANY OF ITS CITIZENS.

POPULATION, TOWNSHIP, 847; MAXWELL 339; TOTAL 1186.

Elsewhere will be found a partial history of its early settlement. The Township received its name, "Indian Creek," from the name of its longest stream of water, "Indian Creek." But how the creek got its name, "Indian," the deponent saith not. The Township was organized in 1853—comprising now only township 82 north, range 22 west. Maxwell, the only incorporated town now (1886) in the township, was incorporated, by vote, December 17, 1883—for incorporation sixty-seven votes; against it none.

The following brief items were partially culled from our county papers.

IOWA CENTER ITEMS.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company have had a corps of men going over the survey, through the southern part of this county, straightening the line as much as possible. The present indications are that the railroad will enter the county near the center of the east line of Collins Township, pass about half a mile north of the White Chapel, and cross Indian Creek near the King crossing. Although their railroad employes are not very communicative, yet the indications look as though the company designed building the road at once.

The burning of the flouring mill at Mitchellville has caused a big run on our mill, but so far, Uncle Peter has been equal to the occasion, and served all patrons satisfactory.

Dr. Joor has hung out his shingle for the practice of his profession, at Iowa Center. He is a graduate of the Medical Department of the Iowa City University, a close and careful student, and we trust will be successful in his new location. His industry and perseverance certainly merits success.—(Sept. 14, 1881.)

INDIAN CREEK ITEMS.

James Fields had a horse killed by lightning on last Friday at 11 A. M. —(May 31, 1882.)

Mrs. Agnes Harsh, daughter of Robert Bradshaw, died very suddenly, last Wednesday, and was buried at the Peoria City cemetery, the remains were followed to their last resting place by a very large number of friends.

On last Saturday, Mr. Fred Leonard, who has been failing for several months with that dreaded disease, consumption, passed over the "Jordan of Life." Fred was well and favorably known, has lived with us many years, occupying important positions and appointments at different times. At the time of his death was postmaster of Iowa Center. He was twenty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and four little children to mourn their loss. They have the true sympathy of many friends.

IOWA CENTER NEWS.

One hundred and five cars of Texas cattle passed over the Milwaukee road last Sunday. They were drawn by seven engines.—(August 25, 1882.)

Grain in this vicinity is being stacked in fine condition.

The silver wedding at J. W. Maxwell's is pronounced a most enjoyable affair. Quite a numerous company, consisting of friends from Nevada, Colo, Maxwell and residents here, assembled. The hospitality and entertaining powers of the host and his excellent wife were unsurpassed, and to say that each guest had a good time is saying very little. A list of presents would fill a column.

Maxwell is still booming and bids fair to make one of the best towns in the county.

The lumber is being put on the ground to-day for Heitchen's building. It is to be twenty-two by sixty feet, twenty foot posts and tin roof, and is located just south of S. E. Cooper & Co's. furniture store.

Mr. Roe, of Jones County, has the foundation almost ready for his grocery. The building is to be the same size of the one above mentioned and on the same side of the street, a few rods south.

The new store on the east side of Main street, just south of Raff's hardware store, is almost done and presents a fine appearance.

The elevators will be ready for business in a few days. Lots of grain coming in to-day. Farmers must be threshing.

Peter Baker is now well established in the restaurant business and keeps a fine house.

S. E. Cooper & Co., are unloading another car of furniture to-day. They handle lots of it.

Mr. Metcalf, the Milwaukee Railroad man is in town to-day looking up matters generally. He says the piling will be here soon for the wagon road across Calamus, south of town. The Railroad Company furnish the piling free of charge. I hope the people will see that we have a good road in that direction. Now is the time to work while the ground is dry.

Dr. Goodman's new residence is almost enclosed. It will be one of the finest in the county. He also has a fine office on the street and is doing a good business.

We are sorry to announce the death of Thomas Dunlap, just east of town. He was an old resident of this county, loved and respected by all who knew him.

MAXWELL.

The ladies of the M. E. Church have made all the necessary arrangements for a public Thanksgiving dinner and supper on Thursday next, in Starr & King's building, for the benefit of the M. E. Church, now in course of construction.—(Nov. 29, 1882.)

The tile works are burning their last kiln for the winter. The proprietors expect to commence operations March 1st, doubling the capacity of their works.

The Maxwell House is doing a land office business, so to speak, crowded to excess.

The freight war between the C. M. & St. P. and the R. I. R. R. has its effects at Maxwell, as the live stock buyers have been paying Chicago prices for hogs during the past week. Farmers are taking advantage and selling their stock. Several car loads were shipped on Saturday.

In consequence of the church being freshly painted the ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church Aid Society, were compelled to postpone their social and supper for one week, or from May 2nd, to Wednesday, May 9th.—(May 2, 1883.)

The sixty-fourth anniversary of the Lodge of I. O. O. F. was a success in every respect. The social at the hall was enjoyed by the brethren, their wives and invited guests; and the supper at the Bowen House was par-excellence.

The school board selected a site for the school house and accepted plans at their meeting last Saturday. The work will be pushed forward at once.

Arrangements are being made for a grand, old celebration here July 4, 1883.

The Methodist Episcopal Church will be dedicated next Sunday, the Rev. Paxton, of Waterloo, Iowa, officiating.

The Odd Fellows are making arrangements to build a new and larger hall for their use.

A movement is on foot to incorporate the town. We have grown to such size that we require a different form of government from the present.

The township trustees have appointed J. F. Allen, justice of the peace; C. E. Kelley, constable, and George W. Olinger, road supervisor, to fill vacancies.

G. W. Boitnott and H. Brubaker, have returned from their trip to Kansas; and, while they are pleased with their trip report Iowa as good enough for them.

Mr. J. D. Gamble had the misfortune to lose two valuable horses in one day recently. One of them fell dead without apparent cause while at work; the other one was killed by falling on a harrow.

C. A. Wood shipped a car of fifty-four hogs, Saturday, that weighed 17,700 pounds; average, over 327 pounds. Good hogs. Among them were eight hogs brought in by George Lash that averaged 425 pounds.—(May 30, 1883.)

The celebration was a grand success in every respect, musically, socially and financially. A shower in the morning settled the dust and the day was cool and pleasant. The procession was well handled by Marshal J. G. Wills and numbered over 158 teams. The State Center Cornet band, Colo and Maxwell Martial bands, and the Maxwell Glee Club, gave all the music the people could wish. J. R. Hays Esq. gave an oration, leaving out the usual "spread eagle gush," which was highly appreciated by his large audience, and was deservedly commented upon, as a model address. We desire to thank John R. for this favor, and hope to return it in the future. The shady grove was just splendid. The crowd estimated at from 2,200 to 2,500. Not a fight, nor a man under the influence of liquor on the ground.—(July 4, 1883.)

At last—The church bell of Maxwell rung its first death knell last Thursday afternoon, since the town was recorded. Jacob Flora, one of our most worthy and respected citizens, who has been suffering for many months with that dreaded disease consumption, passed away. He died happy and with decided hopes of a future life of eternal glory. The funeral services were conducted in the Methodist Episcopal Church by the Rev. Samuel Gokenhour assisted by Rev. Daniel Brubaker.—(Sept. 26, 1883.)

Samuel Vincent died of hemorrhage of the lungs in Dallas County, Sunday last. The remains were brought here on the evening train and conveyed to his home near Iowa Center, Iowa. It is indeed sad to be thus claimed by the hand of death, in the very

prime of life, as was the case with both of these young men. Surely in the midst of life we are in death.

Rev. Conrad preached his first sermon in the Methodist Episcopal Church, last Sunday morning. The congregation was well pleased with his effort and believe that he will do a good work in this vicinity during the coming year.—(Oct. 10, 1883.)

The Meyer Bros. are enlarging their livery barn to almost double its former size, and will add several new turn-outs; increasing business the cause.

Mr. Shaffer is building an addition to the Maxwell House, 16x40 feet, two story. He can't now accommodate his large patronage.

There were twenty-five car loads of grain and stock shipped from this station last week. Who says we have not got the boss business town?

The remains of Charles A. Goldsberry arrived from Denver, on Friday night and were taken in charge by Social Lodge, I. O. O. F. The funeral services were conducted according to their ritual, the sermon being preached by Rev. Conrad, after which the body was taken to Iowa Center and buried with the last sad and impressive rites of the order. The sorrowing family have the true sympathy of the entire community.—(March 5, 1884.)

A serious accident occurred at Mr. George Tomlinson's, near Peoria City, last Friday. While threshing clover, John Tomlinson was engaged in feeding the huller, and by some movement the sleeve of his coat caught in the teeth and his right hand and arm was drawn into the machine, tearing it to shreds to the elbow, one tooth passing between and severing the elbow joint. The arm was amputated above the elbow by Drs. Goodman and Joor. ST. CRIS.

J. R. Wood has been secretary of the Indian Creek District Township for ten or fifteen years, during which time the condition of the schools, financially and otherwise, has greatly improved. Mr. Wood has no doubt done his full share in securing this improvement.—(Sept. 9, 1885.)

Our school house is looming up magnificently and will be completed within two weeks. It is roomy, conveniently arranged, and the third in size in the county. It is a credit to the town and vicinity, giving us school privileges fully up to the requirements.—(Nov. 25, 1885.)

Mr. Forbes has his new elevator finished, except his feed grinders, which will be ready for grinding all kinds of feed this week.

Our town is booming. Many buildings are going up and not a vacant room of any kind is to be had, to accommodate new comers.

The band boys have made extensive preparation for their fair

and festival, which is now under way and will continue until Thursday evening. Many new novelties by way of amusements are being introduced, and a grand good social time is being enjoyed.

The I. O. G. T.'s had a social and supper in their hall on last Friday evening, which was enjoyed by the members of the mystic tie.

Mrs Charlotta Oxley, aged seventy-five years, mother of John and Thomas Oxley died last Friday; the funeral services were held in Peoria City, on Sunday, conducted by Rev. Sway.

The gravel pit expectations are running high, but we will not squeal this time till we get out of the water. ST. CRIS.

It was undoubtedly a surprise to many persons, although the change had long been anticipated, to learn that last Friday's *Register* contained the appointment of D. M. Ruth as postmaster of this place, and Mr. McNall was to step down and out. Mr. Ruth has not yet taken possession of the office, but will most likely do so before long. We believe we are safe in saying that Mr. McNall has devoted himself very closely to his office, giving satisfaction to the entire community, and we are sorry to see him yield that position, but if there must be a change we are glad to see Mr. Ruth receive the appointment, as we think he is worthy of the position and will endeavor to discharge his official duties to the best of his ability.—*Maxwell Tribune*.—(Dec. 16, 1885.)

Our old friend Albert McNall has been relieved of the arduous duties of postmaster, and on January 1st, the keys, bags, etc., were handed over to Daniel Ruth, who has opened the post-office temporarily in Mr. Roe's store room.—(Jan. 13, 1886.)

The dedication of our new school house, on New Year Eve was a decided success in every particular; the building presented a fine appearance, illuminated in each story. The exercises were interesting, the supper excellent and the treasury replenished about \$30. The citizens of Maxwell and vicinity, can well be proud of their school privileges, and if properly managed will induce many good citizens to locate here to receive the benefits thereof.

Death has again visited our vicinity, and taken from us one of our oldest and most respected citizens, Mrs. Anna Miller, aged seventy-four years, died at the residence of her son, Samuel Miller, in Deer Grove, a week ago last Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Miller was a consistent christian, and always ready to administer to the sick and afflicted, extending to them needed aid. The funeral services were held in Iowa Centre, Iowa, Rev. Evans officiating; the interment at Woodland Cemetery.

The many friends of Mrs. John C. Hotchkiss regret to hear of her death, in Des Moines, and extend to her family and her many relatives, in Story County, their true sympathy.

Mayor Goodman held his first court last Monday. His honor was so elated that he set up the apples, and Fred sleeps again.
W.

THE PRESS.—The *Maxwell Tribune* commenced about January, 1883, and is Republican in politics—weekly, by hand press.

Maxwell was laid out as a town, December, 1881.

Among the first settlers I will name some of them:—Jeremiah Corey, Mr. J. Corey, Sr., T. C. Davis, W. K. Wood, Jesse R. Wood, Chris C. Wood, John G. Wood, Milton Arnold, Judiah Ray, Jacob Ray, Wm. Alderman, Hezekiah Alderman, Mark D. Sheldon, X. A. Welton, G. M. Maxwell, Daniel Maxwell, N. Webb, Thomas Hall, Thomas Dunlap, Henry Phillips, Wm. Brodie, Mr. — John, Hiram Vincent, Ephraim Bowen, W. V. Smith, Joseph Brubaker, Henry Funk, Dr. Spring, — Grubb, D. F. Shope, John W. Dawson, Geo. N. Kirkman, Jas. Sellers, Z. Lamb, Alex. McConnell, — Pearson, N. P. Hall, — Olinger, Peter Gordey, John S. Wood, Elisha Alderman, Mr. Neal and Adolphus Prouty.

The first post-office in the township, and probably second in the county, was at Goshen and was called "Goshen." Jeremiah Corey, Sr., was post-master. Goshen was on the west side of Indian Creek, and in the northeast quarter, of section 21, township 82, range 22. The office was moved to Iowa Center.

This township is one of the good ones as to soil. Its native timber belts along its streams were better divided over the township than most others. In many places the timber was of better quality than in many other parts of the county, excepting Franklin Township. Indian Creek Township is well supplied with creeks. The two Indians forming into one Indian, and some other small creeks. Ruffle Creek shows itself in section 2, then passes through section 10, (running through the south part of Iowa Center,) and enters Indian in the northwest quarter of section 16 at or near the junction of the two Indians. Rock Creek has its start in section 7, township 82, range 21, then runs southwesterly through sections 12, 13, 14, 23, 22 and 27, and empties into big Injin in the northwest quarter of section 34. In section 27 it passes near the town of Maxwell.

I now return to the Indians, though they are not for war, yet I must say something about their intrusions on the township. East Injin commences his assault by breaking over the north line of the northeast quarter of section 4, then marching through sections 4, 9 and 16 where the big Injin is met and a halt is called for a time. Then comes the West Injin from the northwest, commencing his out-break on the north line of the northwest quarter of section 6, then he passes southeast through sections 6 and 8 and meets 'tother Injin in the northwest quarter of section 16, and the two Injins there formed an alliance and made Big Injin. Then he commences

his assault by rushing through sections 16, 21 and 22, disturbing the line between sections 27 and 28, then breaks through section 34, and quits the county near the southeast corner of section 34. This closes the Injin raid in Story County.

Deer Grove is explained more fully by reference to "Groves" in the Index. "Mills," see Index for mills.

Iowa Center was laid out in August, 1855, but was doing some business in 1854, as the writer hereof knows, from having been there and took dinner with "Jerry Corey."

The town was laid out principally on the west quarter of section 10, with a tier of blocks off the east side of the southeast quarter of section 9.

If the proprietor of "Dayton," (Milton Arnold,) had had as good talkers to work up his interests in Dayton as Jerry Corey and Tommy Davis, Iowa Center might, to-day, be of the past, just as Dayton now is. Then it is presumed Dayton would have been recorded and shown to be a live town on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 9, township 82, range 22. But Jerry and Tommy could out-talk Arnold. I met all of them, (the three,) in 1854, at which time Dayton was nicely staked off. But haps and mishaps occur very frequently. So good bye, Dayton, Story County, Iowa.

Maxwell next comes up twenty-six years after Iowa Center was laid out. Maxwell was laid off as a town in 1881, on the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It was laid out on the northwest quarter of section 27, and was incorporated in December, 1883.

It is a place of stir and business, and promises fair for the future. For its business see "Directories" in the Index. For "Tile Manufactory," see Index. For "Cemeteries," see Index.

The tile factory is one of the profitable institutions of the township.

The *Maxwell Tribune*, a weekly newspaper, commenced publication about January, 1883, and is still prospering. It is Republican and makes a good paper.

The school houses are not all in their regular places as yet so as to form two mile square school districts. Iowa Center has a good two story school house.

There are several church buildings in the township. There is an Evangelical Church at Iowa Center. There is a M. E. Church building at Maxwell, noticed elsewhere.

Those who ship stock and grain may be named as follows:

W. K. Wood, Curt. Wood, R. A. Robinson, David F. Shope, Geo. Lash, Samuel Miller, Jacob Ray, J. Freed, Miller & Co., and O. Lash.

Among the stock raisers and feeders for sale, and other farmers of energy and life, may be named the following:

Jesse R. Wood, Wm. Golden, John Dunahoo, Jacob Ray, M. Ellison, S. Whitaker, Lot Moore, W. C. Hall, Isaac Horton, T. Monahan, Thos. Fitzgerald, James Thompson, M. D. Sheldon, W. V. Smith, J. W. John, W. J. Venneman, Robt. Bradshaw, C. Byers, T. V. Maxwell, S. J. Miller, Noble Hall, A. J. Marshall, R. R. Thompson, A. McConnell, M. Pearson, John Oxley, A. Wells, David F. Shope, G. W. Boitnott, G. W. Olinger, J. D. Gamble, R. M. Scott, L. Flickinger, Thos. Conly, E. C. Fair, W. C. Geary, L. Coggshall, Arch Ray, John Ray, Geo. Wells and J. Wells.

Maxwell has a Creamery which is three years old and is owned or under the control of Messrs King, Dickey & Hill.

Mr. R. R. Thompson is the proprietor, or one of them, of a Tile Factory a short distance east of Maxwell. See in Index, "Tile Factories."

Maxwell has had three Mayors: J. W. Maxwell, Dr. S. T. Goodman and J. O. French.

The post-masters have been A. F. McNall and D. M. Ruth, the present one for Maxwell.

Iowa Center has for post-mistress Mrs. Frank Higley. At this date, (January 1887,) Iowa Center is the only post-office in the county not on a railroad. There was once a post-office called "Goshen," which has been noticed.

Maxwell has a Methodist E. Church organization numbering about eighty-five members. The Cumberland Presbyterians may have from thirty-five to fifty members.

The "Civics" are indicated as follows in membership: Masons, "Herald Lodge," fifty-five; "Social Lodge," fifty-two; I. O. G. T., forty; G. A. R., forty-one. This is a good showing for Maxwell.

Maxwell has a beautiful school house—brick—and it is situated on a nice elevation—costing near \$3,000. They have a good and graded school with a corps of live teachers. Maxwell has life.

The old cemetery in the southeast part of town it is presumed, will be moved ere long. Some of the graves will be hard to find. I found about sixty-five graves, but I think there are more. The new Cemetery is in the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 82, range 22.

The number of cars of grain shipped from Maxwell during the last three or four months, was fifty-eight cars. The number of cars of stock shipped, in same time was eighty. This was for June, July, August and September.

There are two elevators in Maxwell, but steam power is used at one only.

Mr. F. A. Jackson is the station agent, and he seems to be accommodating and attentive.

At Iowa Center there are about fifty members of the Good Templars in their organization.

R. A. Robinson has a nice looking dwelling—well and tastefully finished. Wm. Golden has a good house—one of the good ones of the township. His barn may be the best in the county, and yet it is possible it may not be. It is the best I've seen. W. K. Wood and Jesse R. Wood have good dwelling houses. Each one is one and a half or two stories high and a nice outside appearance. There are other good dwellings and barns in the township I did not get to see.

IOWA CENTER.

The coal prospectors struck a paying vein of coal at a depth of 108 feet, southwest of the mill at this place, last week. All that we need now is the right company to take hold and push the work, and by the time snow flies again we can supply the surrounding country with coal.—(April 28, 1886.)

MAXWELL FIRE.

The fire broke out about 12:30 Monday morning in Horton & Son's drug store, catching from stove or flue. It spread north to Magee's harness shop and south to the corner. Losses as follows, as nearly as can now be ascertained:—S. E. Cooper & Co., furniture, building total loss, stock nearly all saved, fully insured. Goodman, room and hall, total loss, no insurance. I. O. G. T. and G. A. R. hall, total loss, no insurance. Dickey, Hill & Co., building total loss, insurance \$600. Stock about half saved in a damaged condition, insurance about \$2,000. C. H. Dickey, household goods, etc., total loss. Bank of Maxwell and building vault all safe, building total loss, insured. Junius Pearson, household goods, total loss, no insurance. W. H. Barnes, law office, papers and books saved, safe not open was in the fire. Maxwell *Tribune*, saved type, books and small press, insured for enough to cover loss.

NOTES.

Fire was on the sixth of December.

The City Council lost their room.

Hitchen's store room is badly blistered, but wet carpets saved it.

The bank vault just opened. Nothing frozen and nothing damaged.

Dickey, Hill & Co., have moved their damaged stock into the Cole building.

Leroy Shepherd was injured by unusual exertions in getting out his press and inhaling smoke.

Dr. Goodman contradicts the statement that his building is a total loss. He has the key to the front door.

The passenger and freight trains did good service in alarming the people by their continuous whistling.

Mrs. Geddes millinery room was in very great danger. It stood the extreme heat of the bank building.

Several of our citizens did not get down in time to see the fire; among them Dr. Goodman and W. W. Star.

Baldwin & Maxwell's store is peculiarly decorated over the front this Monday morning with frozen blankets.

Everybody seems to be bearing the loss pleasantly this Monday, A. M., because it might have been so much worse.

S. E. Cooper & Co., have secured Bagwill & Co's agricultural implement building and will open their stock at once.

The train men of the freight train came up town and helped fight the fire. Two passengers left the train and came to our assistance.

Our town well was an excellent servant and paid for itself. It was going constantly for two hours but did not fail with its stream of water.

All household goods and merchandise in the four buildings north and in the range of the fire were removed as it was thought nothing could save the buildings.

It was only by extra efforts that the business house of Baldwin & Maxwell was saved. No goods were removed, consequently but trifling loss of blankets, buckets, etc.

The ladies deserve great praise for their work during the fire. They handled the goods, moving wagon loads several times, while the principal part of the men were fighting the fire.

Geo. W. Olinger, one of our oldest and respected citizens, died at 12:30 A. M., to-day.—(December 8, 1886.)

Mrs. Frank Higley was appointed post-mistress for Iowa Center, in October or November, 1886, in the place of Miss Sheldon, who resigned the office.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAXWELL SCHOOL HOUSE.

The school house is very large; it has four school rooms, two recitation rooms and three halls. It stands on a small hill, with evergreens in the yard. It is made of brick, and has nine doors and thirty-one windows. It is two stories high. In the largest room, up stairs, is an organ, library, globe, eight maps and a philosophical apparatus, thirty seats, a stove, two large pictures and about fifteen song books. The other room, up stairs, is not quite so large, but has a teacher's desk, a stove and about twenty seats. The smallest room, down stairs, opposite this one is not used only when there are sociables for the school.

MAMIE MEAD,
C Grade.

—Maxwell *Tribune*, January 6, 1887.

The tri-weekly mail from Nevada to Maxwell quit from Iowa Center to Nevada, January 1, 1887; but is still tri-weekly from Maxwell to Iowa Center.

COLLINS TOWNSHIP.

A HISTORY OF COLLINS TOWNSHIP FROM ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT
AND ORGANIZATION TO MARCH, 1887.—CONTAINING,
ALSO, A NOTICE OF MANY OF ITS CITIZENS.

POPULATION 1,003.

Elsewhere will be found a partial history of its early settlement. I am not sure why it was called "Collins." It may have been named for the Rev. John Collins who was a power amongst the people of Ohio, and elsewhere, about fifty years ago. His oratorical powers were, perhaps, nearly equal to that of the Rev. Henry B. Bascom, who flourished about the same time of the Rev. Collins. This name for the Township, "Collins," is only presumed by me how it came. It was organized in 1857, comprising now only township 82 north, range 21 west.

The brief items were partly culled from our county papers.

COLLINS MATTERS.

We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. Parker's only child, which occurred on Saturday nineteenth.

Dr. Knepper has located here, at least we notice his office sign at J. Hanson's drug store. Welcome, doctor.

Business is reasonably good in every department.

The new elevator is progressing rapidly.

Through trains are now running daily on the Milwaukee railroad.—(Aug. 25, 1882.) OCCA.

John W. Kline is building a blacksmith and wagon shop. He expects to have it in running order by New Year's.—(Nov., 1882.)

The school-house was occupied, for the first time, Friday evening with a show. It had to be dedicated.

Some matters at Collins have taken a new departure. Instead of farmers going to other towns they are bringing their corn all here, or at least it looks that way. Corn is bringing forty cents, hogs are in demand at \$6.00. Thanks to C. Mead for the rise in prices. Mr. Mead is feeding about 150 head of cattle and makes quite a market for corn.—(Nov. 29, 1882.)

W. R. Benson has a fine lot of lumber and it is still coming

every day. He expects to have one of the finest lumber yards in the county.

S. C. Deeter, of Jasper county, has traded his farm for a stock of goods and will bring them to Collins. This will give another store to Collins.

John Ozmun has bought lots of hogs since the rise, and is still in the field.

Mrs. John T. Shinkle, daughter of Jacob Cronch, was buried a few days since. She was out from O'Brien county on a visit to her father and mother. The friends have the sympathy of all their neighbors.

Dr. Knepper is having a large practice in Collins, judging from the amount of driving he does, both night and day. The doctor is a success.

The Milwaukee railroad company are doing an immense business. They run seven regular trains each way daily besides several extras, making the south side of the county a good place to live.

The map man is still around Collins soliciting subscribers.

COLLINS ITEMS.

Collins is to have a new lumber yard. A gentleman from Clinton will soon put in a full stock of all kinds of lumber, moldings, sash, doors and blinds.

Collins needs a good stock man. Farmers have to go to the adjoining towns to sell their hogs and cattle. There is a good opening for some man in that business.

Another good grain buyer would do well in Collins. There is only one buyer here now and he buys for another man, not living at Collins, and so cannot be quite as much interested in the prosperity of the town as a resident would be.

A good furniture store would pay at Collins, as there is nothing of that kind in town. A good wagon and paint shop is also needed. All other business is well represented and prosperous.

Collins is still improving. New buildings are being erected all the time and prospects are good for a number next season. Collins expects that the Newton and Nevada railroad will cross here, which will give Collins a big boom.

Mr. Dodd, the new hotel man seems to be keeping up the reputation of the Collins house, judging from the number that stop there.

Farmers are busy gathering corn. There is about half a crop, a

good deal of it having been damaged by the first frost. No market at Collins as yet for new corn.

Supervisor A. Hale is having the pond east of John Mead's drained, preparatory to making the road passable, which is a long needed work.

C. Mead is having a lot of tile draining done on his land, that being the leading question among the farmers of Collins. They expect Collins to be the foremost township in the county for farming, as soon as it is properly tiled. There is talk of putting up machinery next summer for making the tile. It will pay for there will be a great deal done next year.

Collins Township has been redistricted by the school board and another sub-district, created, making ten in place of nine. The town of Collins is now No. 10. As there is no school house in No. 10, it will be necessary for the board to rent until such time as a house can be built. There is now about forty scholars in the new district. The school board are in earnest and are determined to give every child a chance for education. Success to them.—(Nov. 29, 1882.)

The town of Collins was laid out as a town February, 1882.

The snow blockade is over, and trains are again on time. Collins was without mail for nearly a week. Business has been rather slow as the farmers could scarcely reach town.—(Jan. 31, 1883.)

Charles Mead shipped six car-loads of fat cattle from Collins Monday. They are said to be the best lot ever shipped from Collins Township.

C. W. Mead and R. Misskimons shipped one car-load of cattle and one of hogs Wednesday.

J. W. Ozmun shelled corn last week to be ready for shipment when the market favors.

Collins has a literary society. It meets every Friday evening in the school-house; and on those occasions the building is always full to overflowing. Success to the new enterprise.

The Collins house keeps up its former reputation; and Mr. Dodd, the landlord, spares no pains to make his guests happy. He also runs a livery stable in connection with the hotel.

The report is current that the C. M. & St. Paul railroad company have everything in readiness, and will build a branch road from Collins to Des Moines early next summer.

Farmers all busy plowing corn. Reports from all points say the corn prospect is better than at this time last year. Small grain and grass never looked better. We have every reason to be thankful.—(July 11, 1883.)

The Milwaukee commenced running a passenger train each way Sunday the 8th instant, and there will be one every Sunday after this till further orders.

Rev. C. H. Rogers, of Newton, preached one of the best sermons ever heard in Collins on Sunday. He preaches every four weeks at 3 p. m.

John and Charles Mead have just returned from an extensive trip through Nebraska and Kansas. They report no better State than Iowa; and I think they will stay in Iowa, satisfied that Iowa is best.

Business in Collins is very good. The merchants all seem to be busy. Postmaster Chapman has about all he can attend to since Harry left.

THUNDER STORM IN SOUTHEAST STORY COUNTY.

During the thunder storm of last Wednesday, lightning struck a cottonwood tree standing about fifteen feet east of John Hempling's house, ran down the tree and from the tree to the house, passed through the east window, breaking all the glass but two, then passed out at the north window, breaking sixteen glass in the two windows. A double barreled shot-gun, hanging over the window was knocked down and one barrel discharged; then it fell on the floor by Mr. Pulner's feet who was sitting on that side of the house. The only persons in the house at the time were Mrs. Hempling, her little boy and Mr. Pulner who was mowing for Mr. Hempling, Hempling having gone to Collins with hogs. No damage was done in the house further than breaking glass, the occupants being only slightly shocked.—(July 22, 1885.)

Last Thursday night Doc. Converse, living a mile and a half north of Supervisor Hale's had four head of young cattle killed by lightning; they were standing close to a wire fence.

Everybody is anxiously waiting the development of the coal mines. There was an impediment in the form of a very peculiar formation of sand stone, sulphur and iron combined, that delayed the work from making more speedy headway, but the company are putting forth every effort to bring the work to a focus.—(December 2, 1885.)

George Harsh and Henry Downs are also prospecting for coal and have struck a five foot eleven inch vein at a depth of 107 feet. They passed through five different veins ranging from eleven inches to five feet eleven inches of most excellent quality. On Monday a company from Des Moines will commence prospecting for coal and natural gas on the farms of Wyatt Carr and Perry McCristian. Should they find either they will utilize the same at once. There is already an escape of natural gas on the farm of George Harsh that will burn with a brilliancy that rivals the electric light. This is giving the company great encouragement already.

Mr. Chapman, of Mason City, was in town the past week looking after business affairs. He thinks he will move back to Collins in the spring with his family. We all gladly welcome him back.

Thanksgiving day was observed in the usual manner. In the evening the ladies' aid society gave a supper which was well patronized. All expressed a degree of satisfaction as no pains were spared to satisfy the hungry souls.—(Dec. 2, 1885.)

Dr. Knepper brought into this office Monday a specimen of coal from the mine of the Wolf Creek Coal Co., situated two miles southeast of Collins. The specimen is genuine coal from a three foot vein, just below which is another vein six feet thick and of equally good quality. The people of the county are to be heartily congratulated upon finding what is proved to be a valuable coal vein.—(Dec. 16, 1885.)

The coal company has at last passed through the vein of coal which proved to be nearly four feet in thickness. They will commence entries Thursday. The coal proves to be as good as there is in the state. They have nothing to hinder them now from getting back some of the lucre. With the best of machinery and plenty of first quality coal they ought and will make for themselves a good thing as well as the community at large.—(Jan. 1, 1886.)

Mr. Bricker, of Ohio, was among us looking after the interest of his farm, which lies east of town.

The old year dies with this number and the new year is coming in. All should prepare to make all necessary vows, as is a common saying, throw off bad habits, etc.

A splendid Christmas trade reported by all, showing that this government is not bankrupt yet, as was predicted, and that the necessary wealth still comes to all that seeks it, especially enough to make a merry Christmas.

There will be a singing school organized in our village in the near future.

Several parties from our town were at Maxwell Monday. They report business quite lively comparatively, the same as in our own town.

Charles Fish ships a car load of hogs to-day.

Hogs are dying quite lively around here. It is perhaps due to the soft weather.

Business in town for the past week was about the average. Corn is coming in in abundance and bringing from twenty-five to twenty-seven cents per bushel.—(Feb. 17, 1886.)

The coal miners had a strike Tuesday, but after a satisfactory

explanation as to their misunderstanding, they again resumed work. The company are now ready to supply the local demand.

Mr. Foster has bought some 1200 or 1500 acres of land around Collins, for a consideration of \$50 per acre, on condition that after a fair test that it is underlaid with coal in paying quantity. Prospecting will commence at once.

The Wolf Creek Coal Company, of Collins, are now in full blast and are supplying the local demand. The coal is of the first quality and proven very satisfactory to all who have had an opportunity of testing it. They are now selling coal at the low figure of \$2.50 per ton.—The secretary, Mr. Hampton, was in town Wednesday and says they can furnish all who call.—(Feb. 26, 1886.)

W. W. Carr, of Collins Township, is bringing a farm of about five hundred acres under a good state of cultivation. He has four miles of tile already laid, with more to follow. He has put up two hundred tons of hay this year, mostly tame, and has some fine horses and cattle to feed it to.—(Aug. 4, 1886.)

Mrs. Susan C. Carr and daughter, Clara, of Collins Township, have a large farm, in most excellent condition in regard to cultivation and improvements. Their herd of thorough-bred Short-Horns is among the best in the county. Mrs. Collins, we are sorry to learn has been quite ill of late.

Collins Township is over the average for good soil and it is improving rapidly. It is supposed by some that William Parker, yet a resident of the township, was not only the first settler of Collins Township, but the first in the county.

Mr. Parker claims to have settled in Story County, April 14, 1849; Daniel W. Ballard claims that he and his brother, Mormon Ballard, moved their families into rude cabins, built for the purpose, March 8, 1848. This, then, shows the two Ballards the first settlers of the county. Their father, Simon Ballard, came in the fall of 1848, and died about two years after—making his death the first known in the county. (See Col. Scott's history of it on preceding pages.) They settled in the grove, which took its name, "Ballard's Grove," from the fact of their being the first settlers in the grove. It would seem, from this circumstance, that this grove was named prior to any other grove.

I will return to Collins Township. In connection with Mr. Parker will be named, as early settlers, the Shenkles, Dan. Swarm, Zac. Elliott and Ephraim Smith, in the northwest corner of section 6, township 82, range 21.

Mr. Funk, who was far from any neighbor yet was the means of saving the life of a good citizen, (W. S. Vincent), trying to get home came to Mr. Funk's, accidentally, late in the evening, when

in almost an insensible condition from extreme cold. Mr. Funk's house, that time, was his salvation.

There are several creeks in the township, but none large. A branch of Minerva Creek, coming from New Albany Township, and crossing the north line of the section, a little east of the north quarter section, corner of 2, passing into a wide, flat or wet prairie, in the northeast quarter of section 2, and continues so to the east line of section one. A small branch of Clear Creek runs through section 13, southeasterly, and leaves the county a little south of the southeast corner of section 13. A larger branch of Clear Creek shows itself in section 23, then passes through sections 26 and 35—leaving the county a little east of the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 35. A small branch showing itself in section 26 and passes through section 35. Wolf Creek commences in section 29, then flows through sections 29 and 33—cutting off a little of southwest quarter of section 34, leaving the county eighty or one hundred rods east of southwest corner of section 34.

Defiance was laid out as a town, in May, 1856, in the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 36, and a small part of it in the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 36. Recorded in Record Book B, page 383. This town is one of long standing, and it may be possible there is a house on it, or in sight of it. It has no hotels, churches nor colleges. The town of Collins came up early in 1882, and has done well. It is a place of stir and life. It is situated mainly on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 21. The Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul Railway passes through its southern border. Collins is four and one-half miles east and three-quarters of a mile north of Maxwell. Nevertheless it is destined to be one of our business points—being nicely located and in the midst of a productive country. One of its valuable points is the coal fields being so near to it. This fact must help it if the coal is abundant and of good quality. Of the latter, the claim of quality is good.

The railroad enters the county a little south of the northeast corner of section 24, curving a little so as to cut sections 13, 14 and 23—then the road on a straight line with but little or no curving, running a little south of west through sections 22, 21, 20 and 19—quitting the township at or near the southwest corner of section 19.

At this time no newspaper is published in Collins.

The nine school houses of this township seem to be, all of them, in regular order—forming nine school districts, each being two miles square. This is business. The town of Collins has a high school building, or for graded schools, in addition to the nine others.

Native timber is scarce. There may yet be some in sections 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36. There once was a little timber on Wolf Creek,

in sections 33 and 34, and a few trees in the southeast quarter of section 13. Artificial or cultivated groves cover the township all over in beauty and profit, at this time, (1886).

For the business men of the town of Collins, see the "Directory" for Collins.

The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and others, have recently built a church building in Collins. It is 60x30 feet, and 16 feet high—no bell—cost \$1,800. There are ten members at Collins. The Christian Society has ten members here. Four miles south of Colo there is an United Brethren Church building, at which the Methodist Episcopal Church Society has seventeen members to meet. W. A. Welker, pastor. This United Brethren Church is situated in the southeast corner of section 30, township 83, range 21, and was built in 1886, costing about \$1,200.

There is a United Brethren Church in the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 25, township 82, range 21.

Also, there seems to be a church in the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 33, township 82, range 21.

Mr. C. E. Campbell is the postmaster at Collins, and Mr. A. H. Tracy is the station agent.

There are those who ship stock and grain, some of whom I will name: John W. Osmun, Chas. Mead, R. Miskimmons and Chas. Fish.

Those who raise stock and for sale, and other farmers, and citizens of energy, some of whom I will name, viz: S. I. Shearer, A. Jones, C. W. Etherton, Theo. Fowler, E. W. Shearer, Geo. Pease, W. S. Price, Wm. Parker, W. R. Heath, C. Day, J. A. Pringle, I. L. Hidy, Z. Elliot, E. H. Guy, W. T. B. Shenkle, E. M. Patton, B. R. Shenkle, C. E. Dodd, Frank Millhouse, Anthony Jackson, Wyatt Carr, A. G. Armstrong, H. Angelo, Daniel Lamb, G. M. Kennedy, J. A. Pringle, A. L. Kennedy, Mrs. Susan C. Carr, R. Carpenter, Jno. Thompson, John Denniston, D. Parker, Wm. Richard, Jacob Crouch, J. W. Reagan, Aaron Hale, Anthony Hale, L. W. Marsh, L. Bence, R. Williams, Geo. Donning, L. Tipton, C. Mead, Sr., C. Patterson.

HISTORY OF THE SIXTEEN TOWNSHIPS CLOSED.

The history of the sixteen townships is now complete, and the directories for all the towns are placed adjacent to each other, but are to be found elsewhere in this history.

The list of names of stirring, active, go-a-head men of the different townships of the county—such as stock raisers, farmers, ship-

pers of stock and grain and teachers are meant—looms up to over 800. There are many more just as industrious, perhaps, whose names I had no good chance to get. Then, when the names of about 400 business men as indicated by the directories are considered, and a list of near 900 names of early settlers, and 400 names for county officers, since 1852, and 2,000 names of the dead of our county, we have nearly or quite one-half the names of the adult population of the county published in this history.

The history of the townships is preceded, however, by a miscellaneous or general history; also followed by many interesting incidents and statements as the book will show.

THE ADAMS BEQUEST TO IOWA.

A somewhat eccentric bequest has just been made to the Iowa State Agricultural College by a venerable couple living in Florida, by the name of Adams. Mr. and Mrs. Adams were former residents of Iowa, and, with warm regard for the subject of agricultural education, they have set aside a handsome tract of land in Allamakee County, in Northeastern Iowa. The rental of the land is to be set apart as the Adams endowment fund for the benefit of the State Agricultural College till the year 1936, when the amount is to be used for the support of one or more pupils in the school. The Agricultural College is already the wealthiest school in the State, with an endowment of hundreds of thousands of acres, but the bequest from Florida will be accepted, nevertheless, for the good motive that prompted it.—(Nov. 24, 1886.)

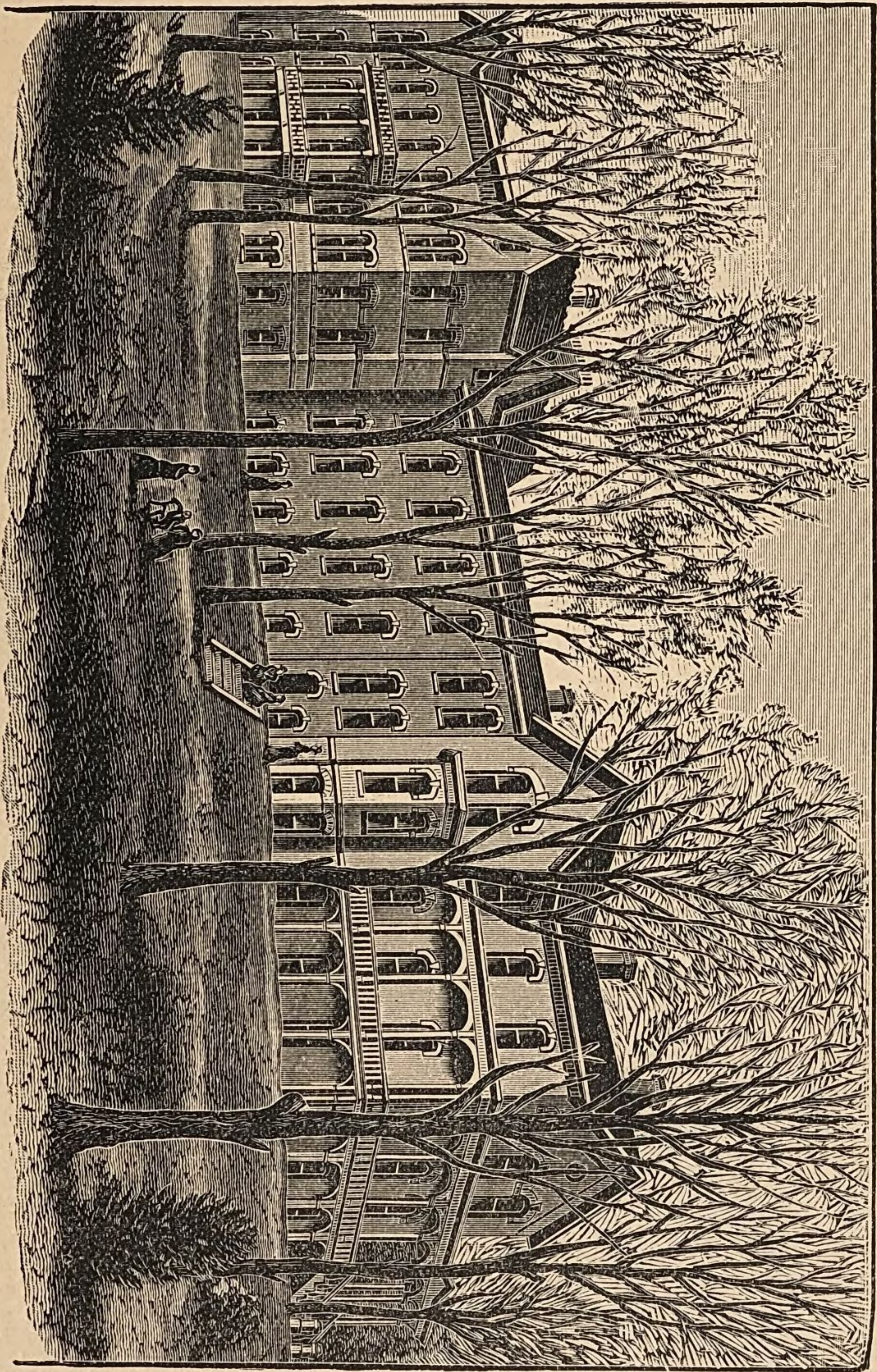
The grand jury at Sioux City has returned indictments for the murder and conspiracy against Arrensdorf and nine of his accomplices in the Haddock murder. This grand jury has been regarded with much suspicion, but to its credit it is stated that the indictments were all adopted by a unanimous vote. The conviction at Sioux City has grown very strong that one Peters, who was a driver of a brewery wagon and a witness to the murder of Haddock, has also been murdered by Arrensdorf, and his body burned in the brewery furnace.

STORY COUNTY VOTE.

The Board of Supervisors canvassed the vote of Story County Monday. The official canvass differs in no material respect from the unofficial returns published last week, and will be given in our next issue. The totals and the majorities are as follows:

SECRETARY OF STATE:

Jackson	2005—991
Sells	1014
Farnham (Pro.).....	5



CALLANAN COLLEGE.

AUDITOR OF STATE:

Lyons.....	2010—1000
Guelich	1010
McReynolds (Pro.)	5

TREASURER OF STATE:

Twombly.....	2012—1008
Campbell	1004
Mickelwait (Pro.).....	3

ATTORNEY GENERAL:

Baker	2008—998
Mackey	1010
Rogers (Pro.).....	4

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT:

Pray	2014—1011
Theophilus	1003
Howard (Pro.)	4

SUPREME COURT REPORTER:

Ebersole.....	2010—1007
Bradley	1003
Wolf (Pro.).....	4

CONGRESSMAN:

Conger	1937—850
Carpenter	1087

DISTRICT JUDGES:

Miracle	2037—1022
Stevens	2006—991
Weaver	2006—991
Doud	1015
Beacher (Pro.)	1

COUNTY ATTORNEY:

Dyer	1727—485
Martin	1242

CLERK DISTRICT COURT:

Wilson.....	1996—974
Wood	1022

RECORDER:

Ingram	2038—1061
Longsdorf	977

SUPERVISOR:

Burgess	1964—912
Golly	1052

—(Nov. 2, 1886.)

CONGRESSIONAL.

The following is the vote of this district for Congressman, the vote of Story and Polk being official and that of the other counties as unofficially reported:

	CONGER.	CARPENTER.
Story.....	1937	1087
Polk	5423	4993
Dallas	2067	1978
Marion	2200	2476
Warren.....	1896	1841
Madison	1657	1855
Total.....	15180	14230

Conger's majority 950.

DECORATION.

Monday was Decoration Day and it was duly and appropriately observed by Jason D. Ferguson Post, No. 31, G. A. R., assisted by the citizens of the town and surrounding country. The exercises were commenced with a sermon at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sunday, by Rev. Jeffry, who treated the subject in grand shape. Monday was ushered in in good shape; the day was clear and the sun shone bright, yet it was not hot, making all nature in its loveliest aspect.—Long before noon the streets commenced to fill with parties from the country, who came to participate in the exercises. About one o'clock the G. A. R. assembled at their hall, under direction of Commander Gillispie, assisted by Comrades Alfred Goodin and A. K. Banks, and proceeded to the street escorted by their martial band. Company G, I. N. G., was waiting for them, with their band, when they proceeded to the public square, followed by the Nevada brass band with a vast concourse of citizens, the Nevada public schools, and, in fact, by an increasing multitude, including fair maidens who had been appointed as floral bearers and loaded with their garlands.

When the square was reached the crowd took seats, which had been prepared, and was called to order by Comrade T. C. McCall in a few choice and fitting words of tribute to those whom we were to honor by the acts of this day. Music was interspersed throughout the services from beginning to end. The prayer was made by Rev. Reid, after which Judge H. C. Henderson, of Marshalltown, was introduced to the assembled crowd as orator of the occasion. His discourse was a fine one and was listened to throughout with marked attention, and may be truly said to be one of the finest that was delivered on that day in any section of our common country.

After the proceedings at the square were over the procession was again formed and proceeded to the cemetery, which being reached

the committees proceeded to decorate the graves of those who were laid within its bounds. Each grave was decorated with a wreath of fine flowers and a cross of evergreens, making a neat and tasty display. The following were the names of the ex-soldiers, whose graves were decorated, being all buried in these grounds, so far as known. If any have been missed in the Nevada or Catholic cemeteries, the fact should be reported that it may be remedied the next time:

Dr. A. Patton.
D. L. Stephens,
George Adams,
Thos. Richardson,
Q. A. Boynton,
Wm. Talbott, war 1812,
P. F. Chauncey,
S. M. Chenoworth,
L. Irwin,
being eighteen in number.

Alba Hall, war 1812,
John W. White,
Frank Bobo,
J. Fetterhoff,
George Schoonover,
Frank Daniels,
R. Lyman,
Joseph Middaugh,
John Confare,

After this duty had been performed the balance of the work was attended to. Frank Burdick read a poem, which was timely and quite well executed, after which Company G fired a salute, giving a good specimen of volley firing, and one much to their credit. The next was the benediction, after which the procession was reformed and all returned to town and dispersed to their various homes.

Very many graves in the cemetery were decorated with flowers, and in a very neat and tasty manner. Quite a number of the soldiers' graves had already received a large floral offering before the committee reached them, and were thus doubly remembered. Thus did our citizens show their appreciation of those that served their country in hours of trial and the dark hour of almost despair at times. The testimony is given that all party feeling is laid aside at least for one day in the year, and all unite on one common level to do honor to those who have simply anticipated the other veterans in reaching the other and popularly supposed to be better land, and who took their lives in their hands upon many a bloody field that the nation should remain intact and not be dismembered, at the hands of a band of traitors, whom misguided clemency permitted to remain in our midst.

The number in attendance was quite large—far larger than has ever before been assembled on a similar occasion. Each and all appeared to enter into the various parts of the program with a determination to make it a success, and such only.

Thanks are due to the various committees for what they did, and to Mrs. Bixbie for the care and forethought in arranging the flowers for the services, and to the concourse for the kindly attention to the suggestions made them. Each one on dispersing to their

homes wished that all present might live to attend many more such gatherings before the All Wise Architect shall summon them to the region beyond the river of life, from which there is no return.—(May 30, 1886.)

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

There was a very interesting Sunday School Convention held at the church, in Bloomington, Sunday, November 7th. The convention was opened with a song led by the superintendent, T. J. Miller. After the reading of a chapter of scripture by T. B. Howland, Pres. Ingalls explained the lesson in a very instructive and comprehensive manner. The afternoon session was opened by singing, and a short praise service led by T. B. Howland. The topic, "What is the greatest need of the Sunday School" was discussed by G. H. Spencer and others. Rev. J. Fegtley discussed the topic, "The relation of parents to the Sunday School." This, it is needless to say, was ably handled. The speaker took the very sensible view, that parents should bring the Sunday school into the home; that they should assist the children in the study of the lesson by reading, by conversation and by whatever means they have at hand; finally, they should supplement these means by attending Sunday school with them. A good interest was manifested throughout the day, and we trust that good results will follow. May the Master add his blessing in this grand work.—(Nov. 1886.
G. H. SPENCER.

MEMORIAL DAY.

SUNDAY.

General satisfaction seems to be the sentiment from all who attended the exercises in the hall on last Sabbath morning. The hall was full to the doors. All were on time and the audience was not disturbed by late comers or early goers. The Sons of Veterans had entire charge of the arrangement of this service, and much credit is due to them for the beautiful appearance of the hall and the systematic manner of seating the large audience. The Sons of Veterans attended the service in a body, under the command of Capt. Pickett, and presented a fine appearance with their new silk flag. The services were conducted by Rev. H. J. Everly, assisted by the local pastors and Prof. Wynn. The singing was by a double quartette selected from the different church choirs, with Dr. Meredith as leader. The selections were appropriate, and excellently rendered. The sermon by Rev. Everly was rich in thought—pertaining to the day and its duties, but we refrain from any extended synopsis of it, as we hope to give it to our readers in full next week. It is proper to say that it received general commendation from the entire audience.

MONDAY.

Memorial Day was observed by Ellsworth Post, G. A. R., with the same order of exercises as has been usual on former years. The response to the invitation of the Post by the citizens of Ames and the surrounding country was most hearty, making the aggregate attendance much larger than that of any former year. The students of the college added materially to the interest of the occasion—their fine band—uniformed and armed battalion of cadets, together with the novel but attractive and well drilled brigade of young ladies, were features that received well merited praise from all observers. Frank Bently Post, of Gilbert, was present in fine form, and J. L. Geddes Camp, Sons of Veterans turned out fifty members and a more manly body of young men would be hard to find in any town. The Parade was formed on Onondaga street in the following order:

1. College Band.
2. Battalion of Cadets—Major W. B. Hunter.
3. Ellsworth Post, G. A. R.—Com. Loughran.
4. Frank Bently Post, G. A. R.—Com. McFarland.
5. Drum Corps.
6. J. L. Geddes Camp, Sons of Veterans—Capt. J. H. Pickett.
7. Spear Brigade (Ladies)—Capt. J. Rush Lincoln.
8. College Artillery with piece.
9. Orator of the day, in carriage.
10. Citizens in general.

In this order the column marched to the cemetery where a hollow square was formed and the appropriate ritual of the G. A. R. was conducted by the Ellsworth Post.

The decoration of the graves was performed by Officer of the Day, T. J. Miller with detail, assisted by sixteen misses—daughters of soldiers. The young ladies deposited the flowers and flags, and rendered an appropriate song at each grave. Responses were made at the graves by comrades Christman, McMichael, Wilson, Moulton and Cramblet. The column then reformed and proceeding to Condit's Grove participated in the program as previously published.

Very general satisfaction was felt with all the exercises at the grove and each deserves special mention but we lack space to particularize.

The overture by the college band was finely executed and each selection of vocal music was new, of a high order and finely rendered. Com. Tilden welcomed the citizens as follows:

Friends, as commander of Ellsworth Post, I welcome you to this public service. It is dear to every soldier. Decorating the graves of our departed comrades is an outward act, but calling to mind their lives and the scenes through which they passed is of much deeper significance. Let the day lose none of its present features, but let it become more and more a season of memories. This day

is dedicated to patriotism. We cannot have a more important lesson than love of country and devotion to the country's good.

The dead whom we honor, sleep their last sleep, no music and no words can touch their hearts, "no sound can awake them to glory again." It is the rising generation that need the lessons of this day; so for one day the plow stands in the furrow, the busy hammers are at rest and the marts of trade are silent. Here and all over our beloved land is heard the tramp of veterans marching to the last camping ground of their comrades who sleep; nor come they here alone for the millions of patriot hearts that beat responsive to the echo of their arms now beat in sympathy with the honors which we bring. Here are the widows and orphans, the grey haired fathers and the Spartan mothers of the dead, and their presence deepens in our hearts the memory of our departed comrades who rest in yonder cemetery or in unknown graves. It is to those who fought and won, to the living and the dead; to those who fought and failed, and here come to rejoice with us in the dawn of a better day; that our country should be kept on the road of progress, toward the goal of the greatest human weal.

The evils that we overcome were vast, but the evils that we face to-day are numerous and great.

The passions of men still trample upon liberty and law. The disturbances of the old world pervade our changing population, and endanger more and more that purity of life, without which popular government by and for the people cannot stand.

I think we need to magnify the functions of law if we would prevent crime, awe the vicious and inspire confidence in the hearts of all good citizens. I once read a statement that one of the New York regiments was composed of men of foreign birth, spoke eleven different languages, but when the bugle sounded the line was formed, and when the order came to charge all moved forward, and *no* man questioned why. This was to do and die. So may we all move forward to the command of the law and the music of the Union. Let us cultivate the sentiments of temperance, justice and peace. The Norwegians, proud of their native hills, inscribe upon their Rex dollars, temperance, virtue, probity, and whatever is of good report let the world learn among the rocks of Norway; so let us in this grand and noble commonwealth of Iowa not only assume to be, *but be* the very eagle's nest of all that makes man noble, great and free.

Hon. John L. Stevens, in behalf of the citizens responded as follows:

Commander and members of the Grand Army of the Republic! On behalf of the citizens here assembled I take pleasure in thanking you for the kind welcome extended to us.

We recall to-day many tender memories of years gone by, many which bring grief to our hearts.

We see fathers, sons, brothers and lovers forming in line at their

country's call. Wives, mothers, sisters and loved ones taking their last long loving and lingering look as the dear ones march away.

We remember how often, in the years that followed, sad news came filling many a home with a gloom that still remains. News of death upon the battlefield, in the hospital, and in the rebel prisons. These are some of the *sad* memories of the great war. *Memories* which as loyal citizens we hold *sacred* for they contain a lesson of patriotic devotion to country. A sentiment which lies at the foundation of liberty itself.

There are many still living who carry a load of grief for their loved ones; some are among us to-day. We sympathize with them and we honor their dead, for they are our dead also. We pay them a loving tribute of respect, and teach our children to revere their memory and to emulate their patriotism. *Other* memories to-day fill our hearts with *pride* rather than sadness. Time heals the wounded heart and lessens every sorrow. But time does not dim the glory of national honors. This glory will live though the nation perish. Rome and Carthage have passed away yet every school boy knows the history of their soldiers and their deeds of valor. Thus will future ages listen to the story of brave men who fought our battles, of their many deeds of daring, of the final grand victory which gave us an undivided country, and preserved for future generations this great republic; a nation in which every man, woman and child is equal before the law. Where every avenue to success is open free to honest industry and moral worth regardless of rank or wealth. Where titles are despised and oppression unknown. In such a country patriotism is in the very air. It is rooted in every heart. Race, prejudice and sectional hate must yield to it. Political strife cannot destroy it. The Republic stands to-day the greatest nation on earth, confident of her own strength, the irresistible power of fifty-five millions of free and enlightened people. We feel an honor to be citizens of such a country. We are glad to have lived with those who preserved it for our children. We rejoice to see every people on earth unite in honoring the *silent* soldier who led you to final victory and whose tomb is to-day covered with flowers from every state in this union. May his words, "Let us have peace" find a response in every heart North and South. Let brotherly love prevail, and let us hope that the republic may never again be convulsed by internal strife. That every section may prosper. That wisdom, patriotism and a broad and generous statesmanship may hereafter, and forever prevail.

Gen. Given feeling obliged to leave by the five o'clock train substituted for his prepared address an extemporaneous speech our only criticism of which is that it was too short. The audience heartily appreciated it and wanted more. The General was particularly happy in picturing the soldier of 1861 to 1865 in camp, on the march or in the battle—and the scenes so vividly portrayed were perhaps as near the reality as is possible for tongue to picture. To appreciate the blessings and profit by the teachings of the day,

he proposed to show the audience a little of what this grand heritage cost in suffering and privation. What was brought home was not the empty sleeve, the shattered frame, or the crippled limb, but a glorious country, a genuine nation, the envy of the world, and free, forever free from the damning curse of human slavery. In closing the General referred to the fears sometimes heard that G. A. R. Posts and Sons of Veterans Camps had a tendency to keep alive personal animosities and answered the thought by proving that personal feeling was not an element during the strife, and that it was no feature in their organization. Everybody granted every ex-Confederate soldier all rights and privileges as a *citizen* that every other citizen possessed, and this sentiment met a hearty response from every soldier present.

The poem, "Reunion," was recited by Miss Moulton in a very efficient manner. After the benediction the different organizations returned in the same order as they marched to the cemetery, a general good feeling prevailing and each trusting that they had contributed what they could towards doing honor to the heroic dead. The committee having charge of the exercises felt somewhat chagrined that the facilities of the town did not permit them to entertain the college organizations, but they hope to make amends at some future day.

The graves in the Ontario cemetery were decorated in the forenoon by the citizens, and members of Ellsworth Post. The arrangements being mainly directed by Messrs. Foster and McCracken. Comrades Barstow and T. G. Miller, assisted by comrades and citizens living in that vicinity held appropriate services during the forenoon at Bloomington cemetery. The exercises at Walnut Grove were conducted on Saturday, and it is reported that they were both solemn and patriotic. Other observances in this part of the county may have been held of which we have failed to gather the report, but enough is recorded to show how rapidly Memorial Day is increasing in the hearts of the people, and that the lessons it teaches receives sympathetic response from every loyal citizen.

POOR FARM.

THIRD DAYS' PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY SUPERVISORS AND COUNTY INFIRMARY INVENTORY.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1886.

Board met as per adjournment.

Members all present.

Minutes of yesterday read and approved.

Board went in a body to the County Farm and Infirmary, and the day was occupied in inspecting the same and taking an inventory from which the following is summarized.

Number of inmates in infirmary, sixteen.

Value of farm (320 acres) and improvements.....	\$10,000 00
Value of mules, horses, cattle, hogs, etc.....	2,184 00
Value of grain on hand.....	455 00
Value of farm implements, etc.....	500 00
Value of household effects, beds and bedding, including pantry stores, furniture, etc.....	789 70
Total.....	\$13,928 70

Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

COUNTY FAIR GROUND.

The County Fair Ground is situated on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 5, township 83, range 22, containing twenty-four acres. It was located on May 7, 1869, for the purpose of a permanent fair ground. There are all the improvements on it now necessary for comfort and convenience. The halls for exhibiting goods, wares, flowers, drafts, fruits, machinery, everything for exhibition, are suitably arranged for the purposes intended. Stabling and water for horses, cattle, hogs, etc., etc., are bountifully supplied. The track (race track?) is kept in fair condition. The amphitheatre and judges stand are in place. By the report of the Secretary of the Agricultural Society for 1885 we find the following:

STATEMENT NO. 7—ACCOUNT OF FAIR.

The fair was held at Nevada, September 15th to the 18th inclusive. * * * The show of horses and public school exhibit were particularly attractive. The attendance was good but would have been better had it not rained the night of the second and the morning of the third day. The grounds are in good condition, new improvements made each year and the society prospering. It could be improved, however, if a more general interest was taken, and meetings of the society better attended and suggestions freely made.

Receipts.....	\$1,400 00
Expenses.....	425 00
Paid in premiums.....	922 75
Paid for improvements.....	125 00
Value of grounds.....	2,700 00

Number members, 240.

And finally, our agricultural society as an index of progress and a stimulator to still better achievements in all rural and related pursuits, should not be overlooked. The society was organized in May, 1869, without a dollar of property; now the society has twenty-four acres of well fenced fair grounds, two large and convenient halls, a good amphitheater, over a hundred stalls and pens and an excellent half mile track. In view of the fact that this

property is well worth \$3,500, that premiums are always paid in full, and that its indebtedness is only \$500.

The barn of Mr. L. O. Larson, who resides six miles east of Sheldahl, was entirely consumed by fire early Monday morning last, with all its contents, embracing seven horses, one colt, 4,000 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of wheat, hay, etc. In his effort to rescue his stock Mr. Larson was severely burned. It is not known how the fire was communicated to the building.—Ames *Intelligencer*.—(November 4, 1886.)

The Senate removed the injunction of secrecy from the several reports in cases disposed of some time ago. In the case of E. D. Fenn, to be post-master of Nevada, vice T. J. Ross, suspended, the Postoffice Committee says that there seems to have been no cause for the suspension of Ross other than that he was a consistent and active member of the Republican party and his suspension was desired on that account in order that a member of the Democratic party might be appointed in his stead. The committee finds nothing against Ross and finds Fenn a worthy man.—Ames *Intelligencer*.—(May 27, 1886.)

The destruction, by fire Tuesday morning last, of the *Leader* newspaper in Des Moines, entails a severe loss on the owners of that paper. The total loss is about \$25,000, with \$14,000 insurance. The *Leader* will be continued without delay or interruption.—Ames *Intelligencer*.—(May 27, 1886.)

On Friday word was received here, that Henry Pattee, a former resident here, had committed suicide at Fort Dodge on Thursday. He was traveling for a Dubuque house and had about \$1,000 of the money belonging to them. The reason given was gambling.—Nevada *Watchman*.—(May 7, 1886.)

ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon as Ed. Silliman and Jesse Barnes were out on a hunting expedition, and while west of the residence of J. M. Whitney, in Grant Township, they crossed a slough, and in doing so took a boat which was there. Ed took hold of the muzzle of his gun and pulled it towards him. The gun was discharged, the charge entering the left arm just above the wrist and coming out near the elbow. He was brought to town by Mr. Whitney, and Drs. Smith and Farrar called, who took out the pieces of bone and fixed up the sufferer as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The other bone of the arm was saved and can be used, though the arm will remain somewhat stiff. It is serious, but not so bad as it might have been.—(April 10, 1885.)

The mercury has indicated pretty cold weather the past week. Friday morning it went as low as 35 degrees below zero. In other localities near by it run down to 28. At present writing we are having a slight thaw.—Ames *Intelligencer*.—(Jan. 7, 1887.)

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHURCHES IN THE COUNTY.

CHURCH BUILDINGS AND DENOMINATIONS.

TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.	N. S. Presbyterian.	Cumb. Presbyterian.	M. E. Church.	M. Prost. Church.	Baptist Church.	Christian Church.	Congregational Church.	Evangelical Lutheran.	U. Brethren Church.	Church of God.	Lutheran Church.	Catholic Church.	Total No. of Churches in County.	Total members reported —A meagre report.
Lincoln	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	53
Warren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Howard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1400
Lafayette	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1100
Franklin	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	30
Milford	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	40
Richland	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	81
Sherman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Albany	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	30
Nevada	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	7	586
Grant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washington	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	6	500
Palestine	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..
Union	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	78
Indian Creek	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	133
Collins	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	37
Total each denom.	12	11	1	3	2	3	8	3	..	5	2	..	41	4068

SENTENCE OF SALOON-KEEPERS.

Hon. N. M. Hubbard, District Judge of the Eighth Judicial District of Iowa, in passing a sentence upon some liquor-dealers for violation of the prohibitory law of the State, said:

“While there are greater crimes known to the law which are punishable with great severity, are none which involve more of those qualities known as despicable meanness and audacity than the selling of intoxicating liquors.

“There is something in the taking of human life by violence so instantaneous that it shocks and terrifies the minds of all, and yet we look upon the man who takes human life quite as surely, but by a slow, lingering process—if not without condemnation, at least with horror. You who stand before the court for sentence are in

every moral sense murderers, and you are within the spirit, if not the letter, guilty of manslaughter; for the law says that whoever accelerates the death of a human being unlawfully is guilty of the crime. Your bloated victims upon the witness stand, and who undoubtedly committed perjury to screen you from the law, not only abundantly testify that you are accelerating death, but that you are inducing men to commit still greater crimes than your own.

"You are still in living idleness and eating the bread of orphans watered with widow's tears. You are stealthily killing your victims and murdering the peace and industry of the community, and thereby converting happy, industrious homes into misery, thriftless poverty and rags. You are sowing the seeds of ignorance, idleness and among the generations to come.

"Anxious wives and mothers watch and pray in tears nightly, with desolate hearts, for the coming home of their victims, whom you are luring the smiles of the devil into midnight debauchery.

"You are persistent, defiant law-breakers, and shamefully boast that in defiance of the law and moral sense of the community you will continue in your wicked and criminal practice.

"And finally, let me entreat you, if you are not lost to sentiment of humanity, to desist from your criminal, vagabond traffic, and betake yourselves to some honest calling for a livelihood, and you may yet become virtuous, useful citizens, and entitled to the respect of a Christian community; while if you persist in this way your own ruin is certain, and you will receive, as you deserve, the execration of mankind.

"You may think that the sentence of the court is harsh and unjustly severe, but the court assures you that, compared with your crimes and the desolation you have already brought the community, it is mild in the extreme."—(1875.)

OFFICERS' TEMPERANCE LEAGUE—ORGANIZED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—General Sherman has issued a general order from the headquarters of the army, in which he says: "The President is much concerned to find before him for action the proceedings of the courts martial in several cases where officers have been tried for violation of the thirty-eighth article of war, which provides that any officer found drunk on duty shall be dismissed from the service. The President desires it to be known to the army that he cannot be led to underrate the magnitude of the evil of which the crime alluded to is likely to produce in the public service. No person addicted to it can expect to be entrusted with any responsible duty, and a person who cannot be trusted had better not be continued in office. It must therefore be understood that any clemency which may have been heretofore extended by the mitigation or commutation of the sentence cannot hereafter be relied upon as a basis of hope for a like favorable action. After this sol-

emn warning a rigorous execution of the sentences imposed in due course by the courts martial may be expected."—*State Leader*.—(Nov. 21, 1877.)

TO THE PEOPLE OF STORY COUNTY.

Does it pay to have scores of workingmen poor, ragged and financially ruined in order that one saloon-keeper may be dressed in broadcloth and flush of money? Does it pay to have fifty men live on bone-soup and half rations in order that one saloon-keeper may flourish and feast on roast turkey and champagne? Does it pay to have the mothers and children of twenty families dressed in rags, and almost starved, and living in hovels, in order that the saloon-keeper's wife may dress in satin, and her children grow fat and hearty, and live in a bay-window parlor? Does it pay to have a citizen in jail, to be supported at the public expense, because another sells him liquor? Does it pay to have hundreds of homes blasted and ruined, defiled and turned into hells of misery and discord, in order that one liquor-dealer may amass a large fortune? Does it pay to keep men in the penitentiaries and prisons, and men, women and children in the poor-houses, at the expense of the honest, industrious tax-payers, in order that a few capitalists may grow richer by the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor? Does it pay to permit the existence of a traffic which only results in crime, poverty, misery and death? It never pays to do wrong. Our sin will find us out whether others find it out or not. The sin knows where you are, and will always keep you posted of that fact. It does not pay. PETER BAKER.

The Watchman.—(June 5, 1878.)

In his instructions to the Grand Jury of Marshall County, last week, Judge Henderson expressed an opinion, touching the assured validity of the amendment, which the *Marshalltown Times-Republican* pronounces the ablest and most lawyer-like yet rendered on the vexed question.

THE RAILROAD AND SALOONS—OPINIONS OF THE MANAGERS.

GRINNELL, Iowa, May 22, 1882.—*Ed. State Register*:—Being requested to learn the views of railway officials as to our prohibitory amendment, I can report in part. At an early stage of the discussion my opinion was that no good railway manager in Iowa would be averse to the amendment, and I have sought in vain to find one, but affirmatively we have four great thoroughfares across the State with several branches. One company has forbidden the sale of intoxicating drinks in its buildings, on its grounds, or its use by employes on duty.

Another forbids, as manager, trainmen from entering a saloon on peril of dismissal, and is thus an outspoken servant of the public, whom I have repeatedly heard declaim on the demoralizing influences of the saloon.

A third said to me with emphasis: "I wish you God-speed—

there are no railway interests promoted by the saloons." This was a calm and decisive utterance.

The fourth remarked: "I would put the license up to \$1,000 each—\$5,000 would be better. Our great peril to trains and losses have come by drinking. There is nothing to be said in their favor every business man knows."

These gentlemen, in charge of more than \$100,000,000 of property, and with nearly twenty thousand men on their pay-rolls, cannot be called fanatics, or of one idea, and employes in every branch of the service and rank may know the mind of their chief. What a spectacle it would be for gods and men to see one of them walking up to vote against a principle which means safety to railroad trains! Dividends on the investment, and mere comforts to the employes and their families, less temptation to thousands of young men, and good to every material interest, and a thousand-fold more in the elevation of character.

Still in the faith of thirty thousand majority after reading Senator James F. Wilson's speech very strong and to the point. Right is right. Yours,

J. B. GRINNELL.

(May 31, 1882.)

The following paragraph from Friday's *Regisier* furnishes excellent material for the temperance plank that will be needed in the Republican platform of the coming fall campaign in Iowa: "The the temperance people of Iowa know how to achieve what they want, and they have the power needed to achieve it. Their first step will be for statutory prohibition, and they will win that in the next Legislature. As to constitutional prohibition, that is also sure, although it may be a little more distant. Indeed they have that already, and all they need is a Supreme Court to recognize and enforce it, and that will take less than two years' time. A people or party who can have statutory prohibition within a year, have no reason to feel cast down.—(May 2, 1883.)

JUDGE HENDERSON'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT.

IT TOOK EFFECT JUNE 27, 1882—UNLAWFUL TO SELL
WINE OR BEER SINCE THEN.

District Court convened in regular session on Monday last, Judge H. C. Henderson on the bench. One of his first duties was his charge to the Grand Jury, in which, in treating of the Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment, as to when it took effect, etc., he uses the following language:

"It is made my special duty to call your attention to infractions of the liquor laws of the State, and to direct you to investigate such cases and indict where you have or can obtain sufficient proof to warrant an indictment. Since the last term of this court the law, on this subject, has been changed by the adoption of a constitutional amendment, commonly known as the Prohibitory Amendment. This amendment was adopted and went in force at the close of the special election of June 27, 1882, since which date it has been unlawful to sell beer and wine the same as any other intoxicating liquors. There seems to be a diversity of opinion in the profession as to the effect of the adoption of that amendment, and the proper practice arising under the law since the amendment was in force. It is my duty to advise you on this question in the first instance, and upon a very careful consideration of the subject, I have concluded that since June 27th last, it is not only unlawful to sell beer and wine, but the sale or keeping for sale these varieties of intoxicating liquors is subject to the same penalties as the sale or keeping for sale other liquors. The statute by its terms originally prohibited and now prohibits in terms the traffic in all intoxicating liquors. After the statute went into effect the legislature incorporating a *proviso* by which beer and wine were excepted from the operation of the law. By the adoption of the constitutional amendment this proviso and exception were abrogated and set aside, and now the law stands in full force against the excepted liquors as well as all other intoxicating beverages. The repeal of the exceptional provisions can, in my opinion, only operate to bring the excepted liquors under the condemnation of the law, and the amendment of the constitution has the same effect, I think, as would a legislative act repealing the exceptional clause. So you are directed to bring in indictments against all persons who have been engaged in selling or keeping for sale in any place or building in the county, any intoxicating liquors, including ale, wine and beer, but as to ale, wine and beer, only since June 27th, last.—(Aug. 23, 1882.)

THE CLARKE BILL BOILED DOWN.

1. Action for injunctions shall be brought by the district or county attorney. If he refuses, then by any citizen. General reputation of a place shall be accepted as evidence.
2. Temporary injunctions shall be granted by judges in court or vacation without bond.
3. The violator of an injunction is liable to summary punishment under the laws of 1884.
4. The penalty on conviction of keeping a nuisance is a fine of \$300 to \$1,000, and the defendant cannot purge himself under the poor debtor's act.
5. A nuisance may be abated by removing all fixtures from the

building and closing the building for one year, unless sooner released.

6. The owner of the building may secure its return on giving bond for the value of the property that the nuisance shall remain abated.

7. The possession of liquor without lawful permit, whether in a saloon or private dwelling is presumption that it is kept for unlawful purpose.

8. The penalty for a second conviction is three months to three years in the penitentiary.

9. The unlawful transportation of liquor is a fine of \$100 for each offense, and jail until the fine is paid.

10. The penalty for concealing the contents of a package by false mark is \$100, and police officers have power to break suspected packages.

11. All property of defendant, except the homestead, is liable for fines and penalties, and may be confiscated therefore.—*Capital*—(April 21, 1886.)

Hon. J. A. Harvey, President of the Iowa State Temperance Alliance, and chairman of the executive committee, spoke at Kelley, the twenty-seventh of June, upon the work and object of the Alliance, etc., after which he organized an Alliance there, with twenty-two members, and for officers, appointed A. Wortman, President; Elmer Keeney, Vice President; John J. Wiltse, Secretary; and David Raymond, Treasurer. The name is the "Kelley Temperance Alliance," which will meet the first Tuesday night of each month, for the transaction of business, declamations, reading of essays and anything, in fact, fostering and encouraging prohibition and total abstinence. These meetings are public, and we cordially invite all to come, who will behave well. SECRETARY.
—Ames *Intelligencer*.—(July 1, 1886.)

Judge Stutsman is reported by the Clinton *Herald* to have given rebuke to a law evading body of city ordinance makers, in words burning with the eloquence of truth, and fitting close to the hides of culprits outside the cage. Sentencing one more unfortunate, a Democrat, who, under the license of a city council, was caught in the act of "promoting sobriety and suppressing free whisky" on the Democratic plan, was fearless to say: "If I was a member of the city council I would come to the rescue and pay the fine of a man like this. I think it is a shame for a city like this to hold out inducements to men to violate the law and the order of the court. Here is a bottle of whisky and the affidavit which are clear proof of his guilt. All this grows out of the fact that the city has induced this man to take out a license with the implied understanding that he can violate the law which will land him in jail. If I were the city treasurer I would not sign such a license. I feel humiliated that the city council has brought this upon this man, and I hope they will come forward and help pay the fine." Defendant fined \$500.—Ames *Intelligencer*.—(July 15, 1886.)

Saturday last there was a drunken carnival in Ames. Our reporter observed three cases, and only a small section of Main street had been heard from at that hour. Where does the "budge" come from? Who keeps open saloon in Ames? Who sells the "*hard cider*" (?) that makes the drunk come. Man's disregard and defiance of law seems to be on the rampage. Will men never cease to *want* to break the law because it *is* the law? And have they no realizing sense of their responsibility to *God* for debauching men's souls and bodies? He who willfully violates the laws of his country is not a good citizen, and a community is justified in driving him forth. The drunkard-maker is worse and more dangerous to society than the unfortunate intoxicant who staggers through our streets. We have pity for the drunkard and sympathy for his distressed family, but we have no pity, no sympathy, no respect for the creature that deals out the liquor that sends husbands, fathers and brothers reeling through our thoroughfares. These violaters of the law should be boycotted by every decent man and woman in the community. They are vipers, whose sting is as deadly as the rattle-snake's, and should be shunned as we would the poisoned fangs of the reptile. —Ames *Intelligencer*.—(Oct. 21, 1886.)

AN APPEAL.

MADE TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF STORY COUNTY BY A
COMMITTEE OF LADIES, ABOUT 1874, AND MADE BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE W. C. T. U., MRS. MARY M.
ALLEN, OF NEVADA, VIZ:

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors:

We are here as a committee sent by the W. C. T. U. to entreat of you not to grant permits to those who have petitioned for the right to sell intoxicating liquors. We come with the law in our hands, page 280, section 1529. First, We claim to be residents of the county and have an interest in the prosperity and welfare of its citizens. Second, The persons applying shall be of good moral character.

Now the question is whether this is an employment which a man of good moral character would be, or ought to be, engaged in. Is it such a business as the citizens ought to approve? Is it such as your conscience and sober judgment can approve? Is it such? Is it such as your God and Judge will approve? When we know it is not to benefit our neighbors, nor promote public health, or morals, or happiness—but for the sole purpose of making money. We feel and believe that it don't pay to permit the existence of a traffic which only results in crime, poverty, misery and death; which

never did, never does, never can, never will do any good. That it don't pay to have our active, intelligent boys transformed into drunkards, thieves and criminals, to enable one man to lead an easy life by selling them liquor.

To reduce the question to a narrow compass and a nice point, is it right to permit a man who, for the sake of gain, will engage in the sale of poison?"

The parties petitioning for license to sell intoxicating liquors failed, at this session of the Board, to get such permits.

INGERSOLL'S

ARRAIGNMENT OF ALCOHOL.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll in addressing a jury in a case which involved the manufacture of alcohol repeated the following terrible arraignment of the demon. No one can gainsay its truth and no one can read it without a shudder:

"I am aware that there is a prejudice against any man who manufactures alcohol. I believe that from the time it issues from the coiled and poisonous worm in the distillery until it empties into the jaws of death, dishonor and crime, it demoralizes everybody that touches it, from its source to where it ends. I do not believe that anybody can contemplate the object without being prejudiced against the liquor crime. All we have to do, gentlemen, is to think of the wrecks on either side of the stream of death, of the suicides, of insanity, of the ignorance, of the destitution, of the little children tugging at the faded and withered breast of weeping and despairing mothers, of wives asking for bread, of the men of genius it has wrecked, the men struggling with imaginary serpents, produced by this devilish thing; and when you think of the jails, of the almshouses, of the asylums, of the prisons, of the scaffolds upon either bank, I do not wonder that every thoughtful man is prejudiced against this damnable stuff called alcohol. Intemperance cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength and old age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the doting mother, extinguishes natural affection, erases conjugal attachment, blights parental hope, and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes wives widows, children orphans, fathers fiends, and all of them paupers and beggars. It feeds rheumatism, nurses gout, welcomes epidemic, invites cholera, imports pestilence and embraces consumption. It covers the land with idleness, misery and crime. It fills your jails, supplies your almshouses, and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies, fosters quarrels and cherishes riots. It crowds your penitentiaries and furnishes victims for your scaffolds. It is the life blood

of the gambler, the element of the burglar, the prop of the highwayman, and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligation, reverences fraud and honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorns virtue and slanders innocence. It incites the father to butcher his helpless offspring, helps the husband to massacre his wife and the child to grind the parricidal ax. It burns up men, consumes women, detests life, curses God, despises heaven. It suborns witnesses, nurses perjury, defies the jury box and stains the judicial ermine. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislature, dishonors statesmen and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness; and with malevolence of a fiend calmly surveys its frightful desolation and unsatiated havoc. It poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins morals, blights confidence, slays reputations and wipes out national honor, then curses the world and laughs at its ruin. It does that and more. It murders the soul. It is the sum of all villainies, the father of all crimes, the mother of all abominations, the devil's best friend and God's worst enemy.

AT WATERLOO, IOWA.

The Presbytery adopted the following resolution unanimously and with enthusiasm:

Resolved.—That the Presbytery of Waterloo is in favor of the entire destruction of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and to secure this end we pledge our hearty support to those men and those measures which will secure the legal prohibition of said traffic throughout our State.

The Ladies Presbyterial Missionary Society held a very interesting meeting Wednesday and Thursday. Wednesday evening a praise Missionary service was held. Addresses were made by Revs. T. S. Bailey, State Superintendent of Home Mission work, Wm. Bryant, of Grundy Center, Andrew Herron, of Albion, and Mrs. Van Hook, missionary from Persia. All the addresses were excellent. Mr. Herron made the last address, and roused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm in closing with the sentiment that we shall have, in Iowa, a school house and a *church* on every hilltop, and no saloon in the valley. The music led by the fine choir of the church was most excellent, and the singing was joined in heartily by the congregation, which completely packed the house.—(October 10, 1883.)

GOVERNOR LARRABEE'S TEMPERANCE PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF IOWA, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

To whom these presents may come—Greeting.

WHEREAS, The people of this State at a non-partisan election, held on the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1882, expressed themselves in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; and,

WHEREAS, The Twenty-first General Assembly amended the law to secure universal enforcement; and

WHEREAS, A very large number of persons are petitioning for pardons and remissions of fine for offenses committed under such law;

Now, therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, relying with confidence upon the loyalty and true Christian spirit of our people to sustain all measures adopted for the promotion of the general welfare, do, under the pains and penalties of the law, warn all persons engaged in the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors to desist from such unlawful practice, and I do hereby give notice that willful violators will hereafter have no claim to executive clemency. And I call most earnestly upon all good people of the State to aid, to the best of their ability, in the enforcement of the law.

Especially do I call upon all temperance societies, and other bodies organized for kindred purposes, to realize the necessity for new energy in their labors.

Let the priests, ministers teachers and the press use their best efforts to enlist the moral forces of the State in this cause. Let the judges, attorneys and other officers of the courts be painstaking and persistent in enforcing the law, both in letter and in spirit. Let the sheriffs and peace officers be fearless, vigilant, and let the mayors and other municipal officers awaken to new zeal in their efforts to secure its observances.

I exhort all citizens to lay aside partisan differences, and by united and determined efforts banish the dram-shop from Iowa.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this third of May, A. D. 1886.

WILLIAM LARRABEE.

By the Governor:

FRANK D. JACKSON, *Secretary of State.*

AN UPRIGHT JUDGE.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* says: "One of the first decisions affirming the constitutionality of the new prohibitory law comes from the ablest Democratic judge in the State, Judge Burton, of Ottumwa. A test case was recently submitted to him, ask-

ing for a permanent injunction against operating a large brewery at Ottumwa, which was manufacturing beer without a permit from the County Board of Supervisors. The owners of the brewery set up the defense that the law was unconstitutional, inasmuch as it violated the provision of the United States Constitution, which says: 'No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.' The further defense was made that all the beer now being sold had been manufactured prior to July 4th, when the law went into effect. These are the grounds which the opponents of prohibition generally rely upon as sufficient to establish the unconstitutionality of the law, hence the importance of Judge Burton's decision. The Judge decides that the law is constitutional, notwithstanding the defense alleged. He takes the ground that the Legislature has the right to enact laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors whenever in their judgment such prohibition is best for the interests of the whole community. He declares that this right is acknowledged by an unbroken line of authorities, and is not an open question.—*N. Y. Witness*.—(Sept. 24, 1884.)

A man may be a temperance man, and not a religious man; but it is impossible for a man to be a christian and at the same time be antagonistic to temperance or the most radical temperance work. There is no antagonism between the temperance work and christianity. Every movement and every organization formed for the purpose of pushing on the temperance work, take them in any form they may exist, are useful auxiliaries of the church, aids to true religion, and the most effective allies of christianity. Drunkenness is a sin, and as such is denounced by the Bible. It is, however, a sin, which in many instances has its palliations, because of its having become to a great extent, a physical disease. But rum selling is a crime which this day and age has no palliation, no excuse, no defense. No man can be a true christian and apologize for it any more than he can be a true christian and apologize for theft, blasphemy, gambling, perjury or any other of the crimes against God and society, which are universally acknowledged as flagrant crimes.—*Intelligencer*.—(Feb. 10, 1887.)

PROHIBITION PASSED.

Prohibition has passed both houses of the Legislature, and before this reaches our readers, will, very likely, be a law. The debate in the House, which began Wednesday, came to a crisis Friday. The bill had already been amended on motion of Mr. McCall, so as to conform very nearly to the Senate bill. The question then was upon a thousand dollar license bill which had been offered as a substitute by Clayton, Republican, from Pottawatamie, and upon the Democratic free whisky bill which had been moved as an amendment to Clayton's bill. The first vote was upon the amendment.

A few Republicans voted for it in order to load down Clayton's substitute, but the Democrats saw the scheme and changed their votes. The rest of the Republicans did likewise, and the result was a party vote, the Republicans supporting the Democratic bill, and the Democrats opposing it. Clayton and his colleague, Davis, voted with the Democrats, and the amendment was lost by a vote forty-nine to fifty. Now came the rub for prohibition in the vote on the substitute. Clayton and Davis again voted with the Democrats and Greenbackers; but Johnson, of Montgomery, who had been elected on two or three tickets, and generally classed as a Democrat, voted for prohibition, and the license bill was defeated by a vote of forty-nine to fifty. The next question was upon the engrossment of the prohibition law. Clayton and Davis now voted with their party, and the motion prevailed, fifty-one to forty-eight. Staurday the vote was taken on the final passage, and the bill passed, fifty-two to forty-one. Johnson voted for it, and a number of Greenbackers dodged. Yesterday the bill was taken up in the Senate and passed, thirty-four to eleven. The bill now goes to the Governor, whose approval is certain. The bill as passed differs from the Senate bill, published last week, only in the omission of the word "now." The act will take effect on the Fourth of July. —(March 5, 1884.)

John Q. Adams said: "No vote can be lost or thrown away when it is cast for a principle, though you have to vote alone; and you can cherish that sweet reflection that your vote is never lost."

The great American Statesman, Henry Clay, just about his venture in support of the Compromise of 1833, said, "I would rather be right than to be President."

John B. Gough said: "You must stand to your principles. They talk about protection, but we temperance people have no protection whatever. We want protection from the liquor traffic for the widow, the orphan and the children."

The able and distinguished United States Senator, Lot Morrill, said on the floor of the United States Senate: "The liquor traffic is the gigantic crime of crimes. It inflicts upon society more evils than come from any other crime; more evils than come from all other crimes. No one, so far as I know, has ever denied that all this is true. Is there any compensating good coming from it to the State or the people that should restrain us from resorting to prohibition?"

VOTE ON THE PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT TO THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF IOWA,
TAKEN JUNE 27, 1882, AS GIVEN
BY TOWNSHIPS FOR THE
WHOLE COUNTY.

	YES.	AGAINST.
Collins	122	57
Franklin	89	29
Grant	50	30
Howard	116	11
Indian Creek	150	29
Lafayette	100	87
Lincoln	77	20
Milford	84	26
Nevada	233	79
New Albany	113	45
Palestine	162	3
Richland	58	14
Sherman	56	21
Union	172	42
Warren	46	11
Washington	293	59
Total	1921	553

Majority, 1368.

Well done Story County!

ENFORCING THE LAW.

Judge Stevens last week imposed a number of heavy fines upon Boone saloon keepers, to-wit: Mike Seerey \$700, Arthur Mann \$300, Chas. Lindsey \$600, Asa Coppoc \$350, Vince Hipps \$300, Hans Jurgeson \$600, Nic Heilman \$300, Fritz Saterlee \$400. To a candid and unprejudiced observer this would seem discouraging to the liquor business.—(Feb. 23, 1887.)

The above fines imposed show the ring of the true metal. Good for Judge John L. Stevens!

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Emporia, Kansas, walked to the City Clerk's office in a body recently and were registered. There were ninety."—(April, 1887.)

The above item means business. This temperance wave that has been sweeping over many of the States for several years, had its origin among the faithful women of this country, and it has been perpetuated—increasing in numbers and interest—until the prohibitory sentiment has become the most interesting question of the day. The women of the United States will persevere—will not cease working until the liquor traffic shall, in some way, be con-

trolled. The interest is also taking deep and earnest hold of the male part of our country.

The vote given on the Prohibitory Amendment to the Constitution of Iowa, in 1882, will evidence the sentiment of her people on that question—1921 votes for and only 553 against, in Story County. The majority in the State was nearly 30,000 for prohibition.

This was an unpartizan vote, and, probably, was a very true expression of the sentiment of the people.

A RAILROAD CHAPTER.

During 1859 there was held at the Court-house in Nevada a railroad meeting to consider the matter of trying to secure, somehow, a continuation of the railroad from Cedar Rapids westward through Nevada, etc. At the meeting there were four delegates appointed, if I mistake not, to meet railroad men at Cedar Rapids to consider what could be done in getting an extension westward; for Cedar Rapids was a point already fixed by the terminus of the road from the East. I believe T. C. McCall, James Hawthorn, John Scott, and S. S. Statler were the delegates selected. After considerable discussion and interchange of views there were directors elected for the new company along the line from Cedar Rapids to the Missouri River. This new company was called the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company. At that convention James Hawthorn was elected one of the directors in this new company. We had good men for delegates. After his election as director, Mr. Hawthorn went into the work with a *will* and secured \$600 or \$700 in Story County, and as much in Boone for a preliminary survey through these counties. Well, as we old settlers know, after much hard work had been done and money pledged by our citizens, the survey was made, and finally a location was secured and the road built; but the county gave the swamp lands with the condition the road be built within 3,000 feet of the court-house. Finally the railroad company got the land and the people got the railroad. The difficulty that followed in regard to the station is explained elsewhere.

There has been an effort made to secure a railroad from Newton via Nevada and towards Webster City, or some point north or northwesterly. There have been two surveys made and taxes voted in this county, as well as others, in the townships through which the road was to pass. But up to this date the road has not been built. Several of the citizens of Nevada spent much time and money to secure it. The most active workers on it were James Hawthorn and T. J. Ross and J. L. Dana. Major Hawthorn also worked on it northwesterly for quite a time in other counties, if memory serves me right, and spent time and much of his money in the effort. This road we ought to have yet. There also has

been a strong effort made to secure a railroad from Des Moines via Nevada to some point near, or at Iowa Falls. For a time it was hopefully worked up and one or two surveys made, but as yet this road is not built. It is a road Nevada and the county ought to have. It is believed T. C. McCall, of Nevada, was one of its most active workers. There were, however, active workers at Cambridge, but the road has failed to put in an appearance up to date, March 1, 1887.

RAILROADS AND BROTHERHOOD OF COUNTIES.

After the completion of the C. R. & Missouri River Railroad, others came up such as have just been named, and such as now follow: The road now running from Des Moines via Ames, Story City, and northward, caused considerable attention. It was built by a company that made it a narrow gauge at first. But about four years ago the Northwestern company got possession of it and made it a common or wide gauge and is now doing a great deal of business between Ames and Des Moines. This road has five stations on it in the county, Sheldahl, Kelly, Ames, Gilbert and Story City.

The Iowa Central and Northwestern runs through the northern tier of townships, intersecting the Des Moines and Northwestern road at Story City. This road is not doing so much; but for shipments of stock and grain it is a good one. Its stations are Zearing, McCallsburg, Roland and Story City.

The C. M. & St. Paul, running east and west through the southern part of the county, is said to be doing a great deal of business, and is an important road. It has for its stations, Collins, Maxwell, Elwell, Cambridge, Huxley and Sheldahl Crossing.

It is believed the Central and Northwestern road running east and west through the center of the county is doing the most business of any of them. Its stations are Colo, Nevada, Ames and Ontario. Long passenger trains and many heavy freights are constantly passing over this road.

So, after all, Story County is well supplied with railroads and railroad stations. The county is one of the brotherhood of counties adjoining us, viz:

Boone, named in honor of Daniel Boone, the old pioneer and Indian fighter of Kentucky.

Polk, named in honor of James Knox Polk, a president of the United States.

Jasper, named after the noted and brave Sergeant Wm. Jasper, of Revolutionary fame.

Marshall, named in honor of John Marshall, the fourth Chief Justice of the United States.

Hardin, named in honor of the lamented Col. John J. Hardin, who fell in battle during the Mexican war.

Hamilton, named in honor of the distinguished statesman, Alex-

ander Hamilton, who fell in a duel with Aaron Burr. Some claim Hamilton County was named in honor of W. W. Hamilton, president of the Senate in the Sixth General Assembly.

Story County was named in honor of the very distinguished jurist, Joseph Story, for near one-third of a century associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Therefore, this brotherhood of counties should treat each other as brothers in all matters pertaining to their mutual interests.

Story and Boone Counties corner together in the center of the south line of Hamilton County.

Story and Marshall Counties corner together in the center of the south line of Hardin County.

Story and Marshall Counties corner together six miles east of the northeast corner of Polk County.

Story and Boone Counties corner together six miles east of the northwest corner of Polk County.

Hardin and Hamilton Counties corner together at center of the north line of Story County.

Jasper and Polk Counties corner together six miles west of the southeast corner of Story County.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

During the month of May, 1878, marriage licenses have been issued to the following couples:

Lewis L. Thompson and Carrie L. Larson; Jonathan Buffington and Elizabeth Aply; Ole Yttrevold and Martha Lackous; C. A. Layton and Martha Ann Goodwin; Daniel P. Heaker and Mary A. Cronk; Lewis Washborn and Jennie D. Dawson; Sheer Nelson and Inger Erickson; J. S. Green and Mary A. Backus.

Five couples have been made happy during the month of September, 1878, by Clerk Smith giving them permits to join hands in life's battle until death or the court do them part. The list is as follows:

Henry Bunker and Eliza Wickham; A. E. Green and Flora Emly; Henry G. Hitchcock and Isabella McCain; Isaac Shaffer and Sarah Waltz; George Larson and Relinda Engebret.

Clerk Smith issued, during the month of March, 1879, marriage licenses to the following parties:

Tim Keef and Alice Seal; L. H. Lincoln and Mary Bassett; Ole O. Apland and Mary Thorson; O. L. Tesdale and Martha Johnson; Tom O. Larson and C. M. Sheldahl; Jacob Knuteson and Anna Mortvedt; John J. Holm and Caroline E. Jacobs; George Robison and Alice Gregory; W. A. Rucker and Viola Parker; Thomas Moran and Florence E. Hoskins; D. N. Vincent and Florence A. Gifford; Ole B. Bergeson and Mary Johnson; George W. Barrett and Mary E. Farrington; Andrew Ankeny and S. A. Billman; Eli Post-

gate and F. A. McKeen; John Wolf and Charlotte Darby; Frank Baker and Eliza Davis.

Clerk Smith has issued marriage licenses to the following couples during the month of February, 1880:

Lars Christenson and May Larson; Ole K. Teig and Nelly Raymond; Stephen M. Deal and Viola Eckhart; Nathan Kelly and M. H. Lawman; Andy Scott and Ida J. Goldsmith; M. R. Donahoo and Jennie Seley; Eddy Newcome and Saffrona S. Howard; R. J. Reed and Clara Bardwell; L. Harzoor and Martha J. Hadley; Andrew Kurtz and Clara Ray; Geo. N. Harsh and Agnes F. Bradshaw; Jacob F. Burtes and Caroline Sheldahl; O. J. Burk and Anna S. Renand.

Marriage licenses issued during the month of March, 1883:

F. M. Noe and Sarah Black; C. A. Cooper and Hattie Black; Frank L. Huneywell and Emma Lightner; Ole A. Land and Sarah B. Hill; E. A. Morrison and Mary S. Hansen; Peter Griffith and Carrie Chamberlain; John Morit and Resilva Deal; Oscar S. Kurtz and Mary Moore; Errick E. Horgen and Belle H. Espa; Phillip Picht, Jr., and Edna Murphy; Alex. McConnell and Charlotte Ame Fenton; George H. Stultz and Agnes A. James; A. H. Thomas and Mattie S. Vinel; Homer L. Morgan and Nettie B. Emery; C. P. Payn and Mary Hitchcock; Osmund D. Nelson and Julia Thompson; Alvois Richl and Rose Switzer; S. H. Severson and Carrie Kalsem; Z. M. Baird and Alwilda Murphy; E. G. Lewis and Mamie E. Gilchrist; T. K. Thompson and Caroline Charlson.

During the month of April, 1883, in Story County, marriage licenses were granted to the following parties:

Joseph Duea and Melinda Johndall; G. W. Hoyman and Flora A. White; Knude Mackenson and Anna Fronsall; Severt Queam and Isabel Michaelson; Paul Peterson and Isabella Bonebrake; Theodore Maxwell and Nellie Moore; Lewis Olson and Betsy Hill; Chester F. Davis and Ada L. Morris; James A. Blunk and Maggie McGlynn.

During the month of May, 1883, marriage licenses have been issued in Story County to the following persons:

Elven Vernon and Belle Snell; Knude Aplan and Fomene Erickson; Nels Christian Knutson and Maria Pederson; Nels Jorgenson and Sarah I. Jacobson; Ole J. Rorum and Sennie Thompson; Augustus O. McClung and Blanche Price; Gardner Baxter and Ester Johnson; W. S. Lones and Effie Leonard; John Johnson Kolaun and Anna Christiansen; John Holcomb and Mary Abbott.

Marriage licenses were issued during the month of September, 1883, to the following named couples:

Lewis H. Proctor and Estella Lewis; W. Westcott and Sarah Ozmun; Robert Jarden and Sallie Hambleton; Z. H. Thurman and

Nannie A. Simpson; F. B. Carly and Katie Hansell; E. Peterson and Ida V. Snider, Dr. Asa A. Arthur and Martha E. Mills; Benson Norberry and Bellvidere Leonard; James Campbell and Sarah Cozzens; M. G. Branen and Eda Fisk; F. M. Livingston and Bessie Ringheim; Andrew H. Jacobson and Sarah H. Thompson; Robert A. Spence and Rosa Bryant; R. A. Dool and Ida M. Bishop.

Marriage licenses were issued during February, 1884, to the following parties:

J. T. Hoover and Nellie Coon; John L. Johnson and Julia Amondson; Lewis Helland and Bera Jacobson; Randolph Jacobson and Martha Olson; Isaac Kelley and Lissie Elliott; Frank B. Richardson and Sarah J. Gamble; Jacob Jacobson and Mary Helgensen; W. I. Switzer and Mary Johnson; Ole C. Haugland and Annie Erickson; George Allen and Elizabeth Snell; Beny R. Pringle and Josephine Day; S. O. Wierson and Tilda Sophia Williams; Abram A. Shaw and Linda Thompson; C. M. Deal and Jennie Fenton; Dennis D. Mitchell and Amanda J. Woods.

Marriage licenses were issued in Story County during the month of October, 1884, to the following parties:

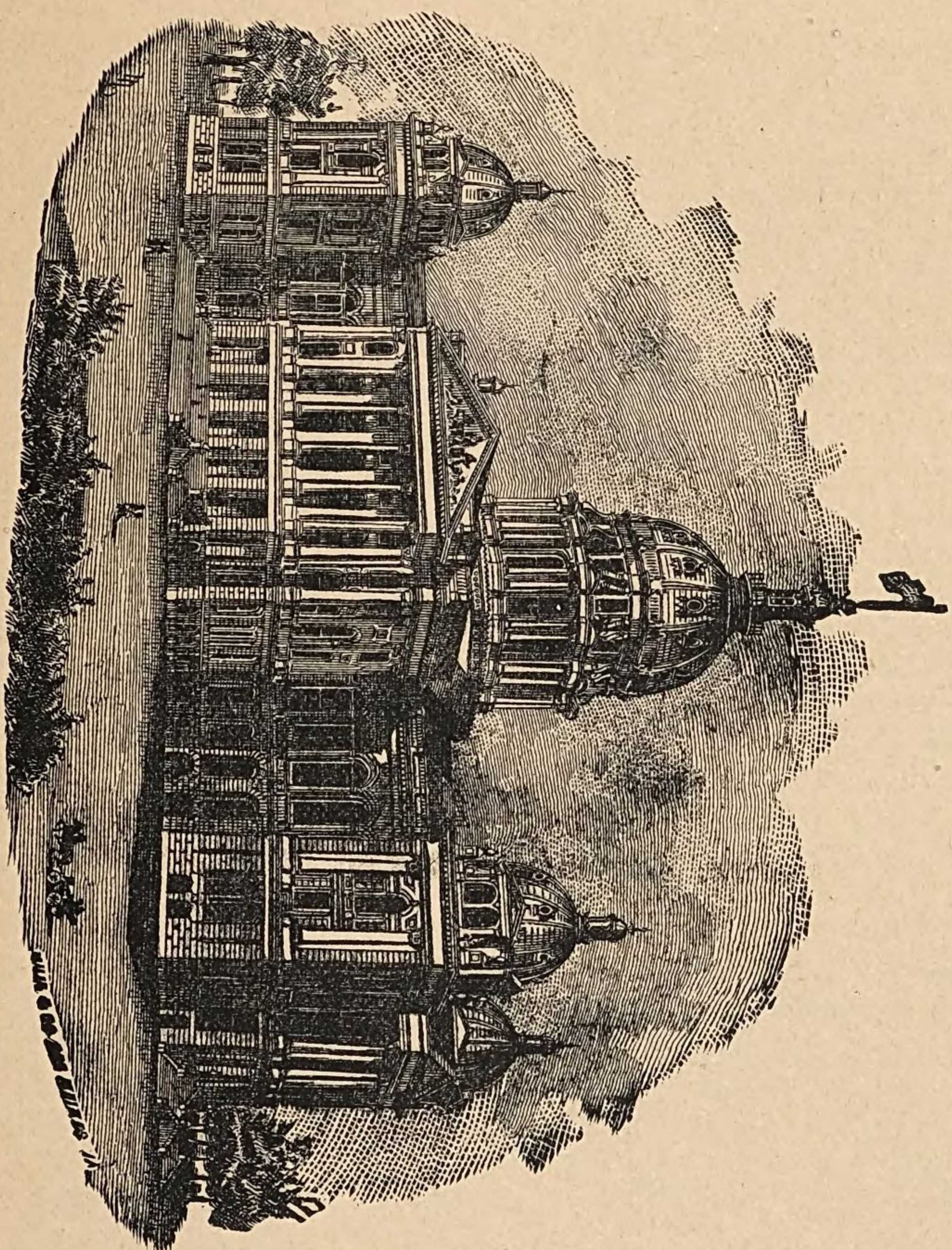
F. J. Will and Millie A. Baldwin; Ole Johnson and Bertha Reid; N. C. Johnson and Lottie Emerson; Thomas E. Miller and Julia Stevens; J. M. Thornton and Eva Lhommedieu; W. H. Mullen and Victoria E. Farrington; Howard Hale and Etta Jane Marsh; Silas O. Brown and Minerva E. Bates; Knudt P. Wicks and Anna J. Chelsvig; R. B. Harper and Ida McGlofin; John A. Reinschmidt and Philipine Stenlei; Jas. Carmody and Ellen Donnelly; Paul Erickson and Inger Thompson; E. W. Perry, Jr., and Hattie Richardson; Clarence Axford and Edith May John; Severine Heggem and Annie Huddebarg; W. W. Kent and Edith E. Pierce; L. B. Latchem and Sally Nelson; Ole Holverson and Ellen J. Jacobson; J. H. Cozine and Lillian T. Miller; W. H. Boynton and Ida B. Lockwood.

Marriage licenses were issued by Capt. Smith during the month of September, 1885, as follows:

Orlando S. Easton and Fannie M. Sharp; W. H. Taylor and Mary E. Wise; G. R. Vernon and Sarah E. Fruitte; Christian Nielson and Caroline K. Nielson; C. A. Beverly and S. J. Coon; Calvin Vinton and Sarah Anne Border; John M. Holmes and Flora B. McCartney; Robert C. Lehmann and Ollie Hughes; G. F. Dawson and Mary Z. Bales; James Miller and Annie Cook; Lafayette Tennant and Nancy E. See; Wm. M. Munden and Minerva Craig; H. J. Fresier and Laura Williams; Charles E. Smith and Susie E. Gillespie.

Marriage licenses were issued during October, 1885, to the following parties:

E. W. Robinson and Sarah F. Cary; Wm. Koin and Ella Hennixman; Andrew J. Hoveland and Araline J. Kalevaag; Jacob



STATE CAPITOL OF IOWA.

Horner and Ruth V. Smith; Ed. E. Whalen and Laura E. McDonald; Hugh E. Boston and Patience J. Hendrickson; George F. Fry and Tillie Morris; A. A. Furman and Sadie M. Smiley; Stephen J. Kurtz and Mary E. Brown; David Starr and Amy D. Humphrey; Gregornes L. Tesdahl and Bertha K. Olson; Charles E. Campbell and Nina Stratton; Thomas B. Holmes and Emma Hardcastle.

Marriage licenses were issued during the month of November, 1885, to the following couples: John Coughenour and Emma Rinehart; E. L. Perry and Rose Bremner; Wm. T. Harrison and Dora L. Palmater; Chas. J. Brown and Martha A. Kent; Joseph Henningson and Betsey Richardson; Njeld O. Sand and Mrs. Caroline Marcus; Daniel E. McKim and Mrs. Alice Goldsbury; Samuel W. Keeley and Clara E. Hall; Henry Peterson and Sarah Peterson; Grant Finch and Anna Beckwith; Christian Hansen and Anna M. Olsen; Henry G. Kaynor and Sarah A. Stamp; Lewis H. Hauge and Julia Anderson; Francis Long and Mary A. Deeter.

Marriage licenses were issued during the month of December, 1885, to the following couples: Albert L. Foster and Lucy A. Smith; J. W. Stevens and Mary C. Millhouse; Marvin Aftendahl and Bertha K. Johnson; Lars Johnson and Laura R. Hansen; W. R. Holcomb and Amelia Bunker; Wm. Sills and Stella Stoops; Sol. J. Holland and Kary O. Sjöfand; J. E. McCready and Mrs. A. E. Tichenor; Myron Emerson and Nettie Hollowell; Dion Mick and Rosa B. Smith; L. D. Jackson and Emma Z. Cavender; T. M. Aylsworth and Anna W. Sutton; Rasmus Olsen and Lena Severide; Louis Glauz and Mary E. Smith; Nathan S. Tedrow and Mate A. Butler; Frank Finch and Lillian Stevens; Jas. Bates and Susan Whiting; John H. Boston and Ella M. Hendrickson; Philip Picht and Emma J. French; U. S. G. Deal and Melissa E. Deal; Chas. Barton and Agnes Scarron; Oscar McKim and Amelia Garlock.

Marriage licenses were issued during the month of January, 1886, to the following couples: Hartman Sharp and Isabel Beard; Frank A. Flach and Carrie E. Statler; Abraham A. Twedt and Lena Thompson; John R. Ask and Maggie Arneson; J. A. Arrasmith and Alice E. Hunter; N. L. Gridley and Anne E. Roe; J. H. Fitton and Zella Cessna; F. P. McOye and Lura C. Beckwith; Amos Jones and Alice McCartey; J. N. Halley and Mildred Hague; Osmond Olson and Belle Sampson; Thos. A. Thompson and Mary Halverson; Alba H. Person and Jennie T. Reynolds.

Marriage licenses were issued during the month of February, 1886, to the following couples: S. F. McNicholls and Mary E. Connolly; Amos E. Hyden and Nellie I. Adams; Daniel Vincent and Roenna E. Willhide; L. H. Shattuck and Mary A. Bates; Oscar S. Askelson and Julia F. Johnson; S. G. McCord and Hattie Clothier; J. P. Hesson and Nellie R. Harris; Abraham W. Voten and Rosa A. McQuiston; Ole Jorstad and Annie Raymond; Walter

Hulse and Edith Day; Herman Ward, Jr., and Cornelia E. Zenor; Chas. E. Hix and Mary E. Buington; Jas. H. Bennington and Emma Delany.

Marriage licenses were issued during the month of March, 1886, to the following couples: J. T. Montgomery and Ellen R. Posegate; Lars L. Gjerdevig and Valber Olson; J. J. Sevde and Belle Larson; Samuel E. Hiestand and Daisy Quackenbush; Henry Thompson and Sarah Ann Watney; E. W. Geer and Mary Kersey; Andrew Olson and Bertha Barke; Erick Erickson and Betsy K. Erickson; W. R. Kirk, Jr., and Emma Proctor; W. E. Warrick and Helen D. Davis; Chas. Sutton and Eva Edmonds; Grant J. Whitaker and Julia A. Hand; Carl W. Tichenor and Mary Whitaker; J. W. Porter and Emma Gossard; J. W. Sutton and Leah Jones; Edward Pepper and Ida Maynard; Albert Whiting and Mary E. Dunnahoo; Ole G. Johnson and Maggie Williamson; M. Allard and Mary S. Cook; Peter Sodestrum and Lizzie McFarland; Henry Hoberland and Elvia Sparrow; L. L. Belland and Clara Louise Nelson; John Gilmore and Nancy B. Gatrel; Clinton Emerson and Sadie Hollowell; J. W. Ray and Mattie Trobaugh; T. T. Holm and Mary Christianson; Martin Miller and Bertha Peterson; Ole Engbert and Anna Hansen; A. U. Quint and Anna E. Henry; Ole Christopher and Helen Tesdahl; Peter L. Fatland and Anna H. Larson; Elbridge G. Chandler and Medora E. Chandler.

Marriage licenses were issued during the month of April, 1886, to the following couples: Ole M. Olson and Martha Amonson; C. A. Oliver and Theo. Bissell; Knut Knutson and Isabella Kanutson; Charles A. Russell and Lytia Carlson; B. L. Hammerland and Betsy Hegeland; T. E. Rullestad and Sarah E. Fatland; G. W. Backus and Emma R. Kilmer; W. C. Harrison and Jennie M. Dame; B. W. Wilkinson and Nellie M. Narcott.

Marriage licenses were issued during the month of May, 1886, to the following couples: Segger Nelson and Christine Rasmussen; Wm. H. Black and Nellie B. Cole; Tormad P. Nag and Martha F. Olson; G. W. Riggs and Mrs. Martha Graves; H. B. Hill and Isabel A. Holland; F. P. Sullivan and Maggie Fitzgerald; J. W. Simpson and and Cornelia L. Booth; Andrew Kent and Rena Cory.

Marriage licenses were issued during the month of June, 1886, to the following couples: E. J. Loughran and E. Graves; Wm. Parker and Sarah Teed; Andrew Short and Melissa Smith; Martin J. Solbrack and Sarah S. Matteson; Jas. Dwight Corey and Florence Dana; K. A. Ersland and Ragnhild Apland; Amos H. Twombly and Mary A. Norton; J. W. Davidson and May Castleman; George Elliot and Nellie Smith.

Marriage licenses were issued during the month of July, 1886, to the following couples: W. S. Bell and Lizzie Oxley; Ole J. Hill and Mattie Neal; Ole Bergeson and Caroline Plong; Wm. E. Deal

and Louisa McCoy; R. B. Brandleland and Lena Johnson; William B. Pierce and Susan Brown; A. L. Farrington and Fannie B. Shugart; G. E. Ness and Bertha Knudtson; Scott D. Gregory and Nettie V. Davis; Wm. Diggins and Amanda C. Nordstrol; Wilson Long and Lucy E. Deter; John Hibbard and Phœbe E. Randlet; John Johnson and Bessie Hanson; Allan A. Huges and Elmina Thorpe; John R. Smith and Mary M. Apple.

Marriage licenses were issued during the month of August, 1886, to the following couples: Frank M. Mead and Sarah A. Mansfield; Frank W. Martin and Sarah E. Sharp; J. S. Smith and Jessie M. Burkhart; John Canady and Jane M. Canady; E. F. Fenton and Dell Murphy; John M. Valen and Martha C. Donhaug; O. P. Rich and Nettie Shattuck; Jens Peterson and Mattie Madson.

Marriage licenses were issued during the month of September, 1886, to the following couples: B. H. Harmell and Rena Smith; W. M. Clapper and Maria Cleverly; C. J. Porter and Ella N. Thompson; C. J. Larson and Annie Bergesen; W. A. Reese and Nora Bowman; F. L. Bolton and Cora Hutchins; George Dyer and Mattie Kellogg; Wm. Kirkendall and Mary C. Story; E. R. Elliot and Martha E. Blair; W. D. Cooper and Sarah V. Coughenour; S. L. Wood and Lenora A. McGuire; Wm. A. Ricketts and Lillie B. Smith; Amos E. Walker and Emma V. Knutson; Able H. Twedt and Nellie S. Jacobson; B. H. Troutner and Ella A. Miller.

Marriage licenses were issued during the month of October, 1886, to the following couples: Ole Shaw and Carolina Johnson; Salem H. Nourse and Mary H. Wynn; T. H. Opsvedt and Betsey Opsvedt; Tjol O. Tungland and Ellen Erickson; E. E. Larson and Sophia Christianson; Wier P. Viland and Randy C. Nernes; Johnston Noble and Laura Shattuck; Scott McCartney and Nona McFadden; Chas. Phillips and Ella Vancise; Samuel McGooden and Hattie Nichols; W. E. Maxwell and Minnie Erb; Lars L. Ponsness and Bertha J. Braland; Anderson Shields and Minnie L. Sheldon.

Marriage licenses were issued during the month of November, 1886, to the following couples: Charles J. Brooks and Annie Markly; James Dailey and Julia Sullivan; Wm. Hansell and Margaretta B. Ringheim; Lewis Carr and Dessie James; Peter Peterson and Mareu Peterson; Hans Peterson and Christina Hennings; John Axelson and Mrs. Susan Olson; W. B. Scott and Carrie Heileman; B. Bagley and Ida L. Cressley; Jacob Brekke and Hannah Harsted; W. A. Ulum and Florence Allard; S. S. Berven and Marie Oien; S. J. Jeffries and Adeline Walker; Hamilton R. Bell and Ella J. Patterson; Phillip Berggren and Sarah Scott; Robert B. Dawson and Mollie Evans.

Marriage licenses were issued during the month of December, 1886, to the following couples: LeRoy Shepherd and Leona L. Cole; Jos. M. Kennard and Victorenia Marshall; Nels S. Helland

and Dennie L. Frowick; Paul H. Hylland and Martha J. Raymond; Jacob Westre and Bertha Jacobson; F. A. Horton and Tillie M. Wells; John Miller and Sarah Wood; P. A. Gable and Lettie Bracken; Samuel Boston and Leafy Hays; Rasmus T. Thompson and Christina M. Anderson; Knute K. Prescott and Katie Siamonson; Chas. H. Thayer and Annie Rohrback; Jas. Jenson and Lena Danielson; Frank Scott and Carrie B. Hoskins; Andrew P. Johnson and Minnie Nelson; John A. Leese and Orpha C. Hahn; J. O. Mickelson and Josie Jorgenson; Lewis A. Peckham and Lida Hamilton; C. A. Duntz and Alma G. Hunter; Ole T. Ramswig and Annie D. Larson; John S. Johnson and Rachel Mason; Thos. Charlson and Anna Johnson; Isaac Fish and Flora Gerhart; S. W. Brown and Cora Hull; Lars Peterson and Julia Jenson.

Marriage licenses were issued during the month of January, 1887, to the following couples: C. E. Campbell and Hattie F. Carver; Hannibal D. Todd and Ella Ruby; D. T. Fultz and Julia Maxwell; Geo. Whitaker and Laura Golden; Frank Kennedy and Zora Olive Stevens; Wilbur Graves and Milissa J. Harris; O. T. Brathbo and Gurine O. Borgen; J. W. Fuller and Minnie Brown; Anfen Mickelson and Bertha K. Anfinson.

Marriage licenses were issued during the month of February, 1887, to the following couples: J. R. Munden and Cora E. Sprague; John W. Cook and Marrietta Baker; H. M. Waters and Carrie A. Armstrong; M. J. Birkland and Sereno Hovick; Lars Andal and Jane Ellsa; Fred J. Banks and Frances Olinger; G. W. Monlux and Delia N. Stough; Barnt Handland and Anna Ransoulckze; Cyrenius Bates and Sophia M. Olson; Geo. Connolly and Hattie Skinner; Thos. A. Rorem and Alice Hegland; Jas. Nervig and Mary B. Erickson; John Morris and Alice See; Florydon C. Hunter and Della Bradford; A. T. Bartlett and Sarah E. Worrell; Lewis Ryerson and Emma Jorgenson.

Marriage licenses were issued during the month of March, 1887, to the following couples: John M. Tipton and Allie Selby; T. G. Conley and Ida Shoop; J. H. Lint and Hattie Flora; Jas. T. Henry and Allie E. Pizer; Severt O. Oleson and Betsy G. Weirson; Ole Anderson and Lena Larson; C. W. Sowers and Elmetta Kooser; L. M. Cessna and Minnie E. Bechtel; W. R. Hardcastle and Margaret Bradford; Henry Lesky and Alice Livingston; J. A. Spence and Nora A. Spence; W. E. Stone and Ella Fosha; F. M. Boster and Deborah M. Ingram; Chas. Carver and Anna Jones; C. Spencer and Bessie McFarland; Thos. F. Wicks and Lizzie Olson; Knute F. Johnson and Maggie Holverson; Chas. F. M. Smith and Isabella A. Gage; Elijah Lake and Mary C. Morgan; C. A. Kuhn and Allie Mead; Olof B. Engmann and Mary Rinertson; Ira M. Danskin and Leilla F. Eller; John Vanscoy and Lovie Vanhook; W. A. Cox and Carrie Wireman; John Sorrenson and Carrie Olson.

COLO DIRECTORY—1886-7.

Municipal Officers—W. A. Miller, mayor; — Lax, street commissioner; — Hefley, treasurer; D. C. Adams, council; J. I. Hostetter, council.

Churches—M. E. Church, W. A. Welker, pastor, thirty members; M. P. Church; Catholic, Colo and Nevada, Rev. Murphy, pastor, 300 members; Evangelist, fourteen members; Church of God.

Civics—Sons of Veterans; G. A. R.—J. B. Steadman Post, No. 238, J. H. Shammo, commander, twenty-eight members; Women's Relief Corps, Mrs. Almira Hopkins, six members; Masonic, forty-five members.

Dry Goods—L. C. Adams & Co.; Ambrose & Cummings.

Hardware—J. W. Kinsell.

Postmaster and Grocer—J. R. McCoy.

Druggists—Lax & Hefley.

Lumber and Farm Machinery—P. W. Hopkins.

Blacksmiths—McCoy & Braker.

Wagon and Carriage Makers—Richardson & Thomas; John McQuillin.

Hotel—Colo House, by Bartlett.

Elevator—W. A. Miller.

Grain Shippers and Buyers—W. A. Miller; C. V. Norris.

Stock Shippers—Stewart & Hawley; L. M. Dayton.

Station Agent—Henry Yager.

IOWA CENTER DIRECTORY—1886-7.

Postmaster—Mrs. Frank Higley.

Churches—Evangelists; M. E. Church.

Civics—I. O. G. Templars, fifty members.

Dry Goods—F. M. Baldwin & J. W. Maxwell; John Wills; John Brown & Son.

Grocers—Baldwin & Maxwell; John Wills; Brown & Son.

Blacksmith—John E. Fry.

Flour Mill—John Q. Moore.

Physicians—M. D. Sheldon, M. D.; Frank Thompson, M. D.

Woodland Cemetery—Total number dead, 248.

KELLEY DIRECTORY—1886-7.

Postmaster—J. S. McCoy.

Station Agent—S. S. Arnold.

Churches—Congregationalist; Baptist, twenty-five members.

Tile Factory—C. S. Giddings; turns out 150,000 tile and 50,000 brick.

Elevator—Steam power.

Creamery—Boardman Bros.

SLATER (SHELDAHL CROSSING) DIRECTORY—1887.

Postmaster—S. Ashland.
Station Agent—E. T. C. Wells.
Elevator.

SHELDAHL DIRECTORY—1887.

Mayor—C. B. Owens.
Postmaster—W. H. Porter.
Station Agent—S. W. Shepherd.
Churches—Lutheran (Norwegian), Polk County; Lutheran (Norwegian), Story County; Methodist (Swede), Boone County; Methodist, Story County.
I. O. O. F.—Polk County, thirty members.
Dry Goods—Oley Nelson, Story County; O. Alhberg, Story County; S. S. Giddings, Polk County; P. A. Nelson, Polk County.
Grocers—H. O. Sheldahl, Polk County; P. D. Hatfield, Polk County.
Clothing—A. Peterson, Polk County.
Hardware Dealers—E. F. Miller, Polk County; Gust. Reinius, Story County.
Jeweler—George Hellin.
Furniture Dealer—John Johnson, Polk County.
Farm Implements—W. B. Miller, Story County; G. Reinius, Story County.
Lumber Dealers—C. B. Owens, Story County; J. H. Queal & Co., Story County.
Grain Buyers and Shippers—W. H. Meyers, Story County; Oley Nelson, Story County.
Elevators—B. A. Lockwood, Polk County; A. K. Ersland, Story County.
Mills—S. W. Snyder, steam flouring mill.
Physicians—J. A. Anderson, Polk County; E. A. Rawson, Story County.
Creamery—J. N. Scott for Boardman Brothers, Story County.
Hotels—Mrs. Hall, Polk County.
Attorneys—M. P. Webb, Polk County.
Livery Stables—J. N. Scott, Polk County.
Harness Makers—A. Auelting, Polk County.
Wagon and Carriage Makers—Zachariah Zachariahson, Story County.
Druggists—Amos A. Landa, Story County.
Restaurants and Bakers—A. G. Samuelson, Story County; John Nelson, Polk County.
Blacksmiths—Oley Legwell, Story County; H. N. Hansen, Polk County.
Millinery—Miss Cassell, Polk County; Mrs. Anderson, Polk County.

Shoe Shop—C. C. Holm, Story County; M. Anderson, Polk County.

Butcher Shop—L. Gamrath, Polk County.

Broom Manufactory—L. L. Elliott.

ROLAND DIRECTORY—1886-7.

Postmaster—Jonas Duea.

Station Agent—H. E. Carpenter.

Churches—Lutheran, 1,000 members; Evangelical Lutheran, Rev. Holter, pastor, 400 members.

Dry Goods—A. Olson & Son; Iver Johnson.

Grocers—A. Olson & Son; R. K. Gaard,

Hardware and Implements—Duea & Stole.

Lumber Dealers—Erickson & Christian.

Creamery—John L. Scott, manager; 1,000 pounds butter per day.

Tile Factory—Swenson, Thornson & Co.; capacity 200,000 tile and 150,000 brick during season.

Meat Market—One shop.

Milliner—One shop.

Coal and Grain—O. O. Helgen.

Blacksmiths—Two shops.

Drug Stores—Helvig & Jensen.

M'CALLSBURG DIRECTORY—1886-7.

Postmaster—A. B. Griffith.

Station Agent—Robert Cadden.

Elevator—One, run by power.

Dry Goods and Groceries—Samuel Reid.

Grain Buyers and Stock Shippers—John Peck; T. J. Sowers; Dawson & Roark.

Hardware Dealers—Roark & Dawson.

Lumber, Etc.—John Peck, dealer in live stock, grain, coal, lime, etc.

ONTARIO DIRECTORY—1886-7.

Postmaster—F. M. Coffelt.

Station Agent—Ed. Allen.

Dry Goods—F. M. Coffelt.

Grocers—Thos. E. Aylesworth, F. M. Coffelt.

Hardware—F. M. Coffelt.

Carpenters—W. H. Foster, Henry C. Foster.

Wagon and Carriage Maker—Henry C. Foster.

Churches—M. E. Church, brick building.

Christian Church—(See History of Franklin Township.)

Hotel—J. B. Currents.

Blacksmith—A. Kefer.

NEVADA DIRECTORY—1886-7.

City Officers—Wm. Gates, mayor; Henry Fifer, marshal; I. L. Smith, recorder for 1886.

Postmaster—E. D. Fenn.

Station Agent—O. B. Ingalls.

President School Board—Otis Briggs.

Principal High School—M. L. Hastings.

Justices of the Peace—M. C. Allen; J. A. Fitchpatrick.

City Attorney—C. H. Balliet.

Churches—Baptist Church, D. L. Clouse pastor, thirty members; Cumberland Presbyterian, three and one-half miles southeast of Nevada, Rev. Ferguson pastor, fifty members; Presbyterian, N. S., forty-five members; Methodist Episcopal Church, J. T. Jeffry pastor, one hundred and thirty members; Evangelical Lutheran, at Nevada, thirty-one members, and at Johnson Grove, forty-four members, J. A. M. Ziegler pastor; Catholic Church, Matt. Murphy pastor for all in County, three hundred members; Evangelists at Mullen Cemetery; S. D. Advents, services irregular.

Civic Societies—Knights of Pythias, Sampson Lodge, No. 77, forty members; Nevada Lodge, A. O. U. W., No. 115, forty-three members; Central Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 104, fifty-two members; Legion of Honor, Enterprise Lodge, No. 13, twenty-seven members; I. O. G. Templars, fifty-one members; Nevada Lodge, No. 99, A. F. & A. M., eighty-five members; A. O. U. W., Chapter 3x3, No. 92, R. A. Convocates, forty-three members; G. A. R., Jason D. Furgeson, Post No. 31, thirty members.

Physicians—Geo. Stitzell, M. D., H. D. Chamberlin, John A. Jeffrey, E. H. Munk, E. S. Hoag, Magnetic Healer.

Attorneys—D. J. Vinje, M. C. Allen, J. L. Dana, Martin & Sellers, C. H. Balliet, F. D. Thompson, Funson & Gifford, Dyer & Fitchpatrick.

Poultry, Butter, Eggs, etc.—Boardman Bros.

Insurance, Land & Loan Agents—T. C. McCall, Land Agent, etc.; F. H. Higley & Co., at Maxwell, Land & Loan; Hix & Allen, Nevada, Land & Loan; Jas. D. Ferner, Land Agent, etc.; J. A. Fitchpatrick, Land Agent, etc.; H. L. Carrell, Law & Loan Agent and Deputy Clerk of Courts; Z. Shugart, Insurance.

Dentist—C. E. Hoag.

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, etc.—J. B. Shedd & Tobey; I. A. Ringheim; W. P. Zwilling.

Liverymen—Geo. Child, James Earl.

Blacksmiths—Wm. Gates, Pool, J. Q. Leffingwell, Humphrey & Simser.

Grocers—Fitton & Withey, Statler & Covill, J. F. Gillespie, C. E. Shedd, A. C. Eckerd, C. E. Crain.

Hardware—White & Bamberger, T. E. Alderman & Son.

Jewelers—E. A. Dayton & Co., Wm. Hansell.

Druggists—Lewis & Simmers, S. E. Briggs.

Dressmakers—Mrs. C. E. Cogshall, Minnie Emmons.

Milliners—M. A. Bamberger; Mrs. H. M. Burgess.

Furniture—Briggs & Son, Peterson, Borgen.

Lumber & Grain—R. J. Silliman, Wm. Lockridge, E. W. Lockwood & Son.

Second Hand Store—T. R. Leonard.

Meat Market—Boyd Brothers; Dunklebarger & Green.

Bakeries and Restaurants—Wm. Killen; G. W. Brady; James Doyle.

Banks—Farmers Bank; First National Bank.

Painters—W. Templeton; Davis & Davis; L. E. Allen.

Nurseries and Green-house—Mrs. M. J. Bixby, green-house; A. A. Humphrey, nurseryman.

Draymen—W. H. Boynton; H. C. McIntosh.

Miscellaneous—John Blackman, gardner; H. Boynton, dealer in lime, cement, etc.; Boardman Brothers, wholesale packers, etc; John Scott, dealer in blooded stock; Hoag & Murphy, harness and saddles; W. J. Reynolds, photographer; Will Handsell, extensive foundryman.

Wagon and Buggy Manufacturers—Edgcomb; Wakeman; J. Q. Leffingwell; Kelley.

HUXLEY DIRECTORY—1886-7.

Postmaster—Jacob Stenson.

Hardware Dealer—H. Hendrickson.

General Merchandise—N. J. Thompson; A. L. Kloster.

Blacksmith—John Valen.

Grain and Stock Dealers—Miller & Freed.

AMES DIRECTORY—1886-7.

City Officers—M. C. Jones, mayor; M. J. Smith, recorder; E. R. Chamberlin, treasurer; A. H. Thayer, assessor; L. Van Dusen, street commissioner; Wm. C. Shockley, marshal; A. Richmond, councilman; Van Chamberlin, councilman; C. E. Haverly, councilman; G. H. Maxwell, councilman; H. Westerman, councilman; A. Perkins, councilman.

Postmaster—Parley Sheldon.

Station Agent—M. C. Jones.

Churches—M. E. Church, H. J. Everly, pastor, 200 members;

Baptist, G. H. Starrling, pastor, 125 members; Congregational, E. C. Moulton, pastor, 150 members; United Brethren, church three and one-half miles south of Ames.

Masonic—Arcadia Lodge, No. 249, A. F. & A. Masons; M. C. Jones, W. M.; Cal. Giddings, secretary; eighty members.

United Workmen—Ames Lodge of A. O. U. W., No. 166; C. M. Soper, recorder; J. S. Brooks, N. W.; twenty-five members.

G. A. R.—Ellsworth Post No. 30; J. E. Duncan, Adj.; T. J. Miller, commander; H. Wilson, Jr., Q. M., ninety-two members.

Professional Cards—M. J. Smith, attorney at law; George A. Underwood, attorney at law; Stevens & Hays, attorneys at law; Dan McCarthy, attorney at law; Smith & Turner, attorneys at law.

Physicians—R. M. Templeton; Geo. A. Meredith; C. A. Beverly; D. S. Fairchilds; E. B. Plumb; E. B. Cramblit, veterinary surgeon; Chas. E. Hunt, Dentist.

Real Estate Agents—T. C. McCall, of Nevada; H. L. Carrell, of Nevada.

Drayman—John Glidden.

Insurance Agents—C. M. Soper.

Barber—J. F. Kintzley.

Real Estate Agent—M. Hemstreet.

Union National Bank—W. M. Greeley, president; G. G. Tilden, vice president; E. R. Chamberlin, cashier.

Ames Flouring Mill—Haverly, Lanning & Co.

Fancy Groceries—Maxwell & Son; J. L. Bartlett.

Hardware Dealers—Bingham & Co.

Harness, Etc.—George McGinnis.

Farm Implements, Etc.—E. & E. J. Loughran.

Drugs, Books, Etc.—H. Westerman; Pickett & Co.

Livery and Feed Stable—G. H. Maxwell & Co.

Hotel—West House, Wm. West, proprietor.

Printing Office—Ames *Intelligencer*, J. E. Duncan, editor.

Civic Societies—I. O. G. T., seventy-eight members; W. C. T. U., thirty-three members; Sons of Veterans, fifty members; Band of Hope, 300 members; W. R. C.

CAMBRIDGE DIRECTORY—1886-7.

City Officers—O. M. Johnson, mayor; Charles D. Parks, recorder.

Postmaster—James B. Green.

Station Agent—A. F. Mills.

Churches—M. E. Church, Rev. W. H. H. Smith, pastor, about fifty-eight members; Norwegian church.

Odd Fellows—Story Lodge No. 486, I. O. O. F., J. S. Kies, N. G.; A. W. Southwick, secretary.

G. A. R.—Ersland Post No. 234, G. A. R., P. H. Ream, commander; John Jory, Adj.

Masonic—Tabernacle Lodge No. 452, A. F. & A. M.; A. S. Aplin, W. M.; James Shafer, secretary.

Workingmen—Cambridge Lodge No. 232, A. O. U. W.; J. S. Kies, M. W.; A. W. Bartlett, recorder.

W. R. C.—Woman's Relief Corps No. 35; Mrs. M. Jory, president; Miss Kate Cook, secretary; fifteen members.

Creamery—Boardman Brothers.

Carpenters and Builders—Gid Jay Wire.

Professional Cards—J. M. Brown, M. D.; W. H. Grafton, M. D.; A. S. Aplin, M. D.; C. E. Hoag, dentist, Nevada.

Attorneys—Funson & Gifford, Nevada; M. M. Keller.

City Barbers—C. A. Hoffman.

Drayman—A. P. Cronk.

Millinery—Mrs. E. J. Chandler.

Harness, Collars, Etc.—Fred Carelins; E. V. Smith; Chas. Cook.

Citizens' Bank—W. H. Gallup; M. M. Keller.

Dry Goods, Etc.—Geo. M. Maxwell & Co.; O. M. Johnson & Co.

Agricultural Implements—B. O. Fatland; Henry Cronk.

Hardware—Bullard Brothers.

Dealers in Furniture—Henry Fatland.

Livery and Feed Stable—D. A. Tooker; Chas. Cook.

Sewing Machines—M. D. Livingston & Son.

Printing Office—The Cambridge *Herald*; Chas. D. Parks, editor.

Druggists—Dr. W. H. Grafton.

MAXWELL DIRECTORY—1886-7.

Churches, Etc.—M. E. Church, Rev. W. H. H. Smith, Pastor; eighty-five; Wilson Mills, superintendent Sunday School; Evangelical Association, Rev. T. M. Evans, pastor; Cumberland Presbyterian, Rev. Furguson, pastor, service in the M. E. Church, thirty-five to fifty members.

Lodges—Herald Lodge, No. 455, A. F. & A. M., C. Dickey, secretary, J. W. Maxwell, W. M., fifty-five members; Social Lodge, No. 463, I. O. O. F., S. E. Cooper, secretary, J. P. Wells, N. G., fifty-two members; Maxwell Lodge, No. 17, I. O. G. T., Daisy Dickey, secretary, J. W. Dickinson, W. C. T., forty members; J. H. Ewing Post, G. A. R., Jesse R. Wood, commander, C. M. M. Morse, adjutant, forty-one members.

Dry Goods and General Merchandise—Maxwell & Baldwin; Dickey, Hill & Co.

Physicians, Etc.—S. T. Goodman, M. D.; P. Joor, M. D.; C. E. Hoag, Dentist.

Hotels—Maxwell House, J. Bowen, proprietor; Monitor House, G. Cook, proprietor.

Attorney at Law—W. H. Barnes.

Harness Shop—J. B. Magee.

Bank of Maxwell—H. A. Church, cashier.

Grocers—A. H. McNall.
 Postmaster—D. M. Ruth.
 Livery and Feed Stable—Urias Myers, proprietor.
 Furniture, Etc.—S. E. Cooper & Co.
 Meat Market—Finn & Schroeder.
 Grain and Stock Dealers—T. B. Schmetzer; W. G. Dickey.
 Clothing, Hats, Caps. Etc.—Geo. Sheldon.
 Lumber Dealers—John O. French.
 Elevators—One by steam power; one by horse power.
 Farm Implements—A. C. Cole; Bush Bros.; Bagwill & Co.
 Jeweler, Books, Etc.—Geo. Benedict.
 City Restaurant—C. D. Schroeder.
 Blacksmithing—Henry Trefz.
 Loans, Abstracts, Etc.—Smith & Son, Nevada.
 Printing Office—Maxwell *Tribune*, L. R. Shepherd, editor.
 Mayor—S. T. Goodman.
 Cemetery—New cemetery, nine graves; cemetery in Maxwell, sixty-five graves; total dead, seventy-four.
 Station Agent—F. A. Jackson.

STORY CITY DIRECTORY—1886-7.

City Officers—C. W. Allen, mayor; O. Ostrem, recorder.
 Postmaster—M. Swartout.
 Printing Office—The Story City *Review*, H. C. Carlson, editor.
 Lodges—Good Templars, thirty-five members.
 Flouring Mill—John Swan.
 Churches—Lutheran, said to have 600 members; Evangelical Lutheran, 150 members.
 Physicians—B. F. Allen, M. D.; C. W. Allen, M. D.; J. Emmet, M. D.
 Attorneys at Law—L. J. Tjernagel.
 Notary Public—W. A. Wier.
 Jewelers—P. Robertson.
 Dry Goods—P. Mathre; S. R. Corneliussen & S. Larson.
 Hardware—Boyd & Henryson.
 Grocers—Johnson & Grove; P. Mathre.
 Butter and Eggs—M. A. Tendeland.
 Druggists—Allen & Dale.
 Furniture, Etc.—Jondall & Bracke.
 Agricultural Implements and Blacksmithing—H. I. Overland.
 Citizens Bank—John Swan, president; W. W. Allen, cashier.
 Photographer—A. N. Thorp.
 Lumber and Grain—Butler & Moltse.
 Meat Market—M. B. Jacobs, proprietor.
 Wagon Makers—D. Johnson; J. Blakeslee.
 Livery Stable—James Dodds.
 Harness Shop—Holm Bros.

Hotels—American House, Johnson, proprietor.
 House Moving—G. W. Staves, of Ames.
 Drayman—B. E. Grinde.
 Painters—M. M. Smith.
 Blacksmith—Gus. Amhend.
 Tile Factory—Butler & Peterson.
 Station Agents—Thos. Coyl, for C. & N. W.; T. Farrell, for I. C. & N. W.

ZEARING DIRECTORY—1886-7.

City Officers—C. Burgess, mayor; Chas. Burkhart, recorder.
 Churches—Evangelical, preaching on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., fifty-three members.
 Station Agent—C. E. Hayes.
 Lodges—I. O. O. F., every Saturday night at the hall, R. Dool, secretary, N. R. Clift, N. G., forty-five members; A. F. & M., Pacific Lodge, No. —, W. H. Brooks, secreatry, twenty-three members; G. A. R., A. Patton Post, No. 239, twenty-three members.
 Lumber Dealer—J. C. Burkhart.
 Agricultural Implements—N. R. Clift; A. M. Williams.
 The Press—*The Crucible*, a weekly newspaper published (was) by Morton Kuhn, it ceased publication some time ago; *Zearing Register*, also quit.
 Evergreens, Etc.—W. F. Lewis, McCallsburg.
 Physicians—F. S. Newton. M. D.; A. W. Brooks.
 Hotel—Zearing House, A. M. Williams, proprietor.
 Real Estate Agent—Morton Kuhn.
 Postmaster—A. D. Hix.
 Elevators—One owned by Armstrong, Bracket & Co., Marshalltown; one owned by E. A. Abbott, also of Marshalltown.

GILBERT DIRECTORY—1886-7.

Churches -- Congregationalists, thirty members; Cumberland Presbyterians. Each denomination has a nice church building—neat and modest.
 Postmaster and Grocer—J. B. Grinnell.
 Dry Goods—Gilbert Bros.; A. U. Stewart.
 Hardware—A. U. Stewart.
 Lumber Dealer—L. Oliver.
 Station Agent—Wm. L. Marshall.
 Surveyor and Carpenter—J. H. Cook.
 Inventor, Machinist and Blacksmith—Frank Wilson.
 Elevator—Gilbert Bros.
 Lodges—G. A. R., Frank Bentley Post, No. 89, A. J. McFarland, commander, twenty members.
 Grain Shippers—Gilbert Bros.; W. B. Needham.

Stock Shippers—Geo. W. Sowers & Son; D. G. Ferguson.

Shipments—No. cars stock shipped for the year closing September 1, 1886, 112; No. cars of grain shipped for the year closing September 1, 1886, seventy-two.

ELWELL DIRECTORY—1886-7.

Postmaster—Smith Paine.

Ticket Agent—M. L. Smith.

Elevator—By steam power.

Shippers of Stock and Grain—Robert Richardson.

Dry Goods, Hardware, Etc.—Richardson & Paine.

COLLINS DIRECTORY—1886-7.

Postmaster—C. E. Campbell.

Station Agent—A. H. Tracy.

Churches—M. E. Church, W. A. Welker, pastor, twenty-seven members.

Dry Goods—H. Herreg; Hidy Bros.

Grocers—J. Thompson & Son.

Hardware—F. A. Leonard.

Furniture—A. Jones.

Agricultural Implements—J. W. Parker; A. Jones.

Lumber Dealers—Rush Bros.

Grain Buyer and Elevator—J. W. Osmun.

Physicians—W. W. Knepper, M. D.; A. P. Edgar, M. D.

Hotel—Gillette & Ozley.

Livery Stable—T. J. Gillette.

Harness Shop—W. S. Price.

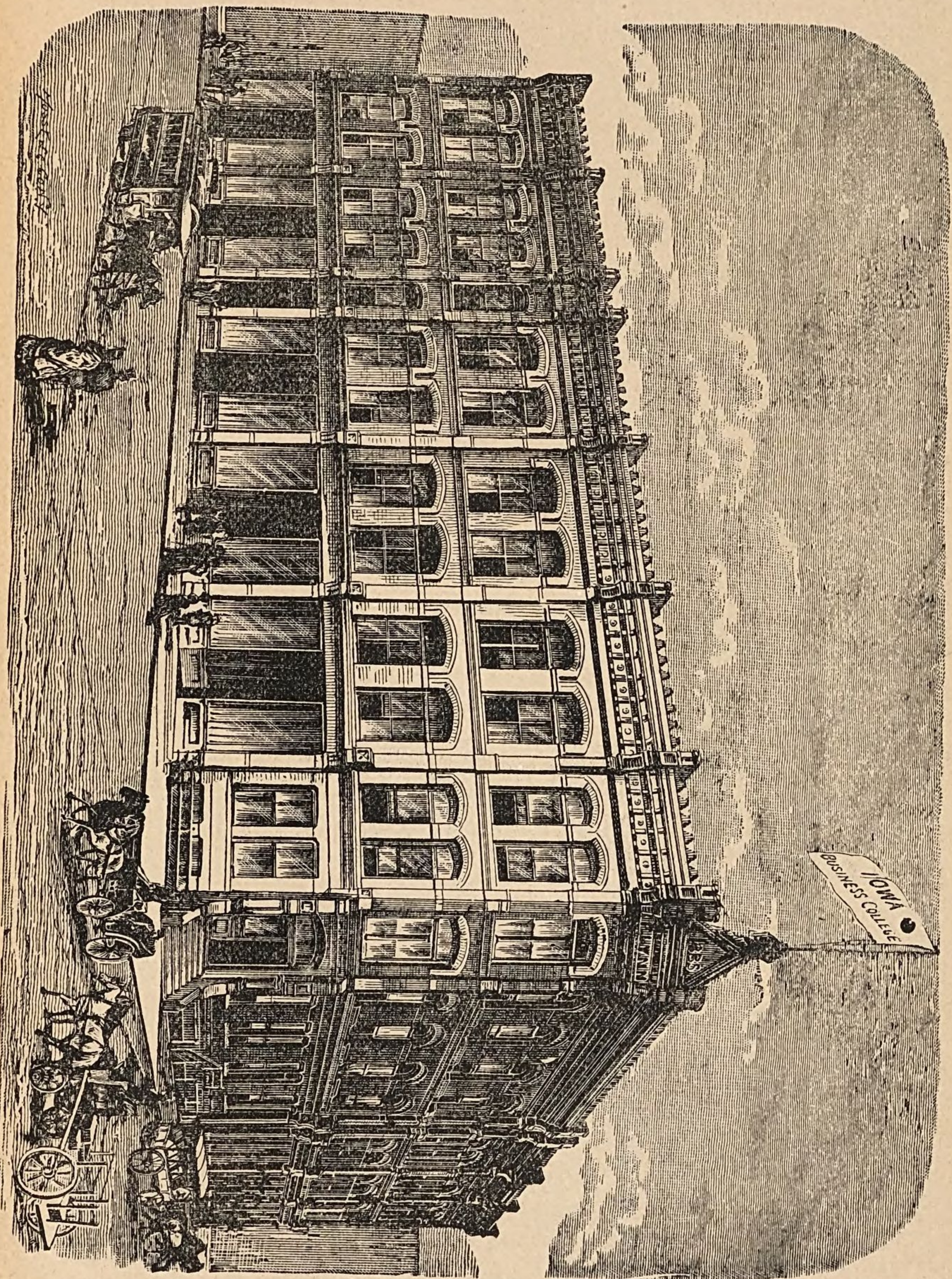
Blacksmith Shop—J. W. Parker.

Druggists—J. B. Hanson; C. E. Campbell.

CLOSING DESCRIPTION OF THE PAST AND PRESENT.

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE COUNTY.

These improvements are promiscuously given in different townships. The finest barn, and also a large one, in size, plan and beauty yet noticed in the county, is on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 6, township 82, range 22, Indian Creek Township, and owned by Wm. Golden. It is about three years old. It is, in fact, a model of beauty as well as large. It is octagon in shape and has a very large basement of heavy rock for the foundation of the main structure. This barn must be high



FLYNN BLOCK, DES MOINES, IOWA.

class, No. one. Mr. Golden has two other barns near by, that would be called good were they not near the monster barn. Having a good dwelling near by and the three barns make the scenery look like a village. The barn covers 3,824 square feet of ground.

Esq. Robert Richardson near Elwell, and in Center Grove, has a stock and hay barn that is said to cover 7,600 square feet of ground but its foundation is not so strong as Mr. Golden's barn. It is a monster. Mr. Richardson's dwelling, as to plan, structure and finish, is one of the first class buildings in the county, so far as I have noticed. Of course I am not classifying with the magnificent company buildings in the towns.

W. H. Jones, one mile east of Cambridge, is guilty of a heavy expenditure in one of the good barns. It is three stories high including the basement, which is a good one, built of heavy rock. This barn is class two. There are many barns as large, but is a more substantial building than many others. I find his dwelling class two.

To return to Indian Creek Township, I find some excellent buildings, but will be able to name only a few. Will say Isaac Horton, in the northwest corner of Indian Creek Township has a fair new dwelling class two. R. A. Robinson, section 8, township 82, range 22, has a fine dwelling near class one. Jesse R. Wood has made very permanent and valuable improvements on his dwelling, so it will class two. W. K. Wood has a good house class two. Geo. W. Hempstock, of Grant Township, has a very finely finished dwelling. Its interior arrangements are convenient and good. It is class one. The Dutton—Alderman brick building and barns are noticed elsewhere on pages 206 and 207.

Wm. Fultz, on the northwest quarter of section 20, township 83, range 22, Nevada Township, has a good barn and about class two. John McConnel has a good barn about class two. His dwelling is of brick; is a plain building, one and a half or two stories high. Wm. R. Finley's fine dwelling of one and a half or two stories high, and near the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 29, township 83, range 22, is a good one but not so fancy as others. It is class two. I classify the very best No. 1, or class one. Class four is very ordinary.

Will now notice F. A. McLain's premises. His dwelling is high class two. His barn, also, will class number two. It is most a wonder that Frank is able to have things so nice, and so much stock around him, while he has so small a patch of ground—only about 1,100 or 1,200 acres of land. Well, poor men sometimes will get proud and fixy, and have things nice. Frank, go on! These nice fixings are on the northeast of the northeast quarter of section 15, township 83, range 22, about three and a half miles from Nevada.

Promiscuously I pass to Lafayette Township. Will now notice the energy and stir of Mrs. Jacob Born. She has the premises covered with chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks. She claimed to

have only 500 in all. Her monthly sale of eggs, she said, never averaged less than \$7 (seven dollars) per month, or \$84 per year. Who can beat that on eggs? It was noticed that Theodore Baldus has a good house about class three, and two very good red barns on the southeast quarter of section 35.

At Story City I find a very nice brick Business House, on the south side of Broad Street, costing, perhaps, \$8,000. It is owned by S. Larson, and for general merchandise. As a part of the incorporation, made December 12, 1881, Fairview, laid off June, 1855, is included. Story City was laid off December, 1878,—being twenty-three years younger than Fairview. Since the two railroads have reached it, it has become quite a point for business. It is the only village in Lafayette Township. In this township we find the curiosities of flowing wells. We may include Howard Township. The "Watkins" well, on the southeast of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 85, range 24, is one of great curiosity, not only of the County, but of the State. The one who tested the volume of water rushing out of two large tubes, say ten inches in diameter, with great force, counts 368 gallons passing every minute. Mr. W. has it so arranged as to turn the water into the lake near by, or he can let it on a wheel, twenty-eight feet in diameter, while running machinery to grind corn, but not yet with good success. The lake is said to be twelve by forty rods, containing three acres. It is from three to six or seven feet deep, and has two little boats or skiffs for pleasure riding. The water passing out of the tubes is seven or eight feet above level ground. The water's outlet of the lake is near the northwest corner of it, and makes quite a stream of water. The embankment to confine the water for the lake is about eight feet wide on top and average four to five feet above the outside level—making about 68,640 cubic feet, or near it, of embankment. This must have been quite an item of cost to Mr Watkins. The lake and the well with the machinery make an attractive scenery. The other fixtures are very ordinary indeed. It is claimed by some that the kind of picnics and gatherings that assemble there often do no credit nor good for the morals of the surrounding neighborhood.

Mr. James F. Brown has a fine flowing well on his farm which throws out a great deal of water, but is a small affair compared with Watkins' well. Mr. Brown's is half a mile north of Watkins' well, and Watkins' well is half a mile north of Mr. Brown's residence. Between the creek and Mr. Brown's magnificent new barn, and about eight rods from the barn is a flowing fountain of water to furnish his stock at all times. Then a short distance south of Brown's, but on the south side of Keigley's branch is another flowing well. Well, it's wells here all around, and Story City is increasing her stock of artesian wells. They of Lafayette are not going "to grass" as fast as to "water."

As Capt. W. A. Weir does not reside on the town plat, but is in the corporate limits of Story City, I will say he has a very fine

dwelling of fine style and finish. It is one of the good ones of Lafayette Township.

In the descriptions given of buildings and barns I do not design to describe town dwellings unless in a very few cases. Business houses, church buildings, school houses, fine brick blocks, etc., are generally described, but usually am confined to the improvements out of town.

Now will return to Mr. J. F. Brown's new barn. This barn, when finished, will beat anything of the kind that was noticed in Lafayette Township, but I did not see near all of them. This barn has a basement of heavy rock, and the barn stands on this foundation. The arrangements in the basement for stock are good. It is $48\frac{1}{3} \times 56\frac{1}{3}$ feet on the ground, and covers 2,722 square feet of ground. From the basement floor it is about forty feet to the cone vertically. It is substantial and well planned, yet there are larger barns to be found. It overlooks his humble dwelling so boastfully that "Jim" must make his new dwelling bid defiance a *little* to the barn.

We now pass to Howard Township. It is one of the good townships in Story County. Roland, its only town and post-office, has been described elsewhere. Near the north of Roland, Mr. Michael Erickson resides, and owns a fine farm, and on it is another one of those splendid barns. It is 132×32 feet square, and covers about 4,224 square feet of ground. The basement story is made of heavy rock. The frame is a strong one and rests on the heavy basement. The posts are eighteen feet post, making two stories high up to the square above basement, three stories high in all. It has two ventilators, or cupolas, to it in the roof. There is a flowing well in the barn-yard which supplies abundance of water for all kinds of his stock and at all times. This is one of the best barns noticed in Howard Township, and is class one. Howard has many excellent barns and dwellings. Am inclined to believe as to the number of its excellent barns, Howard will lead all the other townships. Howard is a well improved township.

The church, one and a quarter miles southwest of Roland is called the Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church, and has about 400 members. The large church in Roland has, as is understood, about 1,000 members. This is the Lutheran Church, and was built in 1873. The St. Peter's Lutheran Church at Story City is a type of the Lutheran church building at Roland, and was built in 1875, and it is claimed has a membership of 960. Each church cost about \$6,000. The Evangelical Lutheran Church at Story City is not a very large building, but modest in appearance, and it is claimed has 150 members. This church is called the Bethel Evangelical Lutheran Church and cost probably \$2,000.

In and close to the southwest corner of Howard Township is the fine residence of Sol. Switzer. His house is "on the hill-top" and his barn "in the valley." He has a class two house and barn. The water from Watkins' and Brown's flowing wells seems to run

nicely in Keigley's branch by this barn of Mr. Switzer's. The distance from Watkins' to Switzer's, the way the water has to go, is very near or quite two miles.

We pass from Roland south. Paul Thompson was first to be noticed—his buildings. The dwelling is a beauty. This is on the northeast quarter of section 27, township 85, range 23. Mr. T. has two nice barns; one is class two, the other is class one. The style and finish of his house is surely excellent, and is about one mile south of Roland. It is class one.

We find in the northwest corner section 35 a fair barn, but must class it No. 3.

In the southeast quarter of section 34, township 85, range 23, is John Twedt. He has a good house, class two, but his barn is one of the excellent, and will class No. 1.

We now cross to Milford Township, and in the northeast quarter of section 3 is O. Christian's premises. His improvements on his farm seem to be good. His barn is good but is class two. Mr. Christian's house is an excellent one, nicely finished and good style. It is class one.

Further south is O. Thompson's farm. Find good improvements. He is finishing a very nice house, and it may be class one, not more than two.

We pass good improvements as we go south until we reach the vicinity of Mr. Frank Curtis. Among the fine improvements in Milford Township is noticed Mr. Curtis' fine brick residence. This is class one. It is a good one. His barn, also, is a valuable structure, and one of the good ones of the county. It is class one. In connection with these he has an excellent stock farm, and generally well stocked. His neighbor, the affable F. T. McClain, so nearly duplicates Mr. Curtis in house and barn that it is hard to determine "which from tother." Mr. McClain probably has the best brick residence, while Mr. Curtis will beat him on barns. They class No. 1 all around.

Mr. McClain also deals liberally in stock. Many others of Milford Township do likewise.

Mr. J. W. Sowers has a very fair barn, but will class No. 2. When speaking of some particular improvement I do so with delicacy, because I feel sure there are many *many* magnificent residences and barns and other improvements in the county that merit a particular description and among the best in the county that I cannot get to see.

But the citizen, from what is given, may be sure we have one of the prosperous counties in the State, and no mistake.

For further particulars of stir and energy in Milford Township, see its history, given elsewhere.

The history of each township is very particularly given in its place, as the Index will show, and the Directory of every town in the county is also given.

We find some good improvements in Lincoln Township. In section

31, township 85, range 21, W. J. Lightfoot has a fine farm and good buildings. His house is a nice one and a half story house, and the picture of neatness though plain in its appearance. It is class 2. The new barn just finished will class 2. It is 26 by 52, and 16 feet posts. It rests on a good stone foundation, but has no basement. Covers 1,352 square feet of ground.

In the southwest quarter of section 21, township 85, range 21, a barn just being finished is owned by M. Koch. It is 36 by 50, and 14 feet posts. Not so large as some, but seemed to have heavy timbers for the frame. It covers 1,800 feet of ground, and is class 2.

David Smay, in and near the northeast corner of section 24, township 84, range 22, (Richland Township,) has a good premises and stock shelter. His dwelling is about class 3, and his barn—new barn—is good but not large. Is 30 by 32 feet and 16 foot posts. Rests on a rock foundation. Is about class 3.

The "Evangelical Lutheran Church," of Johnson's Grove, was organized in February, 1865, by the Rev. J. G. Beckly. The church building stands on the southeast of the southwest quarter of section 24, township 84, range 22, and was built in 1880.

The M. E. Church, called Oak Hill M. E. Church, is on the northwest of the northeast quarter of section 13, township 84, range 22, and was built in 1885, and has a membership of thirty-seven.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church, first above named has forty-four members.

They are both comfortable looking buildings and speak well of the moral enterprize of the citizens.

No town nor post-office in Richland Township; but once there was a post-office and Wm. M. Kelley was post-master. It is noticed elsewhere.

Wm. Handsacher, on section 22, township 84, range 22, has one of the handsome dwelling houses and is class one. His barn, from outward appearance, is a good one. Will deals lively in hogs and making money.

From the outside appearance of the barn and dwelling of Geo. Hyden, they are fair buildings. George is next east from Handsacher's.

J. Cook, in the southwest corner of section 22, and west of Handsacher's, has a dwelling that has the appearance of comfort. It is class two.

In classifying, class one is of first quality; class two, is second; class three, is third; class four, is fourth, and so on. A class 4 house or barn is of ordinary quality. Many come in under 5 and 6 in classifying and but few such are noticed or described.

By returning to Lincoln Township we find C. N. Thatcher, near Zearing, has one of the valuable barns, and for plans and arrangement, as I understand, will be among the good ones.

There are parts of several townships I did not see during 1885 or '86, consequently many valuable improvements have been made that were not seen—I am very sure of this fact.

Many places have been noticed where the nice willow hedges, (fences) are being purposely destroyed preparatory to tiling.

The quantity of tile manufactured, as reported by the Tile Factories of the county, will surely indicate that an active business in tile-draining has been done during the last eighteen months. We need not be surprised to see within a very few years our flat lands—and ponds—producing the heaviest crops of grain and grass; but the draining may affect our wells and stock water unfavorably in many places.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

FOR 1853.

E. C. Evans, County Judge; John Zenor, Recorder; Franklin Thompson, Clerk; Eli Deal, Sheriff; Otho French, Surveyor; Shadrick Worrell, Coroner; John H. Keigley, School Fund Commissioner.

The above were elected April 4, 1853; but the following were elected in August, 1853:

John J. Zenor, Sheriff; Otho French, Surveyor; R. H. Robinson, Coroner; Adolphus Prouty, Drainage Commissioner; S. P. O'Brien, School Fund Commissioner—but T. E. Alderman was elected April, 1854, School Fund Commissioner.

OFFICERS FOR 1854, ELECTED AUGUST 7, 1854.

Wm. Cassady, Judge Fifth Judicial District; E. C. Evans, County Judge; Austin Prouty, Clerk; Eli H. French, Prosecuting Attorney; Eli H. French, County Surveyor; John Zenor, Recorder and Treasurer from August, 1853, to August, 1854; T. J. Adamson Recorder and Treasurer from August, 1854, to August, 1855; T. E. Alderman elected School Fund Commissioner, April, 1854.

OFFICERS FOR 1855.

Dr. Rice, of Boone County, and J. C. Goodson of Guthrie County, Representatives; E. C. Evans, County Judge; T. J. Adamson's time, as Recorder and Treasurer, expired August, 1855, Jas. C. Moss elected Recorder and Treasurer August, 1855; John J. Zenor, Sheriff; D. J. Norris, County Surveyor; R. Hockley, Coroner, elected August, 1855.

April, 1856, were elected E. G. Day, clerk; John J. Bell, School Fund Commissioner; on August 4, 1856, were elected Wm. Thompson, Clerk; Jas. S. Frazier, Prosecuting Attorney.

OFFICERS FOR 1856.

E. C. Evans, County Judge; S. B. McCall, of Boone County, Representative; Wm. Thompson elected Clerk August, 1856; Jas. S. Frazier, Prosecuting Attorney; T. E. Alderman and I. T. Evans, tied for Drainage Commissioner, each receiving 203 votes; J. W. Cessna, Coroner; Jas. C. Moss, Recorder and Treasurer; John J. Zenor, Sheriff; D. J. Norris, Surveyor; J. J. Bell, elected April, 1856, School Fund Commissioner.

OFFICERS FOR 1857.

C. J. McFarland, District Judge; Aaron Brown, Senator; S. G. Winchester, member of the Constitutional Convention; W. C. Wilson, Representative for Hardin, Story and Hamilton Counties; E. C. Evans, County Judge; Geo. A. Kellogg, elected August 3, 1857, as County Judge; Wm. Lockridge, Treasurer and Recorder, elected August 3, 1857; Wm. Thompson, Clerk; George Childs, Sheriff; R. H. Mitchell, Surveyor; J. W. Cessna, Coroner; J. J. Bell, School Fund Commissioner; T. E. Alderman and I. T. Evans tied for Drainage Commissioner, at election of April, 1856; Jas. S. Frazier, Prosecuting Attorney; Isaac Romane, County Assessor, elected April, 1857.

OFFICERS FOR 1858.

Aaron Brown of Fayette County, State Senator; J. L. Dana, Representative Seventeenth District; Geo. A. Kellogg, County Judge; S. S. Webb, clerk of County and District Courts, elected October 12, 1858; Wm. Lockridge, Treasurer and Recorder; Jas. S. Frazier, Prosecuting Attorney; R. H. Mitchell, Surveyor—W. G. Allen, Deputy; T. E. Alderman, Drainage Commissioner; Geo. M. Maxwell, County Superintendent of Schools, first County Superintendent elected in County—elected April, 1858; John J. Bell, School Fund Commissioner; Geo. Childs, Sheriff—D. Hall, Deputy; J. W. Cessna, Coroner; Isaac Romane, County Assessor.

OFFICERS FOR 1859.

John L. Dana, Representative; Geo. A. Kellogg, County Judge—E. C. Evans was re-elected October, 1859; Wm. Lockridge, Treasurer and Recorder, T. J. Ross was elected October, 1859; J. S. Frazier, Prosecuting Attorney; R. H. Mitchell, Surveyor; S. S. Webb, Clerk of Courts; T. E. Alderman, Drainage Commissioner; W. H. Grafton, County Superintendent of Schools; Geo. Childs, Sheriff; J. W. Cessna, Coroner; I. Romane, County Assessor, the only County Assessor we ever had.

OFFICERS FOR 1860.

E. C. Evans, County Judge; T. J. Ross, Treasurer and Recorder; George Childs, Sheriff; I. H. Rees, County Superintendent of Schools; F. W. Rhoads, Coroner; O. Sheldahl, Drainage Commis-

sioner; R. H. Mitchell, County Surveyor; S. S. Webb, Clerk of District Court; John Scott, Senator Forty-first District; S. B. Rosenkrans, Representative Forty-third District.

OFFICERS FOR 1861.

John Scott, Senator Forty-first District; S. B. Rosenkrans, Representative Forty-third District; E. C. Evans, County Judge; T. J. Ross, Treasurer and Recorder; E. G. Day, Clerk of Court; Geo. Child, Sheriff; I. H. Rees, County Superintendent of Schools; F. W. Rhoads, Coroner; O. Sheldahl, Drainage Commissioner; R. H. Mitchell, County Surveyor.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1861.

W. B. Wiltse, Chairman; R. W. Ballard, John H. McLain, T. C. Davis, A. G. Person, Joseph Seal, W. H. Richardson, Samuel Eagleberger, Noah Harding, W. C. Carr, Frank Thompson (in the place of N. Jennings). The first Board ever organized in County. First official canvass by this Board was October 14, 1861.

OFFICERS FOR 1862.

T. C. McCall, Representative Fortieth District; E. C. Evans, County Judge; E. G. Day, Clerk of Courts; T. J. Ross, Treasurer; L. Q. Hoggatt, Sheriff; R. H. Mitchell, Surveyor; H. F. Murphy, Deputy Sheriff; F. W. Rhoads, Coroner; O. Sheldahl, Drainage Commissioner; Deville P. Ballard, Superintendent of Schools; E. B. Potter, Senator to fill vacancy Forty-first District, elected February 4, 1862.

At a special election to fill vacancy made by the resignation of John Scott as Senator of the Thirty-third District, E. B. Potter was elected February 4, 1862, term expiring January, 1864.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1862.

W. C. Carr, chairman; Wm. Arrasmith, A. P. Ball, R. W. Ballard, T. C. Davis, Samuel Eagleberger, Noah Harding, J. H. McLain, A. G. Person, W. H. Richardson, Cyrus Simmons.

OFFICERS FOR 1863.

E. B. Potter, Senator Thirty-third District; T. C. McCall, Representative Fortieth District; E. C. Evans, County Judge; E. G. Day, Clerk of Court; T. J. Ross, Treasurer and Recorder; L. Q. Hoggatt, Sheriff; F. W. Rhoads, Coroner; Deville P. Ballard, Superintendent of Schools; R. H. Mitchell, Surveyor; O. Sheldahl, Drainage Commissioner.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1863.

R. W. Ballard, chairman; Wm. Arrasmith, A. P. Ball, James M. Applegate, Milt Evans, Noah Harding, Enoch Halley, Henry McCarthy, W. C. Carr, A. G. Person, W. H. Richardson.

OFFICERS FOR 1864.

H. C. Henderson, Senator Thirty-third District; Geo. M. Maxwell, Representative Fifty-third District; *E. C. Evans, County Judge; T. J. Ross, Treasurer and Recorder; L. Q. Hoggatt, Sheriff; E. G. Day, Clerk of Court; W. M. White, Superintendent of Schools; R. H. Mitchell, County Surveyor; F. W. Rhoads, Coroner; O. Sheldahl, Drainage Commissioner.

*E. C. Evans was elected Judge October, 1863, and November, 1864, was elected County Recorder. County Judge ceased in 1869, R. H. Mitchell having succeeded Evans.—Auditor's office was inaugurated 1870. C. P. McCord was elected in 1869, and was our first County Auditor.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1864.

R. W. Ballard, chairman; H. Boynton, C. P. McCord, H. Burham, A. P. Ball, M. McCarthy, W. H. Richardson, T. C. Davis, W. B. Hopkins, Milt. Evans.

OFFICERS FOR 1865.

H. C. Henderson, Senator Thirty-third District; Geo. M. Maxwell, Representative Fifty-third District; T. J. Ross, Treasurer; D. P. Ballard, Clerk of Courts; E. C. Evans, Recorder; E. C. Evans, County Judge; L. Q. Hoggatt, Sheriff; W. M. White, County Superintendent of Schools; R. H. Mitchell, County Surveyor; F. W. Rhoads, Coroner; O. Sheldahl, Drainage Commissioner.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1865.

T. C. Davis, chairman, R. M. Hunter, John Scott, John McCartney, Samuel Bates, Daniel Finch, Henry McCarthy, B. R. Shenkle, W. B. Hopkins, J. P. Dewey.

OFFICERS FOR 1866.

Henry Clay Henderson, Senator Thirty-third District; George M. Maxwell, Representative Fifty-third District; R. H. Mitchell, County Judge; T. C. Davis, Treasurer; J. A. Fitchpatrick, Clerk of Courts; E. C. Evans, County Recorder (elected November, 1864); H. T. Murphy, Sheriff; C. P. Robinson, Coroner; W. G. Allen, Surveyor; J. G. Beckley, County Superintendent of Schools; I. T. Evans, Drainage Commissioner.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1866.

Daniel Finch, chairman; J. R. Wood, John Scott, A. O. Hall, W. B. Hopkins, S. W. Adams, R. Jones, R. M. Hunter, John McCartney; Ben. R. Shenkle, H. H. Boyes.

OFFICERS FOR 1867.

John Scott, Lieutenant Governor; H. C. Henderson, Senator Thirty-third District; Geo. M. Maxwell, Representative Fifty-third

District; R. H. Mitchell, County Judge; T. C. Davis, Treasurer; H. F. Murphy, Sheriff; Geo. F. Schoonover, Recorder; W. G. Allen, County Surveyor; J. G. Beckley, County Superintendent of Schools; C. P. Robinson, Coroner; J. A. Fitchpatrick, Clerk Court; I. T. Evans, Drainage Commissioner.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1867.

Daniel McCarthy, chairman; Daniel Finch, T. E. Alderman, Jas. F. Jeffers, Wm. Arrasmith, W. B. Hopkins, W. A. Wier, Jesse R. Wood, B. R. Shenkle, W. H. Richardson.

OFFICERS FOR 1868.

John Scott, Lieutenant Governor; I. J. Mitchell, Senator Forty-fourth District; James Hawthorn, Representative Fifty-third District; R. H. Mitchell, County Judge; T. C. Davis, Treasurer of the County; Samuel Bates, Recorder; F. D. Thompson, Superintendent of Schools; M. C. Allen, County Surveyor; F. W. Rhodes, Coroner; H. F. Murphy, Sheriff; A. Rood, Drainage Commissioner; J. A. Fitchpatrick, Clerk of Courts.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1868.

Daniel Finch, W. H. Richardson, W. H. Fitchpatrick, J. H. B. Kerr, John Evanson, D. R. Brown, W. R. Woodward, J. M. Jeffers, John Jones, Wm. Arrasmith, Jesse R. Wood, T. E. Alderman, George Louks.

OFFICERS FOR 1869.

John Scott, Lieutenant Governor; I. J. Mitchell, Senator Forty-fourth District; James Hawthorn, Representative Fifty-third District; J. A. Fitchpatrick, Clerk of Courts; Samuel Bates, Recorder, F. D. Thompson, Superintendent of Schools; M. C. Allen, Surveyor; T. C. Davis, Treasurer; R. H. Mitchell, County Judge, (the last County Judge); F. W. Rood, Drainage Commissioner, (this office ceased with 1869); H. F. Murphy, Sheriff.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1869.

D. R. Brown, W. H. Fitchpatrick, Daniel Finch, J. H. B. Kerr, John Evanson, W. R. Woodward, S. S. Statler, H. O. Higley, E. F. Farington, W. H. Terwillager, Frank Curtis, Erick J. Peterson, W. J. Freed, John Jones.

OFFICERS FOR 1870.

I. J. Mitchell, Senator Forty-fourth District; W. K. Wood, Representative Fifty-third District; C. P. McCord, County Auditor, (first County Auditor); E. G. Day, Treasurer; J. R. Hays, County Superintendent of Schools; M. C. Allen, County Surveyor; J. A. Fitchpatrick, Clerk of Courts; Alf. Goodin, Sheriff; C. P. Robinson, Coroner; Samuel Bates, Recorder.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1870.

D. R. Brown, John Evanson, H. O. Higley, W. H. Fitchpatrick, J. H. B. Kerr, Erick J. Peterson, W. H. Terwillager, John Rich, Joseph Cadwallader, W. R. Woodward, W. J. Freed, J. C. Kinsell, B. R. Shenkle.

This numerous Board ceased to exist after January 1, 1871—then new Board of three Supervisors commenced.

OFFICERS FOR 1871.

J. H. Bradley, Attorney for Eleventh Judicial District; D. D. Chase, District Judge, Eleventh Judicial District; I. J. Mitchell, Senator Forty-fourth District; W. K. Wood, Representative Fifty-third District; J. A. Fitchpatrick, Clerk of Courts; C. P. McCord, Auditor; E. G. Day, Treasurer; Samuel Bates, Recorder; Alf. Goodin, Sheriff; J. R. Hays, Superintendent of Schools; M. C. Allen, Surveyor; C. P. Robinson, Coroner

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1871.

First supervisor board of three elected October 1870.

W. R. Woodward, chairman, (3 years); A. J. Graves, (1 year); J. W. Maxwell, (2 years.)

OFFICERS FOR 1872.

Geo. M. Maxwell, Senator Forty-Fifth District; W. K. Wood, Representative, fifty-third District; J. R. Hays, Auditor; E. G. Day, Treasurer; H. F. Murphy, Sheriff; J. H. Franks, Superintendent of schools; J. H. Franks, Superintendent of Schools (to fill vacancy); W. G. Allan, County Surveyor; C. P. Robinson, Coroner; J. A. Fitchpatrick, Clerk of Courts, elected October, 1870; Samuel Bates, Recorder, elected October, 1870; John Evanson, Supervisor for '72 to January '75.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1872.

W. R. Woodward, J. W. Maxwell, chairman, John Evanson.

OFFICERS FOR 1873.

George M. Maxwell, Senator Forty-Fifth District; W. K. Wood, Representative Fifty-third District; J. A. Fitchpatrick, Clerk of Courts; Jno. R. Hays, Auditor; E. G. Day, Treasurer, Samuel Bates, Recorder; H. F. Murphy, Sheriff; J. H. Franks, Superintendent of Schools; J. H. Franks, Superintendent of Schools, (to fill vacancy); W. G. Allen, County Surveyor, (commenced '72); C. P. Robinson, Coroner; John Evanson, Supervisor, for '72, '73 and '74.

SUPERVISORS FOR 1873.

John Evanson, chairman, W. R. Woodward, J. W. Maxwell.

OFFICERS FOR 1874.

Geo. M. Maxwell, Senator Forty-fifth District; L. Q. Hoggatt, Representative; Jo. A. Fitchpatrick, Clerk of Courts; S. S. Statler, Treasurer; Chas. Christian, Sheriff; John R. Hays, Auditor; Sam'l Bates, Recorder; J. H. Franks, County Superintendent of Schools; R. H. Mitchell, Surveyor; C. P. Robinson, Coroner; Walter Evans, Supervisor for 1874-5-6.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

W. C. Carr, Chairman; John Evanson, Walter Evans.

OFFICERS FOR 1875.

Geo. M. Maxwell, Senator Forty-fifth District; J. A. Fitchpatrick, Clerk of Courts; L. Q. Hoggatt, Representative; S. S. Statler, Treasurer; Chas. Christian, Sheriff; John R. Hays, Auditor; O. K. Hill, Recorder; J. H. Franks, County Superintendent of Schools; R. H. Mitchell, County Surveyor; C. P. Robinson, Coroner.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1875.

John Evanson, Chairman; Walter Evans, S. I. Shearer.

OFFICERS FOR 1876.

Addison Oliver, member Ninth Congressional District; I. J. Mitchell, District Judge Eleventh District; J. H. Bradley, Circuit Judge Eleventh District; M. D. O'Connel, District Attorney Eleventh District; W. H. Gallup, State Senator; Milton Evans, Representative; J. A. Fitchpatrick, Clerk of Courts; Jay A. King, Treasurer; J. F. Gillespie, Sheriff; John R. Hays, Auditor; O. K. Hill, Recorder; C. H. Balliet, County Superintendent of Schools; R. H. Mitchell, Surveyor; C. P. Robinson, Coroner.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1876.

John Evanson, Chairman; S. I. Shearer, Walter Evans.

OFFICERS FOR 1877.

W. H. Gallup, Senator; Milton Evans, Representative; I. L. Smith, Clerk of Courts; John R. Hays, Auditor; J. A. King, Treasurer; O. K. Hill, Recorder; R. H. Mitchell, Surveyor; J. F. Gillespie, Sheriff; C. H. Balliet, Superintendent of Schools; J. W. Bogges, Coroner.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1877.

Ed. Elliott, S. I. Shearer, John Evanson.

OFFICERS FOR 1878.

W. H. Gallup, Senator; Frank Curtiss, Representative Forty-third District; J. R. Hays, Auditor; Jay A. King, Treasurer; I. L. Smith, Clerk of Courts; O. K. Hill, Recorder; J. F. Gillespie,

Sheriff; F. W. Tyler, Deputy Sheriff; L. B. Baughman, County Superintendent of Schools; J. W. Boggess, Coroner; R. H. Mitchell, Surveyor; J. A. Mills, Deputy Treasurer; D. A. Bigelow, Supervisor for 1878.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1878.

S. I. Shearer, Ed. Elliott, D. A. Bigelow.

OFFICERS FOR 1879.

W. H. Gallup, State Senator; J. W. McKenzie, Judge Eleventh District; J. L. Stevens, Attorney for Eleventh District; Frank Curtiss, Representative Forty-third District; J. R. Hays, Auditor; I. L. Smith, Clerk of Courts; J. A. King, Treasurer; R. H. Mitchell, Surveyor; O. K. Hill, Recorder; L. B. Baughman, Superintendent of Schools; J. F. Gillespie, Sheriff; A. M. Norris, Supervisor.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Ed. Elliott, Chairman; D. A. Bigelow, A. M. Norris.

OFFICERS FOR 1880.

J. D. Gillette, Senator Thirty-first District; W. D. Lucas, Representative Forty-fourth District; J. R. Hays, Auditor; Jay A. King, Treasurer; I. L. Smith, Clerk of Courts; O. K. Hill, Recorder; A. K. Banks, Sheriff; L. B. Baughman, Superintendent of Schools; R. H. Mitchell, Surveyor; J. W. Boggess, Coroner; Anfen Ersland, Supervisor.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1880.

D. A. Bigelow, Chairman; A. M. Norris, Anfen Ersland.

OFFICERS FOR 1881.

D. D. Miracle, Circuit Judge Eleventh Judicial District; J. D. Gillette, Senator Thirty-first District; W. D. Lucas, Representative Forty-fourth District; I. L. Smith, Clerk of Courts; H. H. Boyes, Recorder; J. R. Hays, Auditor; Jay A. King, Treasurer; A. K. Banks, Sheriff; L. B. Baughman, Superintendent of Schools; J. W. Boggess, Coroner; R. H. Mitchell, Surveyor; R. W. Ballard, Supervisor.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1881.

A. M. Norris, Chairman, Anfen Ersland, R. W. Ballard.

OFFICERS FOR 1882.

T. C. McCall, Representative Forty-third District; J. D. Gillette, Senator Thirty-first District; H. H. Boyes, Recorder; I. L. Smith, Clerk of Courts; C. G. McCarthy, Auditor; J. A. Mills, Treasurer; Ole O. Roe, County Superintendent of Schools; R. H. Mitchell,

Surveyor; J. I. Hostetter, Coroner; A. K. Banks, Sheriff; Anthony Hale, Supervisor.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1882.

Anfen Ersland, chairman; R. W. Ballard, Anthony Hale.

OFFICERS FOR 1883.

J. D. Gillette, Senator Thirty-first District; T. C. McCall, Representative Forty-fourth District; C. G. McCarthy, Auditor; I. L. Smith, Clerk of Courts; J. A. Mills, Treasurer; H. H. Boyes, Recorder; A. K. Banks, Sheriff; Ole O. Roe, Superintendent of Schools; R. H. Mitchell, Surveyor; John I. Hostetter, Coroner.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1883.

R. W. Ballard, chairman; Anthony Hale, Anfen Ersland.

OFFICERS FOR 1884.

J. D. Gillette, Senator Thirty-first District; T. C. McCall, Representative Forty-fourth District; C. G. McCarthy, Auditor; J. A. Mills, Treasurer; I. L. Smith, Clerk of Courts; A. K. Banks, Sheriff; H. H. Boyes, Recorder; Ole O. Roe, Superintendent of Schools; R. H. Mitchell, Surveyor; John L. Hostetter, Coroner; G. W. Dyer, County Attorney; J. Q. Burgess, Supervisor.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1884.

Anthony Hale, chairman; J. Q. Burgess, Anfen Ersland.

OFFICERS FOR 1885.

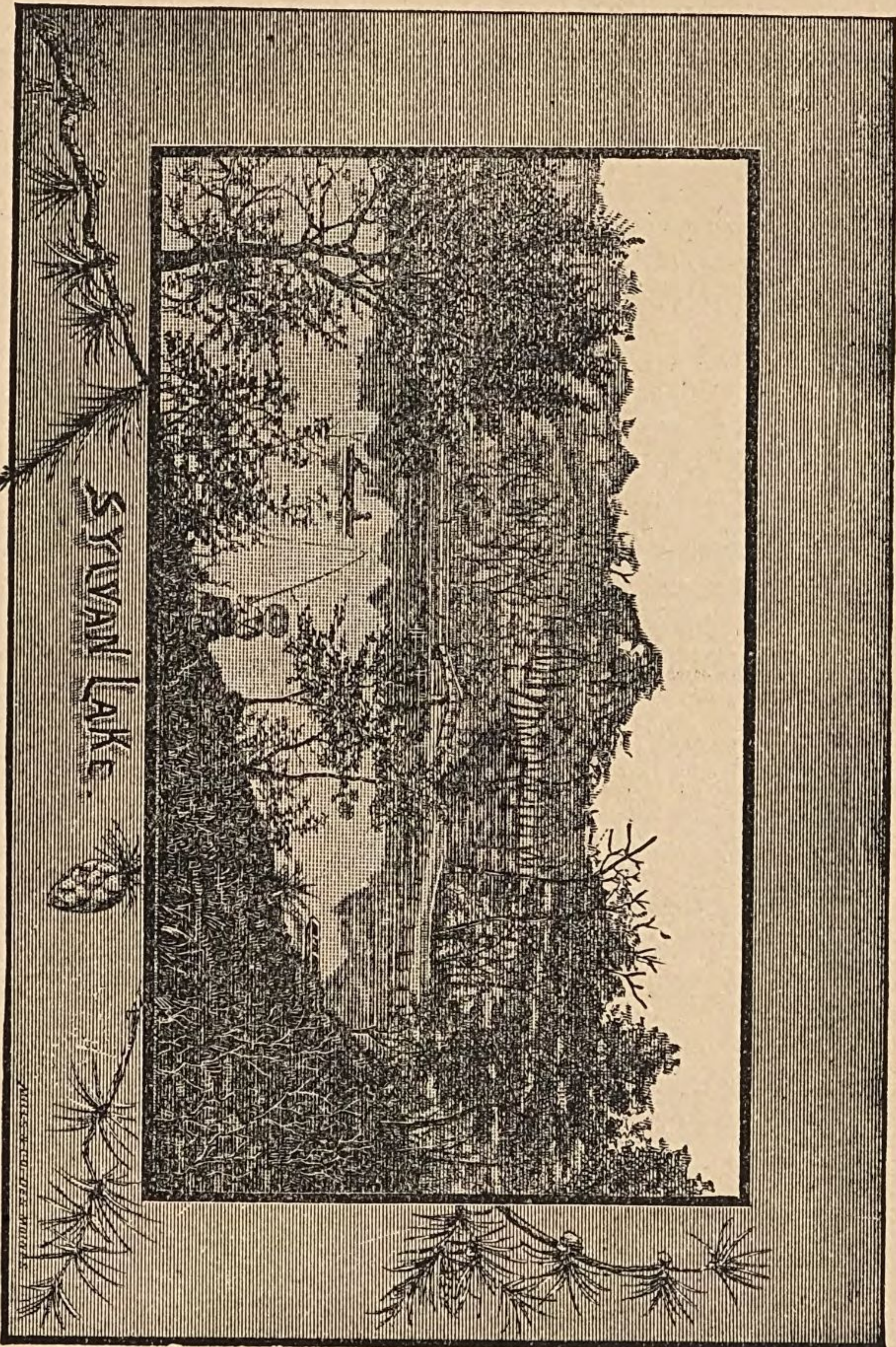
D. D. Miracle, Circuit Judge Eleventh Judicial District; J. D. Gillette, Senator Thirty-first District; T. C. McCall, Representative Forty-fourth District; I. L. Smith, Clerk of Courts; H. H. Boyes, Recorder; C. G. McCarthy, Auditor; J. A. Mills, Treasurer; A. K. Banks, Sheriff; Ole O. Roe, Superintendent of Schools; R. H. Mitchell, Surveyor; John I. Hostetter, Coroner; Geo. W. Dyer, County Attorney.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1885.

Anfen Ersland, chairman; J. Q. Burgess, Anthony Hale.

OFFICERS FOR 1886.

D. D. Miracle, Circuit Judge Eleventh District; H. C. Henderson, District Judge Eleventh District; John Scott, Senator Thirty-first District (to fill vacancy made by resignation of J. D. Gillette); G. W. Dyer, elected County Attorney Nov. 2, 1886; C. G. McCarthy, Auditor; I. L. Smith, Clerk Courts; Henry Wilson, Jr., elected Clerk Nov. 2, 1886; J. A. Mills, Treasurer; H. H. Boyes, Recorder; Joseph M. Ingram, elected Recorder Nov. 2, 1886; A. K.



PROSPECT PARK, DES MOINES, IOWA.

Banks, Sheriff; Ole O. Roe, Superintendent of Schools; R. H. Mitchell, County Surveyor; J. I. Hostetter, Coroner; R. W. Ballard, Supervisor for 1886.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1886.

J. Q. Burgess (re-elected Nov. 2, 1886); Anthony Hale, R. W. Ballard.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES FROM STORY COUNTY.

The following is a list of the State Senators and Representatives from Story County who have represented us in the Iowa Legislature from the first in the county up to and including 1887.

SENATORS.

John Scott, 1860-1; E. B. Potter, for the unexpired term of J. Scott, who resigned in order to go into the service—the war, the term expiring with 1863; George M. Maxwell, 1872, '73, '74, '75; W. H. Gallup, 1876, '77, '78, '79; Col. John Scott, elected November, 1885, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of J. D. Gillette; Col. Scott, Lieutenant Governor of Iowa from 1867 to the close of 1869 (two years); was elected Oct. 8, 1867; term expired with 1869.

REPRESENTATIVES.

J. L. Dana, 1858-9; S. B. Rosenkrans, of Hamilton County for 1860-61; T. C. McCall, 1862-3; George M. Maxwell, 1864, '65, '66, '67; James Hawthorn, 1868-9; W. K. Wood, 1870, '71, '72, '73; L. Q. Hoggatt, 1874-5; Milton Evans, 1876-7; Frank Curtiss, 1878-9; W. D. Lucas, 1880-1; T. C. McCall, 1882, '83, '84, '85; Oley Nelson, 1886, '87.

The first biennial session of the Iowa Legislature convened on the second Monday of January, 1858, at the City of Des Moines.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

A number of propositions for donations of lands, moneys or bonds, amendments to the constitution of the State, as well as other propositions, have from time to time been submitted to the vote of the people of the county.

First in order will be given an election to determine whether or not Story County should offer \$10,000 in bonds as a donation for the location of the "State Agricultural Farm" in the County. The

election was held on or about the seventh of February, 1859. The total number of votes cast was 450; for the bonds were 402 votes; against the bonds were 48 votes—leaving a majority of 354 for the bonds. So the bonds, upon the permanent location of the Farm in the County, were issued. Nine townships (precincts) voted: Nevada, Union, Indian Creek, Palestine, Washington, New Albany, Franklin, Lafayette and Milford.

The location was made June 21, 1859, by the Trustees, who were appointed by the Legislature for that purpose. Further particulars will be found elsewhere. Nevada Township cast 117 votes for and three against the bonds. Washington Township was solid for bonds. This Agricultural College and Farm movement made some active, working friends for its location where it is now situated. Hon. John L. Dana was then our Representative in the State Legislature, and was a warm advocate for the measure, and had something to do in selecting the Trustees to locate the Farm.

Mr. Dana, Mr. W. J. Graham, Hon. Geo. M. Maxwell, Judge E. C. Evans, W. G. Allen and others, of Story County, and Hon. John A. Hull, of Boone County, were workers in this matter. Messrs. Dana, Graham and Hull were particularly active and untiring workers for its location, and in securing donations in money and lands for its benefit in case of its location on the lands then named and on which the farm was afterwards located. The County, therefore, gave its bonds for \$10,000, and citizens of Boone and Story gave about \$5,340 in notes and subscriptions, and 981 acres of land—deeded and bonds—which (the land at \$5 per acre) will amount to the sum of \$20,245 donated.

On the twenty-first of June, 1859, the location became a fixed fact in our County's history, and the result was brought about by the particular energy of citizens outside of Washington Township with some honorable exceptions. First term of college school commenced October 21, 1868, and closed January 7, 1869. The first regular term of school commenced about the seventh of March, 1869.

About four years after the location of the Farm, at a special election, came up the vote on the question of donating the swamp lands of the County, such as yet belonged to the County, to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, in case the location of said road be made through and in the central part of the County. It was to be located within 3,000 feet of the Court House, which at that time stood on lot 1, block 25, Nevada. On this proposition the voters of the County were required on the fifteenth of May, 1863, to cast their votes. The result was 334 votes for, and 98 votes against, the donation. So the conveyance was made after the railroad company complied with the conditions.

November 3, 1868, the voters of the county were called on to say whether or not the word "white" should be stricken out of the following phrase of the State constitution, viz: "Article 2—Right of Suffrage—Sec. 1. Every *white* male citizen of the

United States," etc. The result was in favor of striking out, so as to let it read "every *male* citizen." Such was the decision of the voters of the State at said November 3, 1868, election. October 13, 1874, the proposition for the County to issue bonds for \$40,000 to be applied in building a new "Court House," was submitted to voters of the County. The result was: "For the bonds, 1022; against bonds, 962." In the litigation that followed, it was shown that a number of students of the Iowa State Agricultural College voted against bonds whose votes were illegal. Ingratitude will sometimes occur, and on this occasion it was unkindly exhibited. The students who were willing to violate law by casting illegal votes were not alone to blame. There were older abettors in the movement, it was believed. Had it not been for the untiring energy of friends outside of Washington Township (with the honorable exceptions already named) for the college, there would have been no college in this County to furnish students and others the means to annoy every effort for the general good that may come up outside the college ring. I am one of the many who worked for its location in the County, without sectional jealousy in my heart or head. It seems much out of place (to put it in its mildest terms) to have the influence cast against those in the central or eastern part of the County (whose efforts mainly brought about the location of the college) when anything for the general good comes up. We used our energies, our influence and some of our money and lands to secure its location. Will the jealousies of students and others prove to us that the location in this County was a mistake? The writer hereof is one of those who know something about the efforts made to secure its location. Come, let this antagonism cease. Let us have no jealousies nor local strife, but let us make the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm one of the best in the United States.

On the same day, October 13, 1874, was submitted to the voters of the County, "Shall stock be restrained from running at large from the first day of October to the first day of May following?" The result was "Yes." October election of 1875, "Shall stock be restrained from running at large?" The result was "No." At the election of November 7, 1876, the same question as last named was submitted, and the result was "Yes." October, 1877, the same as last proposed was voted on, and with the same result, "Yes."

November 7 1876, "Shall the constitution of the State be amended?" The vote was, "1268 for, and 448 against." October, 1877, "Shall the number of Supervisors be increased to five?" It was defeated. June 27, 1882, the "Prohibitory Amendment to the Constitution of Iowa" was submitted to the voters of the County. For the amendment, 1921 votes were given; against the amendment were 553 votes—leaving a clear majority for the amendment of 1368.

On the seventh of November, 1882, was submitted the question of a "County High School," the expense of its erection to be met

by the funds of the County. The question submitted was, "For High School," and "Against High School." "For High School" was defeated by a large majority.

There have been several other propositions proposed from time to time to the voters of the County, but of minor importance. I will name the one, however, that was submitted November, 1885. It was, "Shall the number of Supervisors be increased to five?" The result was "No."

THE OLD SETTLER.

I mind the Fourth in fifty-nine,
A blisterin', red hot sultry day,
Fire crackers burned a barn of mine,
A hoss and nigh a ton of hay.

Come sixty-one the war broke out,
And all the boys was wild to go,
And on that Fourth with song and shout,
My boys enlisted, Bob and Joe.

The Fourth in eighteen sixty-two
Come on a rainy drizzling day,
And Joe, in clothes and feelin' blue,
Came home, without a arm, to stay.

In sixty-five, when Bob came back,
We celebrated, all hands round;
We drove to town, but missed the track,
Drove off a bridge—two horses drowned.

In seventy-one—that was the year
The cannon burst at Doddar's Bend
And killed Bill Brand, the cannoneer,
And knocked the school house end for end.

In seventy-six Bob licked the 'Squire,
And Hensey's boys and Jake Magore
Sot Eldridge Lamson's hay a-fire
And burned the church and Boseman's store.

But now it kinder seems to me,
The Fourth don't have no sort of fun,
Like when my granson's pa and me
Just made her boil from sun to sun.

—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

OLD SETTLERS OF THE COUNTY—SETTLED PRIOR
TO JANUARY 1, 1858.

A

Adamson, J. J.
Adamson, Rob't
Alderman, Elisha
Alderman, Wm.
Ashmore, Nels.
Aldredge, J. C.
Allen, W. G.
Allen, Robert
Applegate, Lewis
Applegate, Jas.
Applegate, Wm.
Adams, B. F.
Allen, Wm.
Apland, Ole.
Alexander, Frank
Arrasmith, Wesley
Arrasmith, Massey
Anderson, F. M.
Anderson, Joseph
Arnold, Milton
Armstrong, Ellis
Ayers, H. O.

Adamson, V. V.
Alderman, T. E.
Alderman, Hez.
Alderman, I. C.
Aldredge, W. E.
Aldredge, James
Allen, Jas. C.
Applegate, Nath.
Applegate, Hez.
Applegate, John
Adams, S. W.
Alfred, G. H.
Allen, Samuel
Atmore, Elijah
Arrasmith, Wm.
Arrasmith, Dudley
Allen, S. D.
Anderson, R. C.
Anderson, Thomas
Apple, Elias
Atkinson, Isaac
Anfenson, Ole

B

Bennett, Wm. M.
Ballard, Dr. M. R.
Ballard, H. D.
Ballard, John
Ballard, Mormon
Ballard, Ch.
Berger, J.
Brouhard, Barnet
Brouhard, Joseph
Brouhard, Martin
Bowen, Eph.
Baldwin, F. M.
Bell, Allen.
Bassout, Samuel
Brown, J. F.
Bates, Math.
Burris, N. W.
Boug, Knute

Ballard, D. P.
Ballard, R. W.
Ballard, Henry
Ballard, Dan. W.
Ballard, Simeon
Blades, Isaac
Baldoc, R.
Brouhard, John
Brouhard, James
Brouhard, Wm.
Bowen, Jesse
Bell, J. J.
Bell, Abner
Bonnet, Wm.
Bates, Samuel
Black, Isaac
Bethards, Jas.
Briley, James

Briley, Ira
 Briley, A. G.
 Buswell, Wm. G.
 Beedle, W. C.
 Bracken, John
 Bracken, Perry
 Berry, Chas. D.
 Berry, Chas. D., Jr.
 Brown, John
 Brown, D. R.
 Baker, Shelby
 Burham, Henry
 Bryant, Chas.
 Batzner, Martin
 Ball, Thos.
 Ball, Amos
 Brubaker, D. E.
 Brubaker, John W.
 Boyes, H. H.
 Boyes, H. L.
 Brubaker, Joel
 Brigham, G. E.
 Bales, Andrew
 Bales, Robert
 Batterson Capt.
 Baldus, Theo.
 Briggs, S. E.
 Buel, James
 Barwell, W. G.
 Barber, Gilbert
 Born, Jacob
 Breezely, D. A.
 Breezely, John
 Biggers, Willis
 Baird, Mr.
 Brodie, William
 Billings, E. H.
 Brown, Zac. A.
 Banning, J. E.

Child, David
 Child, Chest
 Child, Samuel
 Crowser, Moses
 Carter, A. W.
 Cole, Joel
 Corey, S. M.
 Corey, Jer., Jr.
 Cessna, J. W.

Briley, Elisha
 Briley, Mrs. Hannah
 Beedle, A. H.
 Bracken, Robert
 Bracken, Wm.
 Berry, Chas. Sr.
 Berry, Noah
 Brown, Pierson
 Brown, J. W.
 Burham, Wm.
 Burham, John
 Bryant, Robt.
 Barnes, Albert A.
 Ball, J. P.
 Brubaker, Joseph
 Brubaker, G. W.
 Brubaker, Henry
 Boyes, Geo. W.
 Bailey, Henry
 Burge, W. L.
 Bales,
 Bales, James
 Batterson, J. W.
 Bechtel Philip
 Briggs, Otis
 Bradshaw, Robert
 Bullock, Albert
 Barber,
 Barber, Henry
 Blickensderfer, J. S.
 Breezely Willlam
 Breezely, James M.
 Boitnott, G. W.
 Babcock James
 Barnum, A. C.
 Barks, Geo. S.
 Bevington, James
 Bently, J. P.

C

Child, George
 Child, Leroy
 Child, Smith
 Crowser, William
 Crum, John
 Cook, W. C.
 Corey, Jer., Sr.
 Chandler, William
 Carr, Dr. Lancelot

Carr, W. C.
 Cameron, Henry Clay
 Craig, P. R.
 Craig, B. F.
 Chandler, Soreno
 Cooper, Joshua
 Connehan, John
 Campbell, Robert
 Chamberlin, O.
 Casebolt, R. C.
 Compton, I. B.
 Cook, James W.
 Chandler, Alph.
 Cox, Nelson
 Crawford, Mr.
 Coffelt, Samuel
 Cook, John
 Chandler, Josiah
 Cole, R. W.
 Cotton, Isaac

Cochran, Dr. H.
 Clark, William
 Craig, I.
 Craig, Elisha B.
 Connehan, Pat
 Connelly, John
 Campbell, James
 Campbell, J. W.
 Cole, J. J.
 Cline, J. W.
 Confare, B.
 Coldren, R. D.
 Coon, J. J.
 Crossley, G. H.
 Curry, A.
 Coffelt, F. M.
 Chandler, Jarvis
 Chandler, Sylvanus
 Cotton, James
 Clutter, Orlando

D

Dana, J. L.
 Deal, Michael
 Dye, George
 Day, T. J.
 Davis, John W.
 Daily, Malary
 Davis, T. C.
 Davis, Cyrus
 Dunning, B. J.
 Doolittle, W. R.
 Daugherty, Mike
 Day, S. W.
 Doyle, Daniel
 Dent, Thomas
 Doty, John
 Dudley, J. M.
 Dawson, J. W.
 Dowling, John
 Dieffenbacker, Joe
 Donahue, William
 Davis, George

Deal, Eli, Sr.
 Dye, S. H.
 Day, E. G.
 Davidson, J. W.
 Dailey, Wils
 Deter, Anson
 Davis, Thomas M.
 Daily, Dr. J. N.
 Duea, Jonas
 Dobyns, Kenly
 Dinsmore, Alex.
 Dean, E. B.
 Doyle, James
 Dunlap, Thomas
 Drain, M.
 Dalton, Al.
 Downing, John
 Dieffenbacker, Fred
 Donahue, Andrew
 Donahue, John
 Delawyer, John

E

Ewing, James
 Evans, I. T.
 Elliot Clark
 Elliott, Matt

Evans, E. C.
 Evans, W. D.
 Elliott, Zacariah
 Elliott, John

Elliott, E.
 Erb, Jacob
 Eaglebarger, S.
 Ersland, Elias
 Ersland, Knute
 Evans, W. C.
 Evans, Milton
 Emery, Thomas
 Emery, William
 Estlick, Mr.
 Edgin, Anelton
 Edwards, Mr., Sr.
 Edwards, William
 Eckert, Mr.

Eastwood, A. F.
 Erb, Joseph
 Eaglebarger, John
 Ersland, Anfen
 Egland, O.
 Evans, Walter
 Ellison, Milb
 Emery, John
 Eckard, Fred
 Evenson, John
 Elzy, J. C.
 Edwards, Hosea
 Evans, Johathan

F

Finch, Daniel
 French, E. H.
 French, H. C.
 French, J. S.
 Fitzgerald, Thomas
 Ferguson, James
 Ferguson, Hiram
 Fitch, A. P.
 Funk, Henry
 Funk, John
 Flora, Henry
 Fitchpatrick, J. A.
 Fitchpatrick, W. W.
 Fenn, E. B.
 Fenn, P. O.
 Foster, Joshua
 Foster, James J.
 Freed, W. J.
 Findlay, J. H.
 Finnie, George S.
 Frump, Elisha.

Finch, Frank M.
 French, Otho
 French, Micah
 Frazier, J. S.
 Ferner, J. D.
 Ferguson, Jason D.
 Furguson, H. F.
 Fertig, William
 Funk, Henry, Sr.
 Foote, J. J.
 Fitchpatrick, W. H.
 Fitchpatrick, John
 Fatland, Ole
 Fenn, E. D.
 Foster, W. H.
 Foster, H. C.
 Favre, Dr. A.
 Ford, Thomas
 Flickinger, Levi
 Frump, Jacob

G

Griffith, Jonah
 Graham, W. J.
 Grove, J. B.
 Gifford, M.
 Gun, E.
 Garberson, Jonathan
 Gossard, S. J.
 Grosclose, John
 Gilmer, George
 Green, George
 Glass, David

Grafton, Dr. W. H.
 Grove, A. L.
 Grove, W. H. H.
 Gamble, R.
 Garberson, Job
 Griffin, D. A.
 Gossard, William
 Grosclose, Jefferson
 Gordey, P.
 Green, James
 Gamble, J. D.

Goodin, Smith
Gilmore, Charles
Gosslee, Dr. F.
Gilchrist, A. W.
Graef, Mr.

Guthrie, John
Gibson, James
Guy, Mr. E.
Graham, George
Grove, Mons C.

H

Hawthorn, James
Hague, I. M.
Hague, A. H.
Hestwood, J. F.
Hiatt, Abram
Hipscher, A.
Hyde, J. L.
Hughes, John
Hughes, Thomas
Handsaker, W.
Horine, Mr.
Harrison, S. E.
Harrison, David
Harrison, John
Hall, N. P.
Hoffman, T. B.
Hunter, F. C.
Hunter, Craig
Harkness, Joseph
Hand, Mathias,
Holland, George
Hail, John
Hambleton, O.
Helland, Severt
Hall, Alba
Hall, W. W.
Hussong, John
Harding, Noah
Hunt, M.
Hoggatt, L. Q.
Hefler, Jacob
Halley, Enoch
Hopkins, W. B.
Halleck, H.
Helphry, Israel
Henryson, Tor^kel
Headley, Lem
Hegland, Sam
Hubbard, Edward
Hockley, Nelson
House, Nelson
Hussong, Jesse

Hackley, Robert
Hague, S. S.
Hill, Barney
Hanks, M. J.
Harris, J. C.
Hoover, J. E.
Hiestand, S.
Hughes, Michael
Hyden, George
Hempsted, J. C.
Harrison, W. I.
Harrison, G. C.
Harrison, Joshua
Harrison, Thomas
Hall, Thomas
Hunter, R. M.
Hunter, A. J.
Horner, William
Hand, W. B.
Hand, C. G.
Hoag, E. S.
Hammond, John
Hambleton, G. W.
Hendrickson, Charles
Hall, Alba O.
Hussong, Cal.
Harding, Jesse
Harmon, Robert J.
Hunt, Frank
Haman, B. P.
Horner, Jacob
Hopkins, Richard
Hay, L. (Rev.)
Hadley, Seth
Helphry, George W.
Head, William
Hegland, Thor
Hackathorn, H. I.
Heeger, Jacob F.
Hefley, Edward
Hoblet, John
Hoxie, M. B.

Hizer, James

Hand, Joseph T.

Hand, Noah

I

Illingworth, Wm.

Illingworth, M. D.

Ingersol, Albert

J

Jory, Mr.

Jones, R. C.

Jory, John

Jones, Paul

John, Mr.

Jones, Isaac

Jones, John

Jones, W. H.

Jennings, Nat.

James, John

Jackson, Thomas

Joor, Cor.

Jones, T. F., Sr.

Jennis, Mr.

Jones, T. F., Jr.

Jeffers, J. M.

Jones, Richard

Jenkins, James

Jones, George

Jones, J. H.

K

Kelley, W. M.

Kuntz, N. R.

Kerr, J. H. B.

Kinsell, J. C.

Kirkman, G. N.

Kellogg, Dr. N. A.

Kellogg, George A.

Keigley, J. H.

Keigley, J. J.

Keigley, Robert

Knickerbocker, P.

Keltner, Morgan

Kelley, T. B.

Kelley, Amos

King, A. P.

Kintzley, Mr.

Kelley, G. W.

Kinworthy, D.

Kemplin, Mr.

Keif, Luke

Kooser, George B.

Kooser, Jacob

Knight, Curtis

Knapp, Hiram

Kelley, John.

L

Larson, Os

Lyons, David

Lee, J. C.

Linsey, F.

Lowe, Thomas

Lemmon, Wm.

Luther, Mr.

Loving, Lot

Loving, John E.

Lamb, Daniel

Lamb, Zeno

Lambert, La Count

Lockwood, Ross

Larcom, Mr.

Livingston, M. D.

Larrison, Mr.

La Rue, Kid

La Rue, James

Lewis, Abner

Lovell, James C.

Lovell, Chas.

Lockridge, Wm.

Lewellen, Harvey

Lowell, Barnabas

Latham, Henry

La Seur, G. B.

Livingston, George W.
Larson, L. R.
Lackey, John

Larson, Rasmus
Larson, E. R.
Logan, Robert
Larrabee, Wm.

M

McDaniel, Lewis
Moore, D. A.
McCoy, Daniel
McCoy, Wm
Mount, N.
McKenzie, Ed
Mercer, Lewis
May, John
Marks, Ives
Marks, Jerry
McGuire, Wm.
McConnell, John
McConnell, Alex.
Mood, Mr.
Myers, Jonathan
Maxwell, G. M.
Maxwell, J. W.
McCartney, Robert
McDaniel, Sam
McCarthy, Daniel
McCarthy, Henry
McCartney, Milo
McCartney, John
McLain, J. H.
McLain, Russel
McLain, Jesse
McLain, Frank A.
Miller, Isaac
Miller, W. O.
Miller, John, Sr.
Miller, J. H.
Miller, Rev. I.
Miller, Thomas J.
Miller, James
Miller, E. L.
Margason, Wm.
Moss, J. C.
Mitchell, R. H.
May, Richard
Mullen, Am.
Mullen, Guilf.
Murphy, H. F.

McKee, H.
McKee, Thomas
McDaniel, Ira
McDaniel, Louis
McCauley, Samuel
Mason, Morris
McBarnes, John
Miller, Henry
McCain, Wm.
McCain, Alex
McCain, John H.
McCain, Wm. H.
Mathews, James
Mathews, Mr.
Miner, N. C.
Marsh, Mr.
McDonald, Geo.
Moore, Lot
Mitchell, Isaac
Maxwell, Daniel
Maxwell, T. V.
Maxwell, David
Martin, Peter
Martin, Seph
McCowan, Sam
Morgan, John
McMichael, Wm.
Madison, Mr.
Munden, Wm. L.
Mullen, J. N.
Minton, D.
Marshall, Peter
Marshall, A. J.
McCord, C. P.
Moore, Simon
Moore, James N.
McGee, James
McQuiston, Silas
McQuiston, P.
Mitchell, Ira
Mitchell, Henry
Mitchell, Mr., Sr.

Murphy, W. C.
Monahan, Thomas

McNerney, Peter
Mooning, Mr.

N

Newton, Frank
Nourse, U. G.
Netterfield, B.
Neerness, Ole
Nellis, Levi

Neilson, Mr.
Norris, D. J.
Ned, David
Nirskern, Charles
Nugent, Daniel

O

Olinger, John B.
O'Brien, S. P.
O'Neil, Owen
O'Neil, John

Osmun, S. G.
Osborn, Lewis
Olinger, Christ.
Oglesvie, John
Olson, Brit

P

Person, A. G.
Parish, S. W.
Parker, Wm.
Phillips, Henry
Prouty, Adolphus
Prouty, Austin
Potter, E. B.
Parker, John
Price, Nathan
Pool, J. P.
Parish, G. B.
Page, C. P.
Purvis, Elijah
Pearson, Wm.

Pressnal, Jer.
Prime, George
Prime, Daniel
Pettibone, Mel.
Pedlar, George
Pike, F. M.
Pocock, Elias
Perigo, R.
Pierce, Mr.
Perry, Nelson
Peterson, Henry
Picard, Warren
Phipps, J. B.
Postgate, Thomas

Q

Queal, Paul A.

R

Rich, John
Rich, Samuel
Rich, Jacob
Randeau, W.
Reischauer, F.
Rubar, Sebastian
Ross, T. J.
Ross, M. M.
Ross, Calvary
Ross, Granville
Ross, James

Robinson, R. H.
Robinson, J. M.
Robinson, J. P., Jr.
Robins, C. D.
Russell, O. D.
Romaine, I.
Rees, I. H.
Rhoads, F. W.
Robinson, R. A.
Rynard, Jacob
Russell, A. T.

Ross, Wm.
 Ross, Jesse
 Ray, Jud
 Ray, Jacob
 Richardson, W. H.
 Richardson, G. H.
 Ream, Philip H.
 Robinson, Charles P.
 Robinson, W. R.
 Robinson, Joseph P.

Raff, Peter
 Rigby, Henry
 Rood, Adol.
 Ritland, John
 Rhoads, J. A.
 Ring, George
 Runyon, C.
 Rogers, Perry
 Roe, Mr. (of Franklin.)
 Rynard, Wm.

S

Stultz, D. L.
 Spring, W. W.
 Smiley, George
 Swaney, W. B.
 Sinclair, J. H.
 Smith, James C.
 Smith, James
 Smith, John
 Simmons, Henry
 Simmons, Amos
 Simmons, Cyrus
 Scott, George, Sr.
 Scott, Hiram
 Scott, George
 Scott, Bar
 Scott, E. F.
 Scott, John Col.
 Scott, Andrew
 Scott, Thomas
 Sowers, G. W.
 Sowers, J. W.
 Sheffield, N. N.
 Severson, John
 Stevens, D. L.
 Stevens, John, Sr.
 Stevens, Isaac
 Stevens, Elias
 Stevens, Benjamin
 Smith, W. K.
 Smay, Absolem
 Smith, C. G.
 Spencer, Mr.
 Spring, L. H.
 Switzer, M.
 Switzer, Sol.
 Stafford, Mr.
 Seal, Joseph

Smith, Jesse
 Smith, Samuel
 Shenkle, B. R.
 Spurgin, Aaron
 Spurgin, Wm.
 Shields, W. H.
 Stratton, Al.
 Shope, David F.
 Speaks, George
 Swarm, Daniel
 See, John, Sr.
 See, John
 See, Jonathan
 See, Missouri
 See, Michael
 See, Earl
 Shearer, E. W.
 Shearer, S. I.
 Shearer, Robert B.
 Shaw, A. D.
 Shaw, P. H.
 Statler, Jonathan
 Statler, S. S.
 Sheldahl, O.
 Stewart, B. F.
 Straw, W. P.
 Spangler, Henry
 Schoonover, Ed
 Schoonover, Charles
 Schoonover, Levi
 Sheldall, E. R.
 Swan, Giles
 Smith, Carl
 Squire, T. A.
 Snell, Jasper
 Summers, Philander
 Strait, Wm.

Seal, Moses
 Sladden, J. C.
 Sheldon, M. D.
 Sellars, James
 Sellars, John
 Sellars, Wm. Y.
 Smith, J. W.
 Smith, J. W., Jr.
 Smith, W. V.
 Smith, Ephraim

Shenkle, Benjamin
 Stratton, E.
 Sorter, James
 Seal, John
 Seal, Wm.
 Sunday, Wm.
 Shockley, W. C.
 Smart, Sylvester
 Stewart, D. W.
 Sharkey, John

T

Tallen, Patrick W. H.
 Tanner, Jo. G.
 Talbot, J. H.
 Thompson, F. D.
 Thompson, James
 Thrall, R. R.
 Tritts, Henry
 Thomas, G. W.
 Thomas, John S.
 Templeton, Wm.
 Templeton, George
 Thurman, Charles
 Thurman, Enoch
 Thompson, Paul
 Thompson, Knute

Thompson, Wm.
 Thompson, Frank
 Thatcher, Mr.
 Tichenor, W. E.
 Tichenor, Joseph
 Taylor, Joseph
 Taylor, Hiram
 Turtle, Thomas
 Thorlton, James
 Taylor, Wesley
 Taylor, Mr., Sr.
 Tomlinson, V.
 Tanner, J. M.
 Thomas, Mr.—(Escaped from the
 Spirit Lake massacre.)

Tisdall, Louis

U

Utterback, W. W.

V

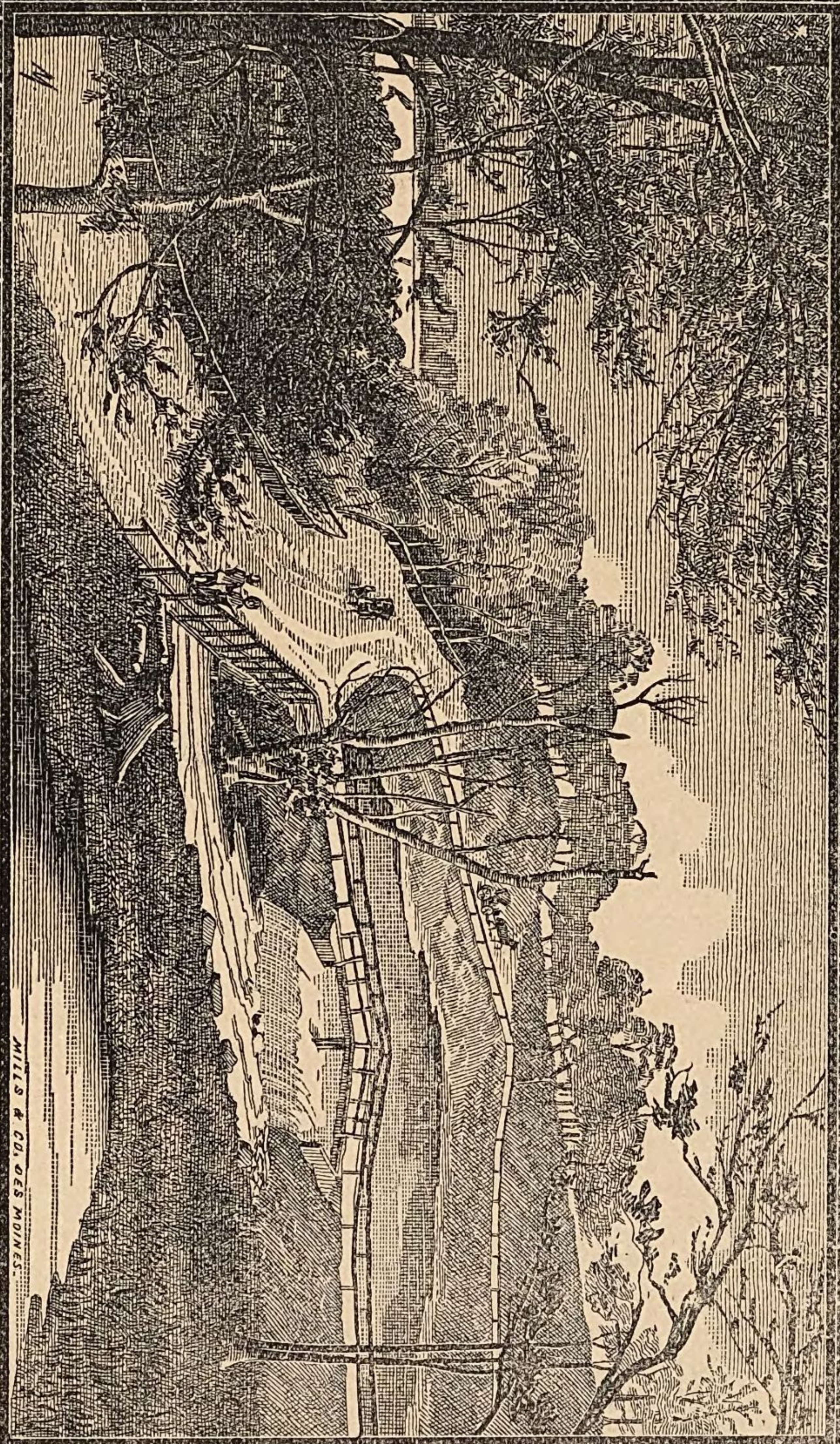
Vincent, Hiram
 Vincent, W. S.
 Vincent, David
 Vest, G
 Van Stewart, Peter

Vance, Mr.
 Van Fossen, J.
 Vest, Thomas
 Vest, C. M.
 Vest, John

W

Wickham, H. C.
 Womach, W. B.
 Warren, John
 Williams, Mr. (of Cambridge.)
 Wheatley, Allen
 Woodward, W. W.
 Woodward, Mr. (of Collins.)
 Webb, Nathan

Welton, X. A.
 Waltz, George
 Wise, G. W.
 Wise, W. A.
 Walters, Caleb
 Westlake, Thomas
 Whitaker, Mr.
 White, S. M.



MILLS & CO, DES MOINES.

THE RIVER.

NINTH STR. ENTRANCE

SYLVAN LAKE.

PROSPECT PARK, DES MOINES, IOWA.

Webb, A. K.
 Webb, Granville
 Wood, W. K.
 Wood, J. R.
 Wood, C. C.
 Wood, J. G.
 Wood, J. S.
 Wood, J. H.
 Walker, Isaac
 Willey, Dr. A. J.
 Wier, W. A.
 Wilkinson, D.
 Wilkinson, Lyman
 Wilkinson, John
 Worrall, Shadrick
 Webb, S. S.
 Wheeler, Jacob
 Wheeler, George
 Wolfsburg, H. J.

White, Mr., Sr.
 Whorton, John
 Whorton, George
 Whipple, B. S.
 Wood, A. G.
 Whitehead, Job
 Wells, Chester
 Watkins, Sol.
 Wheeler, John
 Willhide, J. A.
 Wier, Francis
 Wolf, Mr.
 Wheeler, Tip
 Wilson, Wm.
 Wakefield, H. C.
 Wakefield, Mar.
 Weeks, Wier
 Williams, Wallace
 Wiltse, W. B.

Y

Young, Sol.
 Yazel, Mr.

Yazel, David
 Yelton, J. G.
 Yocum, G. P.

Z

Zenor, John
 Zenor, Wm.
 Zenor, George B.

Zenor, Michael
 Zenor, Eli
 Zenor, J. J.
 Zenor, James

HAVE WE PEAT IN STORY COUNTY?

Hon. H. M. Thompson, a former Superintendent of the Iowa State Agricultural Farm, a man of close observation, and was a Scotchman by birth, cut out and dried in blocks some of the loose rooty and mossy soil which he found on the Farm on flat spongy land, and reported it, when dried, to burn equal to peat in Scotland. Mr. T. was a close observer of the Farm and its interests and was, I presume, correct in his conclusion in regard to peat. If his views were correct we have hundreds of acres of it in Story County. Mr. Thompson was from Scott County, Iowa, and had represented it in the General Assembly. If we have coal, timber and *peat* in Story County, what more do we need for fuel?

POPULAR AND ELECTORIAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT
FROM 1824 TO 1884, INCLUSIVE.

<i>Yr.</i>	<i>Candidates.</i>	<i>Party.</i>	<i>Pop. Vote.</i>	<i>Elect'l Vote.</i>
1824	Andrew Jackson	Democrat.....	152,872	99
1824	John Q. Adams	Federal.....	105,321	84
1824	W. H. Crawford	Republican.....	44,282	41
1824	Henry Clay ..	Republican.....	146,587	37
1828	Andrew Jackson.....	Democrat ..	647,231	178
1828	John Q. Adams ..	Federal	509,097	83
1832	Andrew Jackson.....	Democrat	687,502	219
1832	Henry Clay.....	Whig.....	530,189	49
1832	Wm. Wirt.....	Whig.....	.....	7
1832	John Floyd.....	Whig.....	.....	11
1836	Martin Van Buren.....	Democrat.....	761,549	170
1836	W. H. Harrison.....	Whig.....	736,656	73
1836	Hugh L. White	Whig.....		26
1836	Daniel Webster.....	Whig		14
1836	W. P. Mangum	Whig.....		11
1840	W. H. Harrison.....	Whig.....	1,275,017	234
1840	Martin Van Buren.....	Democrat	1,128,702	48
1840	James G. Birney	Liberal.....	7,059	.....
1844	James Knox Polk.....	Democrat.....	1,377,243	170
1844	Henry Clay	Whig	1,299,068	105
1844	James G. Birney.....	Free Soil.....	62,300	.....
1848	Zachary Taylor	Whig.....	1,360,101	163
1848	Lewis Cass.....	Democrat.....	1,220,544	127
1848	Martin Van Buren.....	Free Soil	291,263	.....
1852	Franklin Pierce.....	Democrat.....	1,601,474	254
1852	Winfield Scott.....	Whig.....	1,386,578	42
1852	John P. Hale	Free Soil.....	156,149	.....
1856	James Buchanan.....	Democrat.....	1,838,169	174
1856	John Charles Fremont.....	Republican.....	1,341,262	114
1856	Millard Fillmore.....	American.....	874,534	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln...	Republican.....	1,866,352	180
1860	Stephen A. Douglass.....	Democrat.....	1,375,157	72
1860	John C. Beckenridge.....	Democrat.....	845,763	39
1860	John Bell.....	Union	589,581	12
1864	Abraham Lincoln.....	Republican...	2,216,067	212
1864	Geo. B. McClelland.....	Democrat.....	1,808,725	21
1868	U. S. Grant.....	Republican.....	3,015,071	214
1868	Horatio Seymour.....	Democrat.....	2,709,613	80
1872	U. S. Grant.....	Republican.....	3,597,070	286
1872	Horace Greeley.....	Liberal.....	2,834,079	.....
1872	Charles O'Connor.....	Democrat.....	29,408	.....
1872	James Black.....	Temperance.....	5,608	.....
1876	R. B. Hayes.....	Republican.....	4,033,950	185
1876	Samel J. Tilden.....	Democrat.....	4,284,885	184
1876	Peter Cooper.....	Greenbacker.....	81,740	.....
1876	Green Clay Smith.....	Prohibition.....	9,522	.....
1876	Scattering.....	.....	2,636	.....
1880	James A. Garfield.....	Republican.....	4,441,233	214
1880	Winfield S. Hancock.....	Democrat.....	4,443,325	155
1880	James B. Weaver.....	Greenback.....	314,324	.....
1884	James G. Blaine.....	Republican	4,848,334	182
1884	Grover Cleveland	Democrat..	4,911,017	219
1884	Benj. F. Butler.....	People's.....	133,825	.....
1884	John P. St. John.....	Prohibition.....	151,809	.....

SALARIES OF OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

President, per year.....	\$50,000
Vice-President.....	8,000
Secretary of State.....	8,000
Secretary of Treasury.....	8,000
Secretary of Interior.....	8,000
Secretary of Navy.....	8,000
Secretary of War.....	8,000
Postmaster General.....	8,000
Speaker House Representatives	8,000
United States Senators.....	5,000
Representatives in Congress.....	5,000

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO

Peru.....	\$10,000
Venezuela	7,500
Turkey	7,500
Norway.....	7,500
Netherland	7,500
Denmark.....	5,000
Greece.....	5,000
Uruguay.....	5,000
Portugal	5,000
Switzerland.....	5,000
Siberia.....	4,000
England	17,500
Germany	17,500
France.....	17,500
Russia.....	17,500
China.....	12,000
Brazil	12,000
Spain.....	12,000
Japan.....	12,000
Mexico.....	12,000
Central America	10,000
Chili	10,000

JUDGES.

Chief Justice United States Supreme Court.....	\$10,500
Associate Judges.....	10,000
United States Circuit Judges.....	6,000
United States District Judges	{ 3,500
	{ to
	{ 5,000
Judge United States Court of Claims.....	4,500

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Superintendent Signal Service.....	\$ 4,000
Director of the Mint.....	4,500

Superintendent Nautical Almanac.....	3,500
Commander of Marine Corps.....	3,500
Director Geological Surveys.....	6,000
Auditor Railroad Accounts.....	5,000
Commissioner of Patents.....	4,500
Commissioner of Pensions.....	3,600
“ Agricultural.....	3,000
“ Indian Affairs.....	3,000
“ Education.....	3,000
Superintendent of Census.....	5,000
“ Naval Observatory.....	5,000
Commissioner General Land Office.....	4,000

FIRST STEAMBOAT AND LOCOMOTIVE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807, and was built by Robert Fulton. The first use of a locomotive in the United States was in 1831.

REMEDIES FOR BURNS AND SCALDS.

Every family should have a preparation of linseed oil and lime water, about the consistency of thick paint, constantly on hand for burns and scalds. The best application in case of burns and scalds is a mixture of one part of carbolic acid to eight parts of olive oil. Lint or linen rags are to be saturated in the lotion, and spread smoothly over the burnt part, which should then be covered with oil silk or gutta percha tissue to exclude air.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

A name given to the southern boundary line of the “free State of Pennsylvania,” which formerly separated it from the slave States of Maryland and Virginia. It was surveyed—with the exception of about twenty-two miles—by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English mathematicians and surveyors, between November 15, 1763, and December 26, 1767. During the exciting debate in Congress, in 1820, on the question of excluding slavery from Missouri, the eccentric John Randolph, of Roanoke, made great use of this phrase, which was caught up and re-echoed by all, or nearly all, the newspapers in the country, and thus gained a celebrity which it still retains.

THE WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

At end of first year, the cotton wedding.
At end of second year, the paper wedding.
At end of third year, the leather wedding.
At end of fifth year, the wooden wedding.
At end of seventh year, the woolen wedding.
At end of tenth year, the tin wedding.
At end of twelfth year, the silk and fine linen wedding.
At end of fifteenth year, the crystal wedding.
At end of twentieth year, the China wedding.
At end of twenty-fifth year, the silver wedding.
At end of thirtieth year, the pearl wedding.
At end of fortieth year, the ruby wedding.
At end of fiftieth year, the golden wedding.
At end of seventy-fifth year, the diamond wedding.

NICKNAMES OF STATES AND CITIES.

Bayou State—The name sometimes given to the State of Mississippi, which abounds in bayous or creeks.

Bear State—A name by which the State of Arkansas is sometimes designated, on account of the number of bears that formerly infested its forests.

Badger State—A name popularly given to the State of Wisconsin.

Bay State—A popular name of Massachusetts, which, previous to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, was called the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Creole State—A name sometimes given to the State of Louisiana, in which the descendants of the original French and Spanish settlers constitute a large portion of the population.

Diamond State—A name sometimes given to the State of Delaware, from its small size and great worth or supposed importance.

Excelsior State, or Empire State—"Excelsior" is the motto upon its coat of arms; a popular name of the State of New York, the most populous and wealthiest State in the Union.

Freestone State—The State of Connecticut, sometimes so called from the quarries of freestone which it contains.

Green Mountain State—A popular name for the State of Vermont, the Green Mountains being the principal mountain range in the State.

Granite State—A name for the State of New Hampshire, the mountainous portions of which are largely composed of granite.

Hoosier State—The State of Indiana, the inhabitants of which are often called Hoosiers. This word had its origin from "husher," formerly a common term for a bully, and throughout the West.

Hawkeye State—The State of Iowa; said to be so named for an Indian chief, who was once a terror to voyagers to its borders.

Keystone State—The State of Pennsylvania; so called from its having been the central State of the Union at the time of the formation of the Constitution. If to arrange the thirteen original States in the form of an arch, Pennsylvania will occupy the place of the keystone.

Lumber State—A name sometimes given to the State of Maine, the inhabitants of which are largely engaged in the lumber business, cutting and rafting from the pineries.

Lake State—A name given to the State of Michigan, which borders on the four lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie.

Lone Star State—The State of Texas; so called from the device on its coat of arms.

Mother of States, Mother of Presidents, Old Dominion—A name sometimes given to Virginia, the first settled in the United States, and sometimes called "Mother of Presidents," as it has furnished six Presidents to the Union.

Palmetto State—The State of South Carolina; so called from the arms of the State, which contain a palmetto.

Peninsular State—The State of Florida; so called from its shape.

Pine Tree State—A name given to the State of Maine, the central and northern portions of which are covered with extensive pine forests.

Prairie State—A name given to Illinois, in allusion to its extensive and beautiful prairies.

Turpentine State—A name given to the State of North Carolina, which produces and exports immense quantities of turpentine.

Nutmeg State—A name in the United States given to Connecticut, the inhabitants of which have such a reputation for shrewdness that they have been jocosely accused of selling wooden nutmegs for the genuine.

Old Colony—A name given to that portion of Massachusetts included within the original limits of the Plymouth Colony, which was formed at an earlier date than the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Old North State—A popular name for the State of North Carolina.

NICK OR POPULAR NAMES OF CITIES.

City of Churches—A name given to the city of Brooklyn, New York, from the unusually large number of churches in it.

Bluff City—A name given to the city of Hannibal, Missouri.

City of Brotherly Love—Philadelphia is sometimes so called, this being the literal significance of the name.

City of Elms—A familiar name of New Haven, Connecticut. Many of the streets are thickly shaded with lofty elms.

City of Magnificent Distances—A name popularly given to the city of Washington, capital of the United States, laid out to cover a space of four and one-half miles long and two miles and a half wide, or eleven square miles.

City of Spindles—A name given to the city of Lowell, Mass., the largest cotton manufacturing town in the United States.

City of the Straits—A name given to Detroit, Mich., which is situated on the west bank of the river or strait connecting Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie. Detroit, a French word, means "strait."

City of Notions—Boston, Mass., the metropolis of Yankeedom.

City of Rocks—A descriptive name given to the city of Nashville, Tenn.

Crescent City—A name given to the city of New Orleans, the older portion of which is built around the convex side of a bend of the Mississippi River.

Empire City—The city of New York, the chief city of the United States.

Fall City—Louisville, Ky.; so called from the falls which at this place impede the navigation of the Ohio River.

Flour City—A name given to the city of Rochester, N. Y., a place remarkable for its extensive manufactories of flour.

Flower City—Springfield, Ill., the capital of the State, which is distinguished for the beauty of its surroundings.

Forest City—1. Cleveland, Ohio; so called from the many ornamental trees which border the streets of the city.

Forest City—2. A name given to Portland, Maine, distinguished for its many elms and other beautiful shade trees.

Gotham—A name for the city of New York.

Hub of the Universe—A burlesque name on Boston, Mass., originating with the American humorist, O. W. Holmes.

Garden City—A popular name for Chicago, a city remarkable for the number and beauty of its private gardens.

Garden of the West—A name sometimes given to Kansas, sometimes to Illinois, and sometimes to Iowa, and other parts of the West.

Gate City—Keokuk, Iowa; so called from its situation at the foot of the lower rapids of the Mississippi River.

Iron City—A name given to Pittsburg, Pa., for its great iron manufactories.

Monumental City—The city of Baltimore, so called from its monuments.

Mound City—A name sometimes given to St. Louis, Mo., on account of the numerous artificial mounds on which it was built.

Puritan City—A name sometimes given to the city of Boston, Mass., in allusion to the character of its founders and early inhabitants.

Railroad City—Indianapolis, Indiana, is sometimes called by this name as being the end or terminus of many railroads.

Smoky City—A name sometimes given to Pittsburg, Pa., an important manufacturing city in iron, nails, etc., etc.

Quaker City—A name given to Philadelphia, Pa., which was planned and settled by William Penn.

Queen City—A popular name given Cincinnati; so called when it was the commercial city of the West.

Queen City of the Lakes—A name sometimes given to the city of Buffalo, New York, from its position and importance.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

Pyramids of Egypt.

Hanging Gardens of Babylon, Tower, Walls and Terrace.

Statue of Jupiter Olympus, on the Capitoline Hill, at Rome.

Temple of Diana at Ephesus.

Pharos, or Watch Tower, at Alexandria, Egypt.

Colossus of Rhodes, a statue 105 feet high, overthrown by an earthquake 224 B. C.

Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, a Grecian-Persian city in Asia Minor.

THE FIRST STAKE ON THE COLLEGE FARM.

About the year 1860, the College Farm House site was fixed by Mr. Suel Foster, of Muscatine County, and Daniel McCarthy, of Story County. Mr. Foster was one of the locating Trustees and had desired to meet Mr. E. G. Day, also a locating Trustee, on the Farm so they could select the site for the Farm House and the barn. Mr. Day did not appear. Mr. McCarthy, I believe, had a compass and met with Mr. Foster, and they scared up a surveyor's chain or tape line and went to work fixing the site for the house. It became the *arduous* duty of Esq. Daniel to *drive the first stake on the Farm*, looking to its improvement.

I was acquainted, somewhat, with the surveyor who gave the bearings for the foundation wall of the College building. Also am acquainted with the surveyor who fixed and recorded the corners of the Farm by request of Hon. H. M. Thompson, of Scott County, superintendent of the Farm.

Mr. McCarthy is one of those who aided the Farm location by donating seventy-five dollars for that purpose. He was far from being alone in the donations. (There were lots of us in that boat.)

The County gave \$10,000; citizens of Boone and Story counties gave in money and subscriptions \$5,340; the citizens of the two counties gave 981 acres of land, deeded, and bonds, making, at five dollars per acre, \$4,905. The total loomed up to \$20,245. This was surely liberal. Boone shares with us in this liberality. Hon. John A. Hull, Hon. J. L. Dana, Mr. W. J. Graham, Hon. G. M. Maxwell and others were active and energetic workers. Dana was, perhaps, the most energetic except Graham.

About the time Squire Daniel McCarthy secured the honor of driving that "first stake on the Farm," Mr. Foster secured the honor of beating the mail hack to Nevada, from Des Moines—both

leaving Des Moines about the same time. Mr. Foster, of course, was on foot. The roads were nearly impassable. But Suel Foster had the grit and nerve to undertake just such a trip, when business called, and did not scare at a little mud on his boots. Foster and Day voted for the location of the Farm in Story County. They were good men; but both have left us and have "passed over the river."

CLOSING REMARKS.

NOW AND THEN.

There are many excellent improvements all over the County that I did not get to see. I have not any doubt of this fact.—None at all. It is true, however, that what I did see far exceeded my expectations. Just to think of the changes made since 1853-4-5, and up to 1860! Why, it is marvelous!

The writer hereof is one of many others in the County who have been permitted to gaze on the wild expanse of prairie, thirty and thirty-four years ago, when there was nothing to disturb the grass but wolves, cranes, geese, ducks and prairie chickens. True, there were a few straggling Indians, and the business of some of them was to herd or drive away the few deer and elk we had then on the prairies. But now what is our situation in the close of 1886? The prairies are now changed to magnificent grain fields, pastures, orchards, hedges, etc. Fine dwellings and splendid barns, good churches and good school houses are seen in every direction. Innumerable cultivated groves of timber are now found to dot the prairies in every direction.

We now have in Story County four good railroads—three running east and west and one running north and south through the County, giving us seventeen railroad towns in the County, and eighteen postoffices—all on railroads except Iowa Center. We have two Presidential postoffices—Ames and Nevada—in the County. Such postmasters are nominated by the President and confirmed or rejected by the United States Senate. Postmasters not receiving \$1,000 per year are appointed by the Postmaster-general.

We now have trading points all around us, and we ship large quantities of grain, live stock, poultry, eggs, butter, etc., from our County. We have ten money order offices in the County, viz.: Nevada, Ames, Collins, Cambridge, Colo, Maxwell, Roland, Sheldahl, Story City and Zearing. The postoffice now at Sheldahl really is in Polk County, but has been in Story County.

We have two steam-power presses in the County—one used by the *Highway Press*, of Nevada, the other by J. E. Duncan, of the

Ames *Intelligencer*. We have in all seven presses, and have seven papers published, weekly, in the County; one at Maxwell, one at Cambridge, one at Ames, one at Story City and three at Nevada. We now have a postoffice at Sheldahl Crossing—April, 1887. Of the postoffices that are of the past, I will name: Camden, Goshen, Johnson Grove, Point Palestine, Willow Grove, New Philadelphia, College Farm and Boardman.

We now have near or quite forty-one church buildings in the County, and a membership of nearly or quite 4,000 members.

We have about seventy organized Sabbath schools. We have 135 or more school houses, besides the nine High or Graded school buildings and the "Iowa State Agricultural College." There are several common school buildings, substantial brick structures.

The High School buildings at Nevada, Ames, Cambridge, Maxwell are substantial houses, built of brick. The High School building at Nevada, cost \$22,000; the one at Ames cost \$16,000.

We now have five flouring mills of good quality making good flour. We have some others, but of inferior quality. We have now seven or eight tile factories; we have six or seven creameries. We have a good foundry, doing an extensive business. We have now in Story County a population of about 20,000 persons. We also have good schools, probably no better in any county in Iowa. We have a county of good and productive soil. For stock raising and shipping our products of all kinds, we are at home. We have an enterprising and happy people. We have a county that is loyal to our laws with but few exceptions. We gave on the twenty-seventh of June, 1882, 1,921 votes for the "Prohibitory Amendment to the constitution of Iowa," and only 553 votes against it. This vote would seem to indicate something of our moral standing. Good for Story!

But now I will connect this prosperous condition with the hardships of 1853 to 1860 we had to undergo, and it will make a complete contrast in our history. As already said in this chapter, and elsewhere, we've seen the bleak prairies, the wolf, the "Injun" and the "Elephant," (or that other animal,) but will enumerate some things we done in the early times. We eat up our money, what little we had, by sending teams and our money for corn, flour and bacon to Oskaloosa, Pella, Iowa City and elsewhere. The teams, after sloughing down many times, would get back with something to eat, but the money did not return. So we eat our money in that way when we had *any* to eat. Why those who came here since the war commenced and who are complaining of hard times, such know but little of hard times such as the early settlers can tell what we had to endure *then*. We had in 1854 a population of 836 persons—403 of them females. In 1860 we had 4,051 population, 1,955 were females. In 1870 the population was 11,651. In 1880, 16,906. At the present time it will nearly or quite reach 20,000.

But I will get back to 1853 and to 1860. We then had trouble to get away with teams, and trouble to get back again. You would

think so to hear those who tried it to tell about getting sloughed (sloood) down nearly a dozen times, and have to unload the best they could, getting to Marietta, Marshalltown, Newton or Des Moines; for we had but few or no bridges then, and yet we had bad roads. Now all our streams have good bridges and lots of them, and the roads are being made good. No trouble now, or but little.

The doleful story given refers to the time we were living under the "Old Dispensation." We will refer to the present prosperous condition of our people as under the "New Dispensation."

Just think back and compare *then* and *now*. Think of what we had to undergo from 1853 to 1860 with our present situation (1887) and then complain of hard times! In 1853 no railroad had crossed the Mississippi river. In 1856 the nearest railroad to us was 115 miles off. *Now* we have seventeen railroad stations in the county, and all around us. We who have seen the "Injun" and other animals, and can see the difference! We will be content with the past, and are willing others should try the adventurous curiosity in the future.

The description I have just given of hard times in the early times of our county I will strengthen my statement by saying that in the Story County *Advocate* of February 9, 1859, I find seven sheriff sale notices and three marshal sales in Story County, and yet the paper is nearly half gone at that. I have just examined some of our papers and find *one* sheriff sale for November, 1886. Ten in 1859, and ONE in 1886. And the population in 1859 was about 4,000; now, January 4, 1887, it will be from 18,000 to 20,000 persons. Turn to pages seven and eight of this history and you will learn the cause for an excited meeting of some of our best citizens of Story County, held January, 1858. O, let us not murmur so m-u-c-h *now* of hard times! Ask the old veterans of our early settlers if I have drawn the picture too dark.

Before closing I will say a little more as to the present. Our towns did more beautifying and painting houses and barns, with some exceptions, than any former year; but less valuable and substantial buildings than usual. There are, however, many new and valuable barns, and some fine dwellings, that were built in 1886 in different townships. I was pretty well over many of the townships and write from what I saw and gathered. I visited twenty-three cemeteries—all in the county except ten or twelve small ones. I presume the total dead of the county will reach 3,100. Yes, we go, one—by—one!

I will again say it is probable, very probable, there is no other county in Iowa, (age considered) to excel Story County in grand, substantial and valuable improvements. With a very productive soil, healthful climate, stirring farmers, and stock dealers, good mechanics, good schools, such as are number one anywhere, a magnificent Iowa Agricultural College and Farm, and several brick High School buildings, and one of the most beautiful Court Houses in the state; with four railroads and seventeen railroad stations, and eighteen post-offices, how is it possible we can be excelled.

Every citizen has a market near his residence for anything he wishes to sell, or to buy; and we have a business firm in our midst of very great value to the whole county, and it is the business firm of

BOARDMAN BROS., OF NEVADA.—A SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

By referring to page 212 we find in 1882 the Boardman building and business very minutely described—a building exactly adapted to their extensive business. The business done by Boardman Bros. in the buying, packing and shipping poultry, eggs, butter, and other shipments, is very extensive, and is the means of giving employment to a large number of teamsters, buyers, pickers, packers, etc., and makes a big market for all such business all over the country, and is the means of bringing into our county an enormous amount of money per annum, when the business of Wingert & Riddlebarger and others are considered also in this traffic.

What other business is so full of relief to the masses of the people as this business for the amount invested? Boardman Bros. are having constantly a large number employed, and are themselves energetic, thorough-going men—men who mean business. They are making a big business for Story County beyond question, and it is to be desired at the same time that they are doing well for Boardman Bros. This traffic has become a very important factor in the business of the country, and standing out so independently from any other, it has no competition from any other business of the farm products.

FIFTY OF THE LARGEST RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT LAND HOLDERS OF STORY COUNTY.

The following list of names is of those who own or did own, four years ago, 400 acres or over in one or more townships of the County, as shown by Plat Book in the Auditor's office, in 1882. Some now own less, others own more than they did four years ago. Some new owners, doubtless, have come to the front since 1882. Some of those in the list are not residents of the County. A few of the largest land holders will be given, viz.; Hon. T. C. McCall, 2,587 acres; Mr. H. E. J. Boardman, of Marshall County, 2,570 acres; Ole Apland, (now dead), 1,586½ acres; J. W. Ambrose, 1,380 acres, in 1882. Mr. Ambrose now (1887) owns about 1,297 acres in Story County; Judiah Ray, 1,177 acres; F. A. McLain, 1,200 acres; T. E. Alderman, 1,200 acres; J. D. Lahman, 1,070 acres; D. F. Lahman & Co., 1,045 acres; J. C. Mitchell, 1,083; James Dillon, 960 acres; W. K. Wood, 925 acres; M. C. Allen and M. E. Hix, 651 acres; J. H. Sinclair, 1,415; Wm. Fertig, 820 acres; A. Foust, 800 acres; S. Hix, 880 acres; G. W. Sowers, 770 acres; John Scott, 730 acres; John Waugh, 720 acres; E. Furnas, 711 acres; S. C. Wilkins, 719 acres; Wm. Golden, 680 acres; Rogers & Spinning, 751 acres; Tor-

kel Henryson, 740 acres; W. R. Doolittle, 720 acres; Robt. Richardson, 780 acres; Abel Olsen, 663 acres; Jas. Smith, 640 acres; G. B. Richards, 600 acres; Addie Grimard, 600 acres; A. M. Norris, 680 acres; J. Feghtly, 589 acres; J. W. R. & J. C. Mason, 640 acres; J. L. Dana, 572 acres; Dan'l McCarthy, 560 acres; W. C. Huntington, 545; S. X. Oaks, 520 acres; Paul Thompson, 520 acres; Moses Dean, 501 acres; O. Briggs, 520 acres; W. H. Golley, 480 acres; M. Wilson, 494 acres; D. Danskin, 440 acres; R. H. Mitchell, 436 acres; Jas. Hawthorn, 414 acres; Nelson Perry, 480 acres; Frank Curtiss, 401; O. Shedahl, 400 acres.

TILE FACTORIES—ALL IN THE COUNTY.

The Nevada Tile Factory, run by Messrs. Lockridge & Beaty, is doing an extensive business. They make the estimate of the number of tile that will be made from May 1st to December 1, 1886, at 600,000 tiles. This seems to be a big figure, but they are doing a big business.

Mr. Lyman and son are manufacturing extensively also, and estimate not less than 200,000 for the tile season. These two factories make a good showing for Nevada in tiling.

Mr. R. R. Thompson's tile factory is a short distance east of Maxwell, and the reports from its yield in tile are surely very good. Mr. T. is one of our stirring men—full of energy. It is understood that he turns out not less than 250,000 tiles during the tiling season each year. This, for convenience we call the "Maxwell Tile Factory."

"The Clear Creek Tile Works," just west of the Agricultural College, seem to be doing good work. C. F. Mount is proprietor, but J. M. Stark is the manager. They manufacture about \$4,000 worth during the tile season, and some 200,000 brick. "Clear Creek" is a misnomer. The true and original name of the creek on which this factory is situated is "Luther Creek." Many years ago Mr. W. J. Graham, who resided where Mr. P. L. Porter afterwards lived, sometimes called it "Spring Creek." But "Luther" is the original name. We have a Clear Creek in Collins Township, and a Spring Branch in the southeast part of Grant Township. This mistake in the name will not affect the quality of the tile.

The Kelley Tile Factory, C. S. Giddings, proprietor; the first 500 brick made was on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1886.

Roland Tile Factory, near the southwest edge of town, is owned by Swenson, Thorson, & Co., and is doing a lively business in tile and brick manufacturing. They report 200,000 tile and 150,000 brick made during the season. This indicates thrift and stir in business.

Story City Tile Factory, by Butler & Peterson, but did not get a report from it.

HISTORY OF THE MILLS OF THE COUNTY.

MILLS—FLOURING.

A good flouring mill and two elevators at Nevada.

During the summer and fall of 1867 there was an effort made to secure a good grist or flouring mill at Nevada. The writer hereof spent considerable time in working up a bonus of \$2,000 subscribed to be given to any safe and responsible party who would guarantee to build a good flouring mill, and to be put in good running order. The time given in the offer expired, I think, at the end of one year from the time the offer was first made. A committee was appointed at the following meeting for carrying out the proposition, as follows:

“MILL MEETING.

“The public who are interested in building a good grist mill in Nevada are requested to meet at the Court House this evening, August 5th, at the ringing of the bell, to consult on the matter. Two gentlemen from Marshalltown, practical millers, will be with us at the meeting. Let the people turn out.”

Here follows the action of the meeting:

“*Resolved*, That W. G. Allen, Chairman; T. C. McCall, H. F. Murphy, J. H. Talbott and I. A. Ringheim be appointed by the donors as a committee to contract with any person or persons giving satisfactory guaranty for the building of a good flouring mill at any point in Nevada, Story County, Iowa, where a sufficient quantity of water can be had at all times for the use of said mill.

* * * Said committee is hereby authorized to propose to the party building said mill a bonus not to exceed \$2,000.”

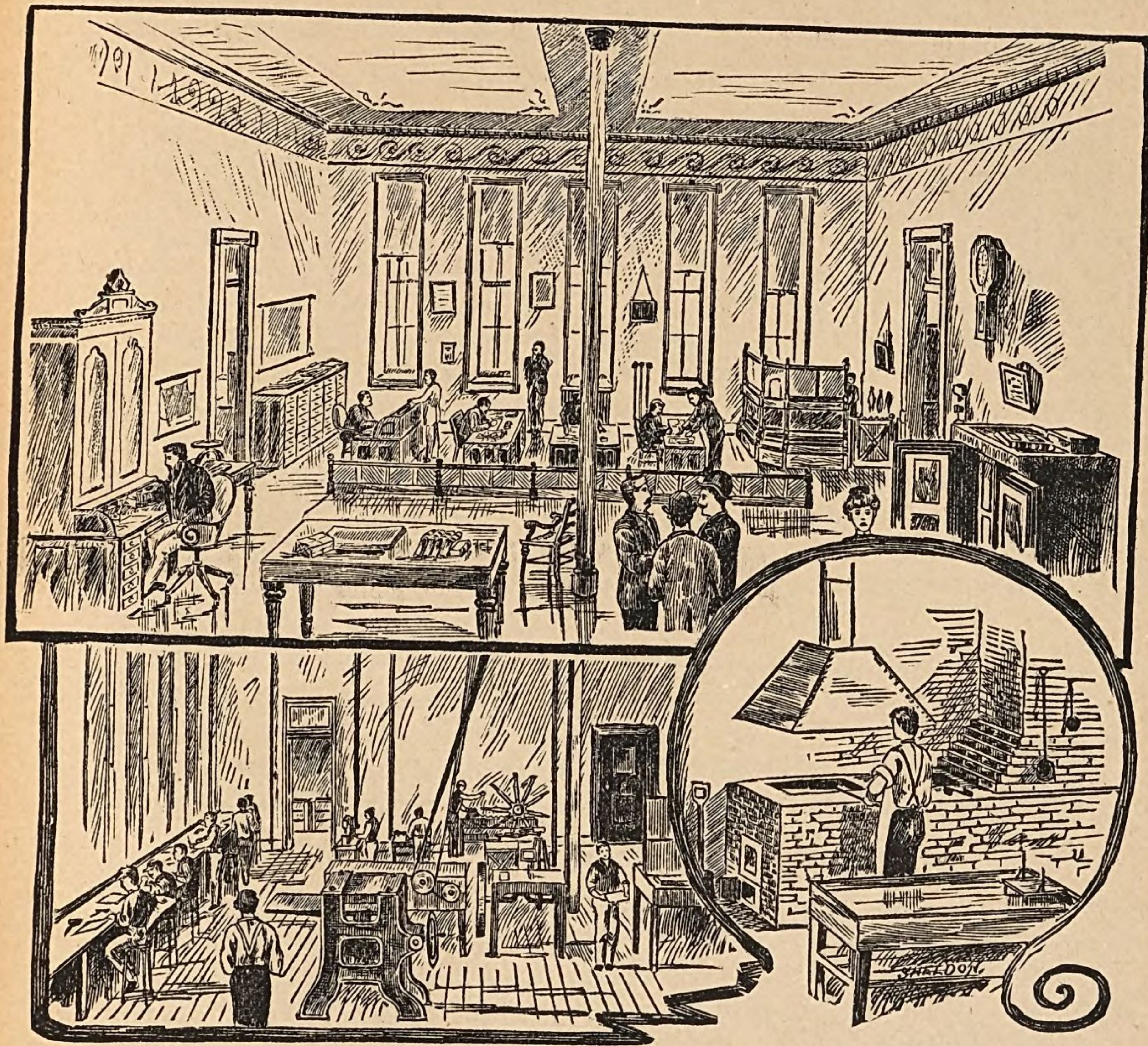
Well, the proposition was not accepted; but, but very soon after the offer expired, J. H. Talbott and E. G. Day added to their elevator a set of burrs, which made very good flour; also for grinding corn. From that our excellent flouring mill of to-day had its origin, now owned and operated by E. W. Lockwood & Son, and who have had control of it for many years.

AMES—FLOURING.

The flouring mill at Ames was built about 1873—was burnt in 1881, and rebuilt in 1882 by Haverly & Lanning, its present owners, assisted by citizens.

COL. SNYDER'S MILL AT SHELDAHL—STEAM POWER.

This flouring mill is said to have been a good mill and cost probably \$4,000. It, however, was destroyed by fire about the twenty-fifth of December, 1886, and was surely a heavy loss to Col. Snyder. It is understood he is rebuilding it; in this he ought to have the assistance, (and perhaps he has,) of the citizens of Sheldahl and the community.



IOWA PRINTING CO'S OFFICE AND STEREOTYPING ROOM.

CAMBRIDGE MILLS.

A good flouring mill and saw-mill combined, run by steam power, was erected in, or about, 1855. This was a very good and useful mill to many of us early settlers; and it is still a good mill—though some thirty-one years old. Dr. Grafton and Mr. J. Chandler had this mill erected. It is said to have cost, when fully completed, about \$13,000. This mill was the best in the county. No other mill in Story County probably cost \$13,000. It is claimed the Story City Mill cost more.

IOWA CENTER MILLS.

The first mill built here was by Messrs. Nathan Webb & Wood a short distance northeast of Iowa Center, at what was once called "Webb's Point." It was run by steam, and was erected in 1856. Was a flouring as well as a saw-mill. These mills were of great value. It finally passed into the possession of H. O. Ayers & Brother. It did a great deal of grinding and sawing, and was a special advantage to many in the early times. About 1869 it was taken down and moved away. The flouring mill in the south part of town is still doing a fair business. It was erected about the year 1856 or '57, and was a steam power mill. It was a flouring mill and a saw-mill combined—mostly a flouring business now.

I. Walker Corey built a corn cracker mill, to be run by water, on East Indian Creek, west of Iowa Center, and a short distance north of the bridge across the creek. It was a failure, and never done but little if any grinding.

A good flouring mill was built at Ontario about the year 1870, by I. B. Nelson & Seymore, and was run by steam power. It did excellent work; but Mr. I. B. Nelson, who owned it when it was moved, took it down in June, 1874, and took it to West Side, Iowa, where he put it up again; and at last account it was doing finely.

HANNUM'S MILL.

(Miller's in earlier times,) situated on Skunk River, on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 23, township 84, range 24, was a water and steam power mill, and did a great deal of work as a flouring mill and corn grinding. The main mill was moved in the year 1882 to Odebolt, Iowa. What was left of it is not of much value compared with what it had been. It also did considerable sawing as there was fair timber near by.

SOPER'S MILL.

Situated on Skunk River near the north quarter section corner of section 7, township 84, range 23, was built about 1862 by Thomas Hughes, and it did considerable business for a time in sawing. When first built it was a water power saw mill; and was for a time, when first built, called "Hughes' mill." This mill was

first built about 1862, and it was re-modeled, or re-built, in 1871, by Mr. Soper. It is doing but little or nothing at this time. The dam is mostly gone, and seems to be neglected. This mill after being re-modeled did good work in making an excellent quality of flour for a considerable time, but it is now doing nothing.

SAW-MILLS.

Saw-mills were once abundant in Story County—some fifteen or eighteen in all, scattered over the south half and western part of the county. The water power saw-mills were as follows: one on East Indian Creek, built in 1855-6 by Samuel McDaniel, on the northwest quarter of section 23, township 83, range 22. It did not do a great deal of sawing, and yet it was quite an advantage to those improving in that vicinity. It finally became useless.

"CHANDLER'S SAW MILL"

was on Skunk River in, or at, the northeast corner of Cambridge, and was built in early times, 1853 or 1854, by Mr. Jairus Chandler. it was a water power saw-mill, and was built before the Grafton & Chandler flouring mill.

M'COWAN'S STEAM SAW-MILL

was in the western part of Iowa Center, but has been moved to Mingo Jasper County, Iowa. It was moved in April, 1886.

There was a steam saw-mill for a time on the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 7, township 83, range 22; also one in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 7, township 83, range 22, but remained only a short time, and did but little work.

THE ESQ. ROBINSON STEAM SAW-MILL

was situated on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 29, township 83, range 22, and did quite a business for a year or two.

John Parker had a steam saw-mill near the east quarter section corner of section 14, township 83, range 22, which done a very fair business; but it was finally taken to the northeast quarter of section 6, township 82, range 23, at Womach's. It was placed on the west side of Skunk, and very close to the river in the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 6, township 82, range 23. It now is of the past; but in its time did a great deal of sawing.

The Hiestand Mill, a "Tread Mill" with an effort to use water power, was on Squaw Creek, and on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 33, township 84, range 24. It was built probably about the year 1855. It did only a small business—a "carding mill" and a saw mill. The dam washed out and the water power was a failure.

Thurman's Saw Mill, one-half a mile south of New Philadelphia, was built July, 1856, by D. and H. McCarthy, and moved away, in 1864, and used as Burger's Mill, described elsewhere. The engine was brought from Fairview, in 1855 or 1856. It was placed on Luther Creek, and did a great deal of sawing while Thurman Bros. run it. It was steam power. D. & H. McCarthy, and Ross and Latham, run it a while before Thurman Bros. took it.

T. McNaughton's saw mill was about eighty rods north of the southeast corner of section 30, township 84, range 24, but did but little business. It was located on Onion Creek, and was run by water power. The impression is that it was taken to Ames by McNaughton and others about the year 1873, and changed into a flouring mill at Ames.

Burger's steam saw mill was on or near the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 32, township 84, range 24. It was built about 1864, but did not remain very long; but it done some sawing. The engine and machinery of this mill is said to be the same the Thurman Bros. had used. And it was the same used by Thos. McNaughton, after Burger had used it, on Onion Creek.

Guy's steam saw mill, near the east quarter section corner of section 26, township 82, range 21, did some sawing.

A water power saw mill at Fairview, (now recognized as Story City), was built by a Mr. Brown, but remained a very short time as the water power was not sufficient to run it. A steam saw mill was built by a Mr. House, in 1856. Remained a few weeks, and left in a hurry.

Scott and Stevens steam mill at Ames, was at the foot of the hill at the southeast side of Ames, and did a great deal of sawing while it remained. Was built about the year 1867 or 1868.

Corey's Mill, on Squaw Creek, was water power, and was on the northeast quarter of section 14, township 83, range 24. It was an early settler and did but little work.

The renowned "Smith's Mill" was situated on Long Dick's Creek, very near the interior center of section 18, township 85, range 23. For a full and amusing description of it see Ballard's account given in his "Early History of Howard and Lafayette Township."

We now notice Mr. Nellis' water power saw mill, on the west side of Skunk River, below the railroad crossing and only about one-third of a mile southeasterly from the Cambridge Depot. This mill now does considerable work in sawing. No others in the County, known to me, are doing a sawing business at this date, 1887, except Nellis' Mill—a regular sawing business is meant.

GROVES.

There are about nine groves of native timber named in this county, viz., Center Grove once covered parts of sections 15, 22, 23, 25, 26 and 36, but much of the larger timber is gone; all in Union Township.

Ballard's Grove originally covered parts of sections 18 and 19 in Union Township; and parts of 12, 13, 14, 23 and 24 in Palestine Township. Ballard's Branch runs through the entire length of the grove. The timber once in this grove was, much of it, pretty good. It was named in honor of Mormon and Daniel Ballard, who were among the first settlers of Story County.

Walnut Grove originally covered parts of sections 1 and 2, in Palestine Township; and parts of sections 34, 35 and 36, in Washington Township. This Grove also in earlier days had some valuable timber; but some of it, it was said, as well as timber of other groves, emigrated to other countries. Walnut Creek runs through its entire length.

Worrall's Grove originally covered parts of sections 16, 17 and 18, in Washington Township. This Grove was named after an old and good citizen, named Shadrick Worrall, who was elected, April 4, 1853, as the first Coronor for Story County. This Grove in common with the others shared a loss of timber. Worrall Creek passed through it and entered the flats of Squaw Fork.

Luther's Grove originally comprised parts of sections 4, 5 and 6, in Washington Township. Luther Creek passes through this grove. It once had some good timber in sections 4 and 5. This Grove and the Creek were named for a Mr. Luther, who in very early times lived in the grove, or owned a part of it.

Bear Grove covers part of the west half of section 28, in Howard Township. It received its name from the circumstance of a Mr. Smith, in early times, killing a black bear in or near it.

Spring Grove is or was a small patch of timber in the northeast quarter of section 5, township 84, range 23, on Bear Creek.

Johnson's Grove originally covered parts of sections 12, 13 and 24, in Richland Township. Much of the best timber, as in other groves, is gone. This Grove commences the head or upper timber of East Indian Creek.

Deer Grove once occupied some of sections 21 and 28, in Indian Creek Township. This grove never had a great deal of timber. I was in it 1854; and about the time the post-office was at Goshen where old Mr. Corey lived and who, I believe, was the postmaster at Goshen. The office was moved to Iowa Center sometime afterward.

There were other projections and bodies of timber that might have been named "Groves," as well as some that were named. When looking on the County map you will find these groves as above named. A great deal of our large native timber that this County once had is now missing, and on the same lands in many places a valuable young growth is growing up. Our prairies are at this time being beautifully and profitably dotted over with many, many, artificial groves which, by the way, are not only beautiful but are very useful in many particulars.

STONE QUARRIES.

There was a quarry years ago about thirty rods southeast from the west quarter section corner of section 4, township 83, range 24, Washington Township.

Franklin Township is the best township for quarries. There is a good one on the west side of Skunk River on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 13, township 84, range 24.

Quarries are found on sections 23, 25 and 26. There is a pretty good one about eighty rods east of the west quarter corner of section 23. Near the center of the northeast quarter section 26, and elsewhere in sections 23 and 26, township 84, range 24, quarries are found. It is thought there is a very good one on the southeast quarter of section 26, owned by Pressly R. Craig.

It is understood there is a quarry on the east half of section *32, or the west half of section 33, probably in the northwest quarter of section 33, township 84, range 24, is more definite.

In Milford Township there is one or more quarries in sections 6 and 7. At or near the north quarter corner of section 7 (and at Soper's Mill) there is rock, and up the river sixty or one hundred rods north or northeasterly from the mill is the Sowers quarry; or it may be about 100 rods northwesterly from the Pleasant Grove church.

We find also a fair quality of rock in sections 28 and 32 on Bear Creek in Howard Township.

On the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 13, township 85, range 22, there were many years ago many large and beautiful white lime rocks which made a singular and delightful appearance. Twenty-five years ago they were visible for miles; but time and other mishaps may have robbed this lovely spot of much of its beauty. This beautiful group was miles from timber.

*The Iowa Agricultural College owns one acre of stone quarry in the southwest part of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 32, township 84, range 24, and it has the appearance of an excellent quarry.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON IN RUINS—DESPATCHES IN DETAIL—SCENES OF WOE
AND DESOLATION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1, 1886.

An earthquake, such as has never before been known in the history of this city, swept over Charleston last night, shortly after ten o'clock, causing more loss and injury to property and far more loss of life than the cyclone of the year before. The city is wrecked, the streets are encumbered with a mass of fallen bricks and tangled telegraph and telephone wires, and up to an early hour it was almost impossible to pass from one part of the city to another. The first shock was the most severe. Most of the people with families passed the night in the streets, which even this morning are crowded with people afraid to re-enter their homes. More than sixty people were killed and wounded, chiefly colored. Among the whites killed and fatally injured are: M. J. Lynch, Dr. R. Alexander Hammond and Ainsley Robinson. Fires broke out in different parts of the city immediately after the earthquake, and some are still burning, but there is no danger of their spreading. There is no way of leaving the city at present.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1, 1886—6:30 P. M.

The gloomiest day ever known in Charleston is drawing to a close with no improvement in the condition of the people. Great fears prevail to-night of another violent earthquake, as slight shocks have been felt at intervals during the day. Tents are rigged up on the streets. The whole population, nearly, will pass the night out of doors. The people are greatly depressed, as the aggregate loss amounts up to millions, and may be increased indefinitely at any moment by a gale of wind or additional shocks. The houses generally are in no condition for further trials.

The principal streets are littered with bricks and rubbish. The City Hall escaped damage, but the steeples of St. Michael's and St. Philip's churches will have to come down. The massive portico of St. Michael's was wrenched from the body of the church, and the cracks in the main building extend to the foundation. All the porticos of Bishop Northrop's residence were swept away. The Charleston hotel loses ceilings and part of the coping. The German Artillery hall is somewhat injured. Several buildings in Haynes street are gutted. The injury to St. Philip's church is almost indescribable.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 2, 1886.

Women and children are running about in the open air, terribly agitated. There are three or four steamers in port, including buoy-tenders, and many of the inhabitants are provided with berths on

these boats. Fortunately the weather has been good, and hardships are not as severe as they might have been. The situation, however, is becoming horrible. Cut off from communication with the rest of the world, afflicted and haunted with a prospect of immediate death, that is about the condition of this community. No trains have departed or arrived here in twenty-four hours. It is said all the railways leading into the city are crippled. The statement is made that all railway tracks are twisted into the shape of snakes.

The official total of deaths is thirty-three. The wounded will probably number 100. Business is still suspended, the whole attention of the people being given to providing for refuge and making residences safe. Bricklayers have advanced their rates to six dollars a day. There were shocks last night at 8:30, 11:15 p. m. and 5 a. m. All were light. Confidence is gradually returning, but much apprehension is still felt.

FISSURES IN THE EARTH.

A special report from Mount Pleasant, opposite Charleston, says that a sink near the German church, which on Tuesday was perfectly dry sand, is now full of fresh water. Near Shell street there is a cabin occupied by a colored man that is completely surrounded by yawning chasms extending through the earth's surface for ten feet and over. All around this there are sinks of fresh water and masses of mud, with queer looking soft substances that have never been seen before. It is contended by many that the mud and other substances found around the village are volcanic matter. Just after the first shock on Tuesday night there was a decided and distinct smell of escaping sulphuric acid gas over the entire village. The smell lasted throughout the night, and was distinct in those localities where the cavities in the earth were most numerous. Some say that portions of the mud thrown up by the water-spouts are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and that small portions of sulphur can be found in the mud.

Not far from Charleston, on the road to Summerville, extensive mounds of clay were thrown up, and hillocks of sand, in most cases in the shape of inverted cones, the hollow parts of which had evidently been formed by the action of the water returning into the depths from which it had been raised. In many cases the erupted matter had streamed away from the breaks in the surface of the earth to a distance of twenty to fifty feet. In other places there were fissures, almost invariably extending from north to south. These cracks were not wide, and extended downward always in a slanting direction. The matter that was thrown up was of a dark dull slatey color, and was mixed with gravel. There was also a little shale, and in general the mud resembled that which is thrown from the bottom of the phosphate pits along the river. The water in some places had the taste of our artesian water, but in many instances it was just as clear and limpid as from a mountain spring.

ERUPTIONS OF MUD AND WATER.

These evidences of the great convulsion are not sporadic; they extend far and near in every direction from the city limits of Charleston to Summerville, and at the latter place it was found from trustworthy information that the cracks and fissures are everywhere visible for miles and miles around. Strangely enough, some of these were in active operation, and the shocks that were felt at Summerville sent the water out of these fissures in jets to the height of from fifteen to twenty feet. This was evidently the result of the cracks being filled with water and then the sides opening and closing by each succeeding shock. These appearances were, of course, suggestive of still more violent eruptions, and there was a constant dread everywhere that there would be a general inundation, caused by some extraordinary force of the earthquake. Not only was the water emitted in the low places where it might be expected to exist all the time, but on the tops of the highest elevations the mud could be seen. This latter fact indicated that the force was being exerted at rather more than the depth that was at first thought to be the limit of the force.

On Sullivan's Island the shock was severe, but comparatively little injury was done, and no lives were lost. Many of the summer visitors came up to the city this morning. On James Island the earth was cracked in many places, and from the fissures issued large bodies of cold water mixed with sand and blue mud.

THE SITUATION IN SUMMERVILLE.

The horror of the situation in Summerville on Wednesday was much intensified by certain manifestations that were not observed in Charleston to any great extent. All during the day there was a constant series of detonations, now east, now west, and from all possible directions. It resembled the discharge of heavy guns at intervals of about ten minutes, and was like the sounds of a bombardment at a great distance. All these explosions were not accompanied by tremors of the earth, as it was only occasionally that the earth would quake from subterranean discharges. A remarkable fact was noted in Summerville in respect to the bulging of the water from the interior of the earth; nearly all of the wells had been at low water. There was a sudden rise in all of these wells, and the additional water was pure.

Looking down into one of these wells the observer could, on the eve of any of the loud detonations, see the water rise up the walls of the well, and after the shock again subside.

FIRST TRAIN TO CHARLESTON.

SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 2, 1886.

The first train from Charleston to this city since the earthquake reached here this afternoon. The passengers say that since the shocks, holes in the earth resembling artesian wells have opened in

the neighborhood of Charleston, and for miles this side. They vary in diameter but average two feet, and are apparently bottomless. Mica, and other minerals not known in that section before, are found around their mouths. Mud of a bluish color oozes from fissures in the ground surrounding them, and the waters savor of soda. People living near them report that when the water first burst forth from the ground it was steaming hot, and shot fifty feet into the air. On Pac Island, near Beaufort, a fissure in the earth twelve feet wide and 400 feet long still remains. All the islands in that vicinity report similar fissures, with mud and water issuing from them. Predictions that another shock may be expected are keeping the people of Charleston in a state of terror.

The damage to the Northeastern Railroad that leads into Charleston has been repaired, and connections are now complete to Savannah and beyond, via the Atlantic coast line of railways.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 4, 1886.

Many families who are unable to sleep in their houses provided themselves with out-door quarters in yards and enclosures, in cases where these are sufficiently large to avoid danger from falling walls. In the upper wards many families are accommodated in box-cars and passenger coaches which have been placed at their disposal by the railway companies. The effects of the earthquake are not visible in the harbor. Every ship in port is crowded with women and children who go there to sleep. The most pressing want is tents which will give the women and children shelter. The weather has been good up to this time. Should rain set in the suffering must become intensified one hundred fold.

One of the most singular features of the earthquake was the spouting wells in Beaufau street. The covers were torn from the wells and sent flying in the air. Then came a huge column of water and mud which was sent up to the height of fifteen or twenty feet. Most of these wells were emptied of their contents, but were speedily refilled. After this shock the surface of the streets in the vicinity of these wells was covered by a yellowish clay deposit, which may have come from the bottom of the wells or from the lower stratum of the earth. In some portions of the city vast jets of water were thrown up from crevices formed by the force of the earth movement. Soon after the shock most of these closed, leaving exposed a large mound of sand of an entirely different character from the surrounding soil. Hundreds of people who have sufficient means to leave the city are departing by every train.

Careful examination of the cracked buildings leads to the conclusion that Charleston is an utter ruin. Most of the devastation is toward Water street, where live the fashion and wealth of the city. There are not three houses out of sixty magnificent mansions in the locality whose front and rear walls will not have to be rebuilt or entire buildings reconstructed.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5, 1886.

Having looked over a large part of the city this morning, Gen. Batchelder this afternoon telegraphed Gen. Drum that in his opinion the accounts of the destruction had been in the main correct. In some cases they had understated rather than overstated the losses. It is his belief, and he plainly declares it, that fully one-third of the buildings south of the Charleston Hotel and east of Meeting street are so badly damaged that they must be torn down.

The damage done from Calhoun street to the Battery, all across the city, is about as great everywhere as in the small section named by Gen. Batchelder. Calhoun street crosses the city from Ashley to the Cooper River, about a mile from the Battery. There are many frame buildings in the area indicated, but fully one-third are brick, and few brick buildings are free from injury requiring the removal of walls. They have settled so badly about windows as to make it impossible to open doors or to close doors that were thrown open when the great shock came. City Assessor Kelly, who has been revising his estimate of the losses, has concluded that to replace the brick houses and stores that are damaged beyond repair must cost not less than \$5,000,000. To this loss must be added the value of ruined furniture, household implements, bedding, clothing, and stocks of goods in stores, so that there is great probability that when the people come to foot up their losses closely they will be found to reach \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1886.

The following despatch was received by cable to-day from Queen Victoria:

BALMORAL, Sept. 3, 1886.

To the President of the United States:

I desire to express my profound sympathy with the sufferers by the late earthquakes, and await with anxiety fuller intelligence, which I hope may show the effects to have been less disastrous than reported.

THE QUEEN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1886. }

To Victoria, Queen and Empress, Balmoral, Scotland:

Your Majesty's expression of sympathy for the sufferers by the earthquake is warmly appreciated and awakens a grateful response in American hearts.

GROVER CLEVELAND, *President.*

TERMS OF COURT FOR ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF IOWA, FOR 1887.

The times and places of holding the regular terms of the District Court in and for the Eleventh Judicial District of Iowa, are hereby fixed as follows:

COUNTIES.	J U D G E S .		
	MIRACLE.	WEAVER.	STEVENS.
Marshall...	Jan. 24, 6 weeks Oct. 31, 5 weeks	April 4, 5 weeks	Aug. 22, 6 weeks
Webster...	March 7, 4 weeks Dec. 5, 3 weeks	May 9, 4 weeks	Oct. 3, 3 weeks
Boone.....	April 4, 4 weeks	Aug. 22, 4 weeks	Jan. 24, 4 weeks Oct. 24, 3 weeks
Story.....	May 2, 3 weeks	Sept. 19, 3 weeks	Feb. 21, 3 weeks Nov. 14, 4 weeks
Franklin ..	May 23, 3 weeks	Oct. 10, 2 weeks	March 14, 3 weeks Dec. 12, 2 weeks
Hardin.....	Aug. 22, 4 weeks	Jan. 24, 4 weeks Oct. 24, 4 weeks	April 4, 4 weeks
Hamilton..	Sept. 19, 3 weeks	Feb. 21, 3 weeks Nov. 21, 3 weeks	May 2, 3 weeks
Wright....	Oct. 10, 3 weeks	March 14, 3 weeks Dec. 12, 2 weeks	May 23, 3 weeks

The grand jury in each county shall be summoned to appear at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the second day of the term. The trial jury in each county shall consist of twenty-four members who shall be required to appear at one o'clock in the afternoon of the third day of the term. The clerks of the District Court shall cause the publication of this order in their respective counties, as provided by law.

D. D. MIRACLE.
S. M. WEAVER.
JOHN L. STEVENS.

Judges Eleventh Judicial District of Iowa.
Dated Jan. 1, 1887. Filed Jan. 1, 1887.

I. L. SMITH, Clerk.

DRAINAGE CONVENTION.

The fourth annual convention of the Iowa Tile and Drainage Association was held at the Capitol building last Wednesday and Thursday. The attendance was good from beginning to close and the interest and good feeling manifested throughout highly gratifying. The address of welcome by Governor Larrabee, a paper on

"Farm Drainage" by C. F. Clarkson and Col. Scott's address on "Road Drainage" and the discussion following the presentation of the latter subject, occupied the afternoon of the first day's session. The address of Col. Scott was enthusiastically received on its delivery, and its subsequent discussion only served to bring out more fully its high merit. It was complimented with publication in full in the *Register* and the appointment of a committee to secure if possible its publication in large numbers for distribution among the road commissioners of the state.

During the above discussion Representative Nelson, on invitation, fully and happily explained the laws of Iowa on the subject of road drainage. Mr. Nelson's knowledge of and interest in the matter of tile drainage was subsequent and fully recognized by his election to the Vice Presidency of the Association.—(January 9, 1887.)

Nevada people were a good deal shocked yesterday morning on learning of the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Geo. Tomlinson who lives about two miles of Peoria. Mr. Tomlinson was in attendance at the Monday meeting of the Agricultural Society and appeared in good health and spirits. He was found dead in his sleigh near midnight a short distance east of Maxwell. We are not advised as to the cause of his death.—Night of Jan. 10, 1887.

LATER.—In regard to the above death of Mr. Tomlinson it appears he was found dead in his sled to which his team was still hitched. The coroner's jury—W. M. Starr, J. O. French and Miles Pearson being the jurors—on examination found a jug in the sled partly filled with proof alcohol, and that he had frozen to death probably under its influence.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Auditor McCarthy's annual report to the Board of Supervisors shows the following facts of especial interest concerning county finances for the past year:

Net assessment for 1886.....\$4,611,062 00

AMOUNT OF TAXES.

County.....	\$ 18,444 87
State.....	11,527 69
County School.....	4,611 05
Bond.....	4,611 05
Bridge.....	9,222 10
Poor.....	6,916 57
School house.....	4,475 80
Purchase of highway to school house.....	580 91
Teachers.....	37,683 44
Contingent.....	12,439 79
Road.....	7,823 36

Corporation	\$ 3,520 90
Library.....	298 82
Drainage.....	674 16
Sidewalk.....	228 44
Poll.....	1,923 50
Dog.....	881 00
Total.....	\$125,863 45
Total tax 1885.....	134,400 36

EXPENDITURES FROM COUNTY FUND.

Supervisors.....	\$ 1,284 66
Witnesses.....	691 70
Jurors.....	2,627 35
Attorneys.....	397 50
Sheriffs and bailiffs.....	1,376 76
Jail expenses.....	713 55
Court reporter.....	265 40
Justices and constables.....	788 44
Clerk's fees in state cases.....	98 25
Fuel, lights and repairs.....	1,338 66
Assessors, township clerks and trustees	2,388 65
Clerk and deputy hire.....	1,946 00
Books and stationery	593 05
Printing, blanks, etc.....	803 60
Superintendent of Schools.....	1,076 00
Surveyor.....	42 25
Bounty on wild animals.....	9 00
Salaries of county officers.....	1,300 00
Janitor hire.....	188 85
Coroner.....	34 75
Miscellaneous.....	390 24
Insurance premiums.....	675 00

Total.....\$19,029 66

The county treasurer's salary, \$1,500, is not included above.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM THE SEVERAL FUNDS THE PAST THREE YEARS.

County fund, 1884.....	\$22,072 83
“ “ 1885.....	19,924 32
“ “ 1886.....	19,029 66
Poor fund, 1884.....	5,990 14
“ “ 1885.....	5,378 99
“ “ 1886.....	5,439 33
Bridge fund, 1884.....	7,010 72
“ “ 1885.....	7,461 61
“ “ 1886.....	13,289 19

Appropriation from domestic animal fund, 1886, \$37.50.

Number of insane at state asylum, six.—(January session, 1887.)

COUNTY FARM APPRAISEMENT.

The day was occupied by the Board in visiting, inspecting and taking an invoice of the County Farm and infirmary, from which the following is summarized:

320 acres—farm and improvements.....	\$10,000 00
Horses, cattle and hogs.....	2,840 00
Grain and hay on hand.....	483 50
Farm implements.....	649 70
Household effects, beds and bedding.....	694 85

Total.....\$14,668 05

The number of inmates at infirmary, fifteen (15).

Board Supervisors adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.—(January 5, 1887).

STATE INSTITUTIONS—NUMBER OF INMATES.

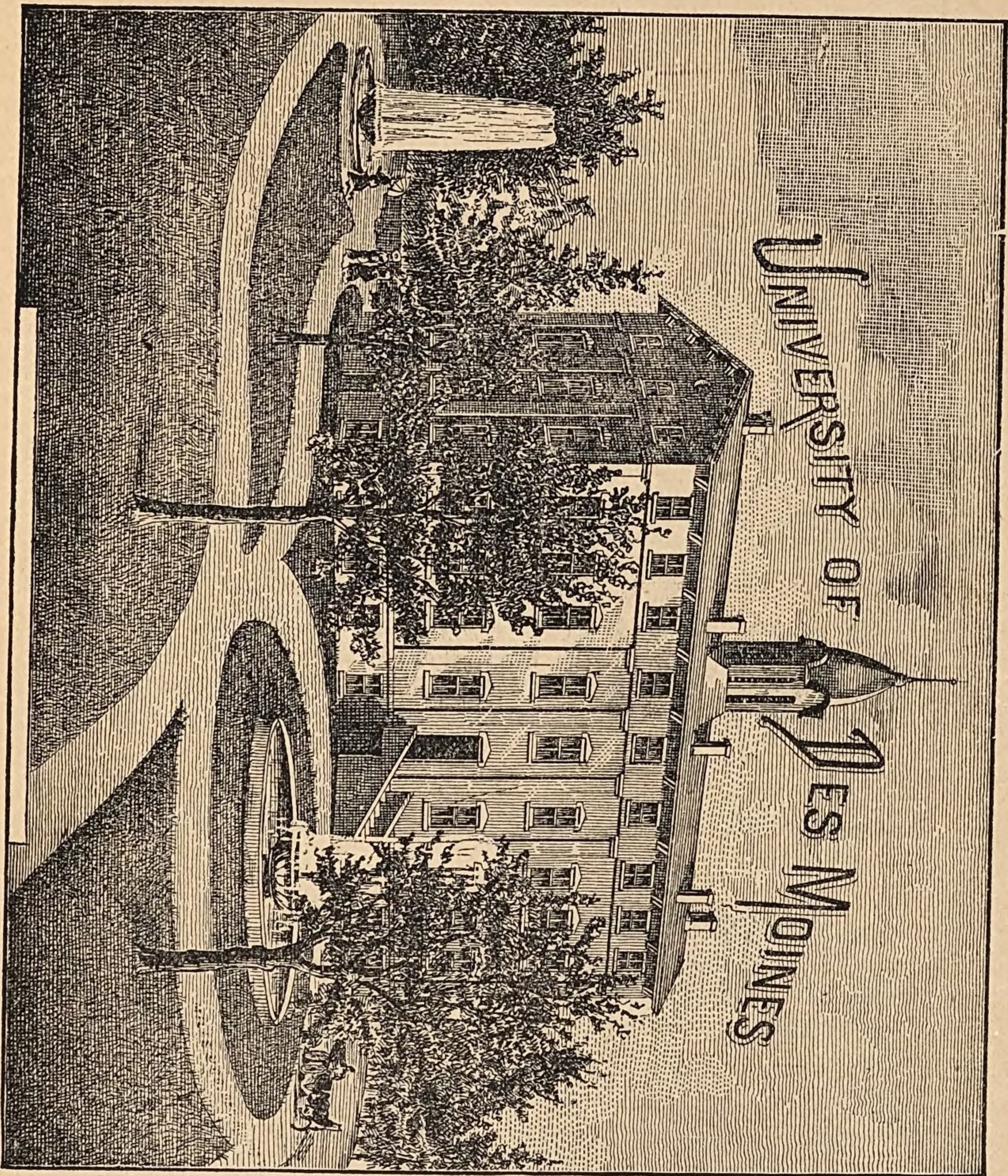
Governor Larrabee reports the following number of inmates in the different state institutions: Orphans' Home, Davenport, 301; Penitentiary, Fort Madison, 384; Penitentiary, Anamosa, 287; Insane Asylum, Mt. Pleasant, 658; Insane Asylum, Independence, 783; Feeble Minded Institute, Glenwood, 285; Girls' Reform School, Mitchelville, 125; Boys' Reform School, Eldora, 331; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Council Bluffs, 269; Blind Asylum, Vinton, 166; Normal School, Cedar Falls, 260; State University, Iowa City, over 500; Agricultural College, Ames, 300.

TREASURER'S REPORT, JANUARY, 1887.

RECAPITULATION.

County	Fund.....	\$ 9,024 74
State	"	309 37
County School	"	1,751 37
Bond	"	441 84
Bridge	"	2,369 31
Poor	"	1,221 89
Insane	"	1,817 20
School House	"	570 68
Teachers	"	5,175 69
Contingent	"	1,765 23
Road	"	646 87
Corporation	"	468 85
Library	"	8 55
Cemetery	"	16 13
Railroad	"	22 55
Institute	"	653 52

UNIVERSITY OF
DES MOINES



School House Site Fund.....	99 50
Permanent School "	1,283 80
Temporary School "	1,088 02
Board of Health "	5 36
Drainage "	203 73
Domestic Animal "	721 90
Cash on hand January 1, 1887.....	\$29,666 10

COAL BANKS—COAL PROSPECTS.

Collins Township—Find an account of coal in the history of the township. It is a boom to the township as well as to the town of Collins. It seems to be of good quality and quantity.

At different times "prospectors" have tried some for coal near Nevada. It has been found at several points near Nevada, but did not seem to be in paying quantities.

Mr. T. E. Alderman, of Nevada, has, within a few days, discovered a fifty-three inch vein at a depth of about 220 feet. He may bore deeper, and if a better vein is to be found he may find it. This is near his fine farm residence, and probably one mile from the court house. It will be of incalculable value to Nevada and surrounding country when a good vein of coal can be found so near the city.

Mr. A. Duff, of Ames, is also making efforts to find coal on his farm just north of Ames. Mr. and Mrs. Duff have proved themselves good and energetic citizens, and it is to be desired Mr. D. may find for his reward plenty of coal and of first quality.

THE PRESS OF THE COUNTY—NEWSPAPERS.

AMES.—The Ames *Intelligencer*, a weekly paper, commenced publication about April, 1868, by Mr. A. McFadden. He was succeeded, if I mistake not, by Capt. J. E. Duncan, who is giving us one of the best papers in the county. Politically Republican.

A paper called the "*Monitor*," weekly, commenced at Ames in August, 1885, edited by Mr. E. W. Clark, who died March 20, 1886, and the "*Monitor*" ceased being published in August, 1886. There is a monthly paper "*The Aurora*," being published at the Iowa Agricultural College. It has been published for twelve or more years, but I think it appears about nine months each year only.

CAMBRIDGE.—"*The Reporter*" commenced probably about — Mr. — Dolph was its editor. When it ceased publication is not certain.

"The Cambridge *Herald*" is a weekly paper, (Republican,) edited by Mr. Charles D. Parks. It commenced about January, 1884. It is yet being published and makes a fair appearance.

MAXWELL.—"The Maxwell *Tribune*" is a weekly print, (Republican) edited by Mr. L. R. Shepherd. It commenced about December, 1882, and is an interesting paper, and is still being published.

NEVADA.—"The Story County *Advocate*" was the first paper published in Story County. It commenced about the eighth of January, 1857, over thirty years ago. Was Republican—Was edited by R. R. Thrall. Thrall sold to Geo. F. Schoonover in 1862. Schoonover then named the paper "*The Reveille*." Politically it was a Union or Republican. He sold the press to John M. Brainard late in 1863. Brainard changed the name to "The Story County *Ægis*," and still Republican. Brainard sold to V. A. Ballou, October, 1868. It still retained its name. Ballou sold to W. H. Gallup, April, 1870; still Republican, but the name was changed to "Nevada *Representative*." He sold to W. P. Payne September 1, 1882. Mr. Payne still owns it; it still retains its name—*Representative*.

THE WATCHMAN.—"The *Watchman*" commenced August, 1874, edited by Stoddard & Vaughn; and I. Horton succeeded Vauhgn. Politically it was Anti-monopoly. They sold it to J. A. Fitchpatrick; he sold it to R. H. Rodearmel, and Rhodearmel to V. A. Ballou, who still owns it. It is Democratic.

"THE HIGHWAY"—a religious paper, commenced November, 1875, at Nevada, where it still remains. Is published by Rev. Isaiah Reid. Press work done by steam power. There is a steam power press at Ames, in the "*Intelligencer*" office used to advantage. The above papers are all weekly publications.

"THE NEVADA DEMOCRAT"—was published during a portion of the Rebellion. Its style was not commendable on the war question. It did not continue long.

SHELD AHL.—"The Iowa *Cyclone*" commenced at Sheldahl about the twentieth of August, 1882. It was started by young McTavish. Was Republican, politically. "*The Cyclone*" did not continue long, do not know when it quit.

STORY CITY.—"Story City *Herald*" commenced publication about 1881 or '82, but think it ceased or changed in the course of two or three years.

"Story City *Review*," a weekly paper published by H. C. Carlson. It commenced about January, 1884, and is quite a nice looking weekly. It is Democratic but is about ceasing publication at Story City.

ZEARING.—"The Northern *Light*" was a weekly paper commenced at Latrobe in 1882. It was moved by Mr. W. F. Lewis &

Son to Zearing late in 1882 or early in 1883. It was Republican in politics. The name was changed to "*Zearing Register*" under which name it commenced about the twentieth of January, 1883.

"THE CRUCIBLE," a bright little weekly, commenced at Zearing, about November 1, 1885, published by Mr. Morton Kuhn. It ceased about April 1, 1886.

"THE MAXWELL TIMES," of Maxwell, was published for a short time only.

"THE REFLECTOR" was the first newspaper published at Ames—commencing, as claimed, before "*The Intelligencer*" commenced publication which was in April, 1868. The Rev. Hezekiah Gilbert was its editor. He afterwards became the editor of the "*Advance*," and now of the *Congregationalist*, at Boston. "*The Reflector*" ceased publication after a few month's trial.

"THE AURORA" is published at the Iowa Agricultural College nine months in the year. It commenced about 1872, and is still being published monthly during the school term each year.

"THE MESSAGE," a religious monthly, commenced publication about November, 1885, and quit about July, 1886. It was published by Rev. H. J. Everly, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ames. It was of short life.

This closes the history of the Press of Story County to April, 1887.

GOVERNORS OF IOWA.

Anson Briggs, elected October 26, 1846.

Stephen Hempstead, elected August 5, 1850.

James W. Grimes, elected August 3, 1854.

Ralph P. Lowe, elected October 13, 1857.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, elected October 11, 1859.

Wm. M. Stone, elected October 13, 1863.

Wm. M. Stone, re-elected October 10, 1865.

Samuel Merrill, elected October 8, 1867.

Samuel Merrill, elected October 13, 1869.

Cyrus C. Carpenter, elected October 11, 1871.

Cyrus C. Carpenter, elected October 8, 1873.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, elected October 13, 1875. Resigned, February, 1877.

Joshua G. Newbold, Lieutenant Governor, took oath of Governor February 1, 1877.

John H. Gear, elected October 10, 1877.

John H. Gear, elected October 8, 1879.

Buren R. Sherman, elected October 12, 1881.

Buren R. Sherman, elected October, 1883.

Wm. Larrabee, elected November 3, 1885.

The first Governor of Iowa, the Hon. Anson Briggs, was sworn in December 3, 1846. Iowa was admitted into the Union as a State December 28, 1846, a few days after Briggs was sworn in Governor.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

George Washington, of Virginia.

John Adams, of Massachusetts.

Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

James Madison, of Virginia.

James Monroe, of Virginia.

John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.

Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.

Martin Van Buren, of New York.

W. H. Harrison, of Ohio.

John Tyler, of Virginia.

James Knox Polk, of Tennessee.

Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.

Millard Fillmore, of New York.

Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.

James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.

Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.

Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.

James A. Garfield of Ohio.

Chester Allen Arthur, of New York.

Grover Cleveland, of New York.

The President receives a salary of \$50,000 per annum, and is authorized to appoint and employ in his official household a private secretary at \$3,500 per annum; an assistant secretary at \$2,500, who must be a short-hand writer; two executive clerks, each \$2,300; a steward at \$2,000; and a messenger at \$1,200 per annum. In addition he has a cabinet, viz: Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of Interior, of War, Navy, Postoffice and Justice. This cabinet is selected and appointed by the President.

Gen. Washington, the first President, was inaugurated on the thirtieth of April, 1789. Since that the fourth of March has been selected as inauguration day for the President of the United States.

DEATH LIST—NEVADA CEMETERIES.

[In the west $\frac{1}{2}$, northwest $\frac{1}{4}$, northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ section 7, township 83, range 22—the Protestant. But the Catholic is in the southeast corner section 1, township 83, range 23.]

- | | |
|---|--|
| Andrews, Mr. | Alderman, Mary Nevada, |
| Alderman, Ida C., 13. | Applegate, Mrs. J. |
| Allen, Freddie, 2. | Allen, Ethan, died in Ark., 32. |
| Abbott, A. O., middle age. | Allen, Mrs. Mary M. (died June 27, 1886) 60. |
| Armstrong, Wm. T., 18. | Applegate, Ida E., 14. |
| Applegate, Lewis, 65. | Armstrong, Cyllinda, 19. |
| Applegate, Emeline, 1. | Ayers, Jessie M., 14 $\frac{1}{4}$. |
| Airhart, Blanchie, 1. | Boynton, Mrs. Henry, 62. |
| Bobo, Mr. | Bixby, Miss, (young woman.) |
| Boynton, Q. A., 39. | Bechtel, Hugh, (young man.) |
| Bell, Mrs. J. J., (middle age.) | Bright, Henry, 77. |
| Blackman, John, 54. | Brigham, Mr., (old man.) |
| Brown, Rev. J. C., 62. | Barnam, Mrs., and 3 children. |
| Brigham, Mrs., (old lady.) | Burdick, Chas., and 1 child, (C. B. 23.) |
| Briggs, Mrs. Otis, first wife Eliza) 30 $\frac{1}{4}$. | Batzner, Martin, (suicided.) |
| Barrows, Miss Mattie. | Balliet, Mrs. S. A., 20 1-3. |
| Burgess, Mr., (suicided.) | Brown, Asa, 35. |
| Bales, Wm., (old man.) | Buffington, Miss Mary, 25. |
| Belknap, Mrs. P. E., (old lady) | Brink, O. S., 17. |
| Beach, P., 35. | Bogges, Chas. W. |
| Bixby, Wm. H. | Barrett, Mrs. Margaret, 55. |
| Banks, Mrs. Druzilla C., 36. | Barrett, Margaret E., 32. |
| Barrett, Mellie, 2. | Brown, Geo. H. |
| Barrett, Jas. S., (infant.) | Brown, A. R., 81. |
| Brown, Fred. | Banks, Willie, 9 months. |
| Banks, Minnie Bell, (infant.) | Ballard, Jay Henry, 9 months. |
| Ballard, Emerette Eliza, 38. | Ballard, Celia Loret, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. |
| Ballard, Delbert Eugene, 2 mos. | Butt, Mr. Samuel, 63. |
| Bunce, Melvin M., 22. | Beatty, Frank, (a child.) |
| Bates, Rev. W. S., 64. | Bailey, Mrs. Henry, first wife, (old lady.) |
| Berry, Miss Fanny, a young lady) died about 1857. | Bailey, Daniel. |
| Bailey, Miss Sylva, killed by lightning in year 1856. A young lady. | Buchanan, W. M., (killed by accident) 17 $\frac{3}{4}$. |
| Bamberger, Samuel, 70. | Bamberger, Reuben S., 32 $\frac{3}{4}$. |
| Bates, an infant. | Barr, Anna, 1. |
| Briggs, S. M. | Briggs, Annie. |
| Borgen, Carrie, 2 months. | Blood, an infant. |
| Boyes, Lizzie E., 17. | Boyes, Dwight, an infant. |
| Boyes, Burtie, an infant. | Butlege, Clara J., 24. |
| Briggs, (child of D. D. Briggs) babe. | Barnes, Mrs. Saloma, 67 $\frac{3}{4}$. |
| | Carter, Bessie, infant. |

- Chineowith, Mrs. Maria M., 69.
 Child, Mrs. Geo. and 4 children.
 Campbell, Jas., died of cancer, 72.
 Confare, John, 74.
 Campbell, Ada M., 11.
 Cramer, Walter S., 4.
 Christensen, Henry, 4.
 Child, Mrs. Charlotte, 75.
 Dayton, an infant.
 Daniels, Frank L., (a soldier) 19.
 Dunning, Mr. B. J., 68.
 Dunning, Mrs. B. J., 72.
 Daugherty, Mrs. M., (2d wife.)
 Dieffenbacher, Fred., 58 $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Davidson, H. A. (child.)
 Daily, Mrs. Wils.
 Drake, Mr. Jesse, (old.)
 Doyle, (young man killed by lightning.)
 Dalley, Walton D., 3.
 Dalley, Maggie M., 1.
 Diefenbacher, (son of Frederick.)
 Densmore, Mrs. Ruth, 74.
 Emery, Thomas, 69.
 Erb, Mrs. Caroline, first wife of Jacob Erb, 43.
 Erb, M. and I., children of Jacob Erb.
 Emerson, Clara May, $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Earl, Welthy Ann, 51.
 Frazier, Mrs. Virginia, 33.
 Frazier, Frank.
 Fenn, Mrs. P. O., died in insane asylum.
 Fetterhoff, J. R., 44.
 Ford, John L., (an infant.)
 Fish, Jesse, 7 mos.
 Farrar, Frank, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Finch, Manly, 1.
 Gillespie, Mrs. Mary J., 37.
 Garrett, Willie J. (a child.)
 Griffith, Elijah, 28.
 Gilmore, Maria J., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Gilmore, Geo. E., 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Grimm, Emma J., (young.)
 Gaugh, J. A., (killed on railroad.)
 Goodin, Cecil, infant.
 Hedges, Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell, 70.
 Chineowith, Simon, (a soldier) 19
 Child, Chester, 39.
 Cook, Dr. P., 40.
 Chauncy, P. F., 48.
 Cogshall, Willie.
 Crawford, Seneca A., 36.
 Crain, Mrs. Mary C., 38.
 Campbell, Wm. J., 23.
 Dutton, an infant.
 Dunning, Mrs., (B. J. D.'s mother) 81.
 Daugherty, Mrs. M., (1st wife.)
 Dunklebarger, Nathan E. (child.)
 Dieffenbacher, Mrs. Fred. (old lady.)
 Drain, Mr. M. (old.)
 Doyle, Daniel, and wife.
 Day, E. G.
 Dale, Jennette, (wife of James Dale) 29.
 Dalley Viola, 6.
 Davidson, H. A.
 Doyle, Maggie, 3 2-3.
 Elliott, John, 80; Elliott, Mrs. John, 83; husband and wife; both buried in Illinois.
 Efcamp, Harmke, 39.
 Efcamp, Aurvie.
 Earl, Frank, 13.
 Ferner, Mrs. Ellen M., (first wife of J. D. F.) 23 2-3.
 Fenn, Maggie, 1.
 Ford, John, 52; Ford, Mrs. E., 59; husband and wife.
 Fitchpatrick, Freddie, (infant.)
 Fish, Mary E., 16.
 Furnas, Roy A., 6.
 Finch, Gertie, infant.
 Flynn, Anna, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Garrett, Mrs. W. S., (first wife) 25.
 Griffith, Mrs. Sarah.
 Goodin, Smith, 52.
 Gilmore, Uretta, 6 months.
 Gillespie, Willie E. and Winnie M., children of J. F. G.
 Gordon, Geo. B., $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Goodin, Clarence, $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Hadley, Mrs. Seth, (1st wife) 34.
 Hunt, Daniel, 74; Hunt, Mrs.

- Hunt, Rufus, 31.
 Hunt, Roxy, 24.
 Hawthorne, Mrs. Jas., (1st wife.)
 Hall, Mrs. A., 75.
 Hutchins, Miss Georgia, (teacher) 39.
 Huffman, Mrs. Eliz., 69.
 Harper, J. H., 2.
 Hutchins, Veive, daughter J. S. H., 6.
 Holdridge, Fred. R., 5.
 Hill, Jacob, 71.
 Hadley, Lydia F., 1.
 Hadley, Mabel J., 1½.
 Hickey, Patrick, near 80.
 Hall, James, (born in Ireland:) 80.
 Hoy, Mary, nearly 20.
 Ingalls, H. W., 78.
 Ingerbritson, Bessie, 3.
 Johnson, Mr., (merchant with Ringheim.)
 Joor, Cornelius, (aged.)
 King, Mrs. Lillie, 24
 Kinney, Mrs. G. W., (first wife of G. W. K.) 22.
 Kellogg, infant son of Geo. A. K.
 Kellogg, Willie, son of H. D. K.
 Koozer, J. B., (middle age.)
 Kyle, W. D., 19.
 Kirkendall, Jas., 69.
 Keef, Margaret, (born in Ireland) 64.
 Louks, G. J., 67; Louks, Mrs. D., 82, husband and wife.
 Lyman, Rev. R., 63.
 Lewis, G. H., 73.
 Letson, C. B., 58½.
 Lockwood, Jessie L., 2.
 Louks, Adelia, 35.
 Lewis, Mary E., 4.
 Lough, Emma J., 20.
 Leonard, C. S.
 McCall, Mary A. B., (second wife of T. C. McCall. 36.
 McCall, Henry C., (10 months).
 McCall, Walter K., 5.
 Mitchell, Mrs. R. H., (first wife) 35.
 Daniel, 56; husband and wife.
 Hunt, Harry, (died in the army.)
 Hall, Alba, 77.
 Hall, W. W., 67.
 Hoel, Mr. J., 55¾.
 Hay, Miss Victoria, (young lady.)
 Harper, R. M., 58.
 Hemstock, Thos., 68.
 Hall, Geo., 17.
 Holdridge, Ephraim, 57.
 Horton, Margaret S. R., 48.
 Hemstock, Bert T., a child.
 Huntley, Harriet E., 37.
 Hardin, Ray, (a child of W. M. H.)
 Hopkins, Richard, 70.
 Hopkins, Peter A., 1.
 Irwin, Lycurgus, (middle age; a soldier.)
 Jones, (an infant.)
 Jackson, Thomas, (aged.)
 Jeffrey, Mabel Verne, 1.
 Kellogg, Dr. N. A., 29½.
 Kellogg, Mrs. Geo. A., (first wife.) 29.
 Kellogg, infant daughter of Geo. A. K.
 Kelly, Miss, (committed suicide.)
 Killen, Mrs. W., (first wife) 36.
 Kirkendall, Lester, 3.
 Lackey, (died in 1854 or 1855.)
 Larcom, (died in insane asylum.)
 Layton, Mrs. S. E., (wife of Rev. Layton) 38.
 Lough, Mr. S., 67.
 Lewis, Frank B., 29.
 Lockridge, Maggie, 2¼.
 Louks, Jennie, M., 45.
 Lucas, Annie, 32.
 Lewis, Sarah R., ¼.
 Lowell, Elida, (a young girl).
 Larson, or Nettie Andreas, 68.
 McCall, Samuel B., near 3.
 McCall, Mary L., 2.
 McCall, Harrie T., (9½ months).
 Mills, Rev. S. J., 69.
 Mitchell, Clara M., ⅔.
 Mason Hannah, 70.

- Mason Jacob, 74½.
 Mason, E. J., 4.
 McLain, Wm., 53; McLain, Mrs. Wm., 68, husband and wife.
 McLain, Willis, (young man).
 Morgan, John, (an early settler.)
 Mahony, Mrs., (middle age).
 McLain, Mrs. Rosie, (first wife of F. T. McLain, 17.
 McLain, Rachel, (wife of Wm. junior), 68.
 Miller, Willie H., 2.
 Murphy, H. F., 63.
 Mitchell, Mary S.
 McClellan, R. G., 66.
 McDonald, Catherine, 77.
 McDonald, Thos., 64.
 Mathews, Richard H., 92.
 Monaghan, Laura M., (a child).
 Minkler, Frank E., (a child).
 Manifee, Phebe E., ½.
 Mills, Willie L., 1.
 McGlofin, A. 74.
 Mulcahy, Patrick, 76.
 McCoy, John F., babe.
 McGrath, Bridget A., 8.
 McGuire, Catherine, 26.
 Maloney, James, (infant).
 Nelson, Karen, (a wife) 36.
 Nelson, Maria, (infant).
 Page, Mrs. C. P., (first wife).
 Pointer, Mrs. Daniel.
 Pressnal, Walter E., (child).
 Padget, Wm. (died in insane asylum).
 Putnum, Mrs. Sarah, 92; Putnum, Daniel B., 90, wife and husband.
 Quinn, Thomas, 19½.
 Robinson, J. P., (settled in Co. in 1853), buried in Scott Co., 65.
 Ringheim, Mrs. I. A., (first wife Lorinda) 30.
 Ruffy, (killed himself by accident).
 Rhoads, Arch, (killed by cars on railroad).
 Robinson, R. H., (an early settler).
 Mason Jessie, 27.
 McLain, Wm., (senior), 79.
 McLain, Mrs. Elizabeth, 46½.
 McLain, Mrs. Howard, 22.
 Minton, Mrs. Nancy M., 69.
 Maynard, G. C., 56.
 McLain, Attæ, 17.
 McLain, Mary J., (second wife of F. T. McLain, 32.
 McLain, Mrs. Susana, 98¼.
 Miller, Lizzie S., (wife of T. J. Miller), 19¼.
 Mitchell, P. W. R., 21.
 Moran, Anna, 9.
 Murphy, Phil, near 70.
 Mathews, Mary, 59.
 Monaghan, Mary, 34.
 McCreary, Sidney J., 58.
 McCollister, John, 68.
 McGuire, Rachel A., 27.
 Monaghan, Al.
 Monahan, Margaret, 65.
 McCoy, Frank, 16.
 McDonald, Ellen.
 McGrath, John, 5¾.
 Maloney, Thomas, 10 months.
 Maloney, Patrick, 32⅔.
 Newman, Mrs.
 Nelson, Mary, 1.
 Nelson, Louis, (died day of birth).
 Page, Mrs. C. P., (second wife).
 Price, Mrs. Julia, (first wife to N. Price) 46.
 Patton, Dr. A.
 Potter, Edwin B, (a child) ⅔.
 Proctor, Mary E., 23.
 Pearson, Oleva J., 26.
 Pierce, A. H., 69.
 Quinn, John T., (Nov. 8, 1886) 28.
 Robinson, Mrs. Mary, (settled in 1853), in Mullen cemetery, 71.
 Rutherford, E. W., 47.
 Rhoads, F. W., (died from a fall) 58.
 Rhoads, O. Wade.
 Ross, Ridgely R., 17.
 Rodearmel, Jacob, 59½.

- Rogers, Isaac, 23.
 Richardson, George.
 Reynolds, Joseph, 2 months.
 Radagan, Patrick, 84.
 Scott, Mrs. John, (wife of Col. Scott).
 Scott, Miss Carrie, (Col.'s daughter) 20.
 Scott, Rankin, (son of the Col.'s) 10.
 Scott, Allie, (child of Col. Scott) infant.
 Schoonover, G. F., (soldier, middle age).
 Strait, Mrs. (middle age).
 Stevens, John, $53\frac{3}{4}$; Stevens, Elizabeth, $57\frac{1}{4}$, (husband and wife).
 Shedd, Mrs. Katie, (first wife of C. E. S.) 33.
 Statler, Sam'l V., (son of S. S. Statler.) 3.
 Statler, Sidna, (child of S. Statler) $1\frac{3}{4}$.
 Schoonover, Mrs., (an aged lady).
 Sanders, Mrs. Nancy, 61.
 Shugart, Wilber.
 Swafford, Alice M.
 Shaw, Barbara A., 87.
 Sawyer, Mary M., 2.
 Sawyer, Frank H., 2.
 Sherman, Vira Bell, 1.
 Stratton, Edith A., 14.
 Sours, Anna, $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Smith, John P., 70.
 Smith, Margaret, 53.
 Stoddard, Edna, (wife of J. E. S.) 75.
 Severns, Mrs. Catharine, 71.
 Thompson, (F. D. T.'s brother).
 Turtle, Thos., (an early settler) 50.
 Tyler, Rockie E., 5.
 Templeton, Mattie J., 17.
 Thomas, Bertie E., 2.
 Templeton, Frank L., 11.
 Templeton, Harry C., 2.
 Talbott, Mr., (aged); Talbott, Mrs., (aged); husband and wife.
 Rushmore, Defrancia, 20.
 Rasmussen, Freddie, (young).
 Rock, Michael, 55.
 Smith, Mrs. C. Y., (died insane).
 Scott, Bar, (brother of the Col's), 40.
 Scott, Miss Maggie, (Col.'s daughter).
 Scott, Willie, (son of Col. Scott) infant.
 Stitzell, Mrs. Dr., first wife).
 Stitzell, Laville, (killed by the cars).
 Statler, Jonathan, (buried in Pennsylvania, $55\frac{1}{2}$.
 Stevens, D. L., 47.
 Stevens, David L., (son of D. L).
 See, Mr. J., (an early settler).
 Shugart, Heman, $22\frac{1}{2}$.
 Shugart, (a child of John Shugart).
 Statler, James F., (son of S. S. Statler) $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Smith, Mrs., (Mrs. Brigham's mother).
 St. John, Lizzie M.
 Swafford, Zella E., 2.
 Stewart, Estella, 3.
 Snelling, Chas. A.
 Sawyer, Jacob E.
 Sanderson, John F.
 Smith, Bertel, 1.
 Stratton, Alice, 16.
 Smith, Millard F., 24.
 Smith, Mathew, 64.
 Shugart, Bessie M., 1.
 Squires, Emma B., $4\frac{3}{4}$.
 Sanders, Marcus B., $38\frac{1}{3}$.
 Sherman, Eddie, 2.
 Templeton, T. C., 26.
 Townsend, (murdered by Mullen).
 Tracy, Wm., (aged).
 Thomas, I. K., 28.
 Thomas, Mrs. Sarah, (a wife) 49.
 Templeton, Sam'l E., 1.
 Templeton, Clarence C., 1.
 Turtle, Henry, 20.
 Taylor, George, 74.

Tueth, Edward, 69 $\frac{3}{4}$.	Utterback, young man, drowned.
Vincent, Sam'l.	Vance, Margaret, 36.
Whitney, Jas.	Wilson, Mrs., died Jan. 1, 1867.
Wakeman, Mrs., 54.	Wells, Chester, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Wakeman, Mr. W.	Whitaker, Mr., (aged.)
White, J. W., 37.	Wood, Sylvia A., 29.
Wingert, Wm., (killed by cars)	Wheeler, Mrs. Anna, 72.
12.	Walters, Julia P., 26.
Wilcox, H. C., 17.	West, Mrs. Sarah, 59.
White, Mrs. Sarah, (aged.)	White, Dora A., 11.
White, Mrs. Jane, 64.	Wilson, Alice A., infant.
Wilson, Herbert J., infant.	Winger, Sylvia, 3.
Weidner, Mrs. Mary D., 36.	West Charles, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Wilkins, Mollie, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Zwilling, George W.

Unknown in Protestant Cemetery of Nevada, 157.

Total in Nevada, two cemeteries, as known 432, carefully counted.

Unknown to add, 178 total in both. Total dead in the two, 610 persons.

PLEASANT GROVE CEMETERY.

[In the northeast corner of section 7, township 84, range 23.]

Alfred, Nat. D., 23.	Adams, Claude, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Anderson, Sarah, 22.	Arrasmith, Jas. L., 16 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Arrasmith, Emma May, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Baker, Mr., 1.
Bailey, Emma J., 27.	Bales, Margaret, 2.
Carey, Florida, 32.	Crowder, A. A.
Crowder.	Crowder, infant.
Crowder, infant.	Foote, John J., 64.
Frost, (a child.)	Grove, Adam L., (died insane) 63.
Grove, Geo. W., (a soldier, died service) 23.	Grove, Jacob, (a soldier, died in service) 21.
Gralls, Willis, (a child.)	Hughes, Kinne O.
Hughes, infant.	Hughes, infant.
Howland, Emma May, 11 mos.	Hoover, Hannah C., 55.
Hoover, Mr., (the old man.)	Hoover, Mr., (brother to J. E. H.)
Howe, Mrs. Ellen, 68.	Randau, Fritz, 1.
Randau, Hermine, 10 mos.	Randau, infant.
Randau, Julia, 76.	Randau, Johanna, 37.
Randau, infant.	Sowers, Bessie M., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Spencer, Wm. B., 12.	Spencer, Charles H., 6.
Spencer, Elbert E., 10.	Scott, Annie R., 6.
Scott, Mary J., 16.	Scott, Zilpha A., 33 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Tuttle, Mrs., (old lady.)	Wilkinson, Josephine, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Wilkinson, Lemmy, (a son) 8.	Yetton, Maggie, 24.

SHEFFIELD CEMETERY.

[In the north half of the northwest northwest quarter of section 32, township 85, range 23.]

- | | |
|--|---|
| Ballard, Lois E., (1st wife of R. W. B.) 30. | Ballard, Julia A., (infant of R. W. B.) |
| Ballard, Dr. M. R., 76. | Ballard, Eliza, (wife of Dr. B.) 70. |
| Burham, Geo. A., 20. | Bracken, Mary, (an early settler) 53. |
| Bracken, Robt., (early settler) 67. | Boyes, Margaret, 26. |
| Bracken, John Henry, 3. | Brouhard, James W., 40. |
| Benton, Jesse C., 1. | Bates, George P., 1. |
| Brouhard, Joseph H., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. | Bates, Joseph B., 26. |
| Bates, Samuel J., 12. | Crabtree, Arnold D., 47. |
| Bates, Matthew, 58. | Crabtree, Arthur. |
| Bates, Cynthia, 46. | Crabtree. |
| Crabtree, Jerome. | Doolittle, Alvira A., 6. |
| Crabtree, Tilman. | Emmerson, Stephen, 15. |
| Carlton, Addie V., 6. | Eagleburger, Sarah, 26. |
| Emmerson, Louisa, 53. | Ferguson, Ethelinda, 51. |
| Emmerson, Oliver, 18. | Griffith, Zela T., 17. |
| Eagleburger, Ammon H., 15. | Griffith, John J., 18. |
| Ferguson, Hiram, (an early settler) 54 $\frac{1}{2}$. | Henderson, James H., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. |
| Griffith, Jonah, (an early settler) 67. | Henderson, Sarah Belle, (infant.) |
| Haviland, Hannah J., 27. | Keef, Margaret, 14. |
| Lewis, Lucy A., 2. | Lewis, Lizzie, 1. |
| McStay, Mrs., (very old.) | Nash, Mary A., 63. |
| Pense, Lillie A., 1. | Pense, Mary E., 7. |
| Swearingen, Mr.* | Swearingen, Mrs., (the wife.)* |
| Swearingen, (nearly a young woman.)* | Swearingen, (young man).* |
| Sheffield, Wm. M., 21. | Swearingen, (quite young).* |
| Sheffield, Jane M. B., 39. | Swearingen, a babe.* |
| Sheffield, Maria C., 65. | Sheffield, Virgil, 1. |
| Stolp, Melissa A., 20. | Sheffield, John N., 20. |
| Stultz, Emma May, 20. | Sheffield, Nathan N., 70. |
| Varington, Willie O., $\frac{1}{4}$. | Squires, Alzina M., 11. |
| Wier, Herbert E., 5. | Stultz, Daniel N., 49. |
| Willington, Willie J., (infant.) | Wier, Clarence E., 1. |
| Total names known, 65; unknown, 10; total dead, 75. | Wier, Lottie L., 1. |

* The burnt family—six of them.

CENTER GROVE CEMETERY.

In the northeast corner southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ section 26, township 82, range 23.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Allen, Candace E., 5 $\frac{3}{4}$. | Allen, Jessie I., 1. |
| Allen, Bessie E., $\frac{1}{2}$. | Allen, Sarah E., 44 $\frac{3}{4}$. |
| Allen, Hannah A., 52. | Allen, Elmer E., 2. |

Cook, Catherine, 62.	Carter, Margaret E., $4\frac{3}{4}$.
Davis, James W., (was at Aderson-ville) 25.	Dobyns, infant.
Dobyns, infant.	Dobyns, Anna M., 1.
Doty, Margaret, $66\frac{3}{4}$.	Doty, N., $64\frac{2}{3}$.
Doty, John C., $3\frac{1}{3}$.	Dobyns, Esther A., 44.
Graves, Wm. L., 1 5-6.	Delawyer, Chas. W., $2\frac{1}{3}$.
Graves Willis W., $\frac{1}{4}$.	Graves, Augustus, $\frac{3}{4}$.
Grosclose, Howard, 24.	Graves, Willard W., $\frac{2}{3}$.
Grosclose, infant.	Grosclose, Wm., 48 5-6.
Grosclose, Thomas J., $30\frac{1}{3}$.	Grosclose, infant.
Grosclose, Elizabeth, 76 5-12.	Grosclose, Jacob, 54 6-10.
Harrison, Gertie, 5 5-6.	Harrison, Ida Bell, $\frac{2}{3}$.
Hainline, Charlie, $4\frac{3}{4}$.	Hainline, Sarah E., 31 5-6.
Hennick, Henry H., 28 $\frac{1}{4}$.	Hainline, Lizzie, infant.
Hennick, Barbara, $65\frac{1}{3}$.	Hennick, Rosa M., infant.
Harris, Jane D., $38\frac{1}{4}$.	Harris, Isaac W., 3.
Halley, Elizabeth, 58 1-6.	Harris Nancy P A., infant.
Jones, Melissa D., 33.	Jarvill, C. A. J., 22.
Jory, Jennie, 1.	Jory, Thomas, 68 5-6.
Kirk, Sarah A., 34.	Jory, Arcia P., $\frac{2}{3}$.
Kirk, Georgia, infant.	Kirk, Gena, infant.
Lindsay, Barbary, 63 5-6.	Lowe, Keziah, near 69.
Miller, Robert, $\frac{2}{3}$.	Lindsay, Ferdinand A. $65\frac{1}{2}$.
Mishler, Sarah E., $20\frac{1}{4}$.	Miller, David $2\frac{2}{3}$.
Paine, infant.	Paine, Nash, $11\frac{1}{2}$.
Sternwiler, J. A. $1\frac{2}{3}$.	Redman, Susannah, 16.
Steel, Mary, $4\frac{1}{3}$.	Stevens, Darcus, near $28\frac{2}{3}$.
Scott, Roby, $2\frac{2}{3}$.	Scott, Martin, 31.
Twombly, Mary E. $26\frac{1}{2}$.	Scott, Cora, infant.
Tillotson, infant.	Tillotson, M. Alice, $20\frac{1}{2}$.
Virtue, Thomas, $70\frac{3}{4}$.	Virtue, Elizabeth, 75 1-6.
Whorton, Harriet G., near $74\frac{1}{2}$.	Warren, Bessie, $4\frac{1}{4}$.
Worton, J. P., 46 1-6.	Whorton, George, near 71.
Whorton, Alzira M., infant.	Whorton, George D., $\frac{2}{3}$.
Yazel, George M., $21\frac{2}{3}$.	Whorton, Thomas N., infant.
Yazel, infant.	Yazel, Rachel G., $2\frac{2}{3}$.
Yazel, Nellie E., 5-6.	Yazel, John F., $5\frac{1}{2}$.
Total number, known, 81.	Yazel, Sarah C. J., $6\frac{2}{3}$.
dead, 125.	Total not known, 44. Total number

SOWERS' CEMETERY.

[In the northeast corner northwest northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18 township 85, range 23.]

Sowers, Solomon, 82.	Sowers, Alfred, 29 1-6.
Sowers, Henry, $\frac{1}{2}$.	Sowers, Laura, 2.
Sowers, Mrs. Malinda (wife of G. W. S.) $30\frac{1}{2}$.	Sowers, Sylvana (Newnum) 38.
	Sowers, Charles M., $26\frac{1}{4}$.

Smith, Jane (wife of J.C. Smith) 53 Woodward, Mahlon, 66.
 Three unknown names with rough flat rocks at head and foot. Sutliff, Myra, (Church) wife of E. Church.
 Church, Ebenezer. Church, a child.

 GILBERT CEMETERY.

[In the northeast corner southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4, township 84, range 24.]

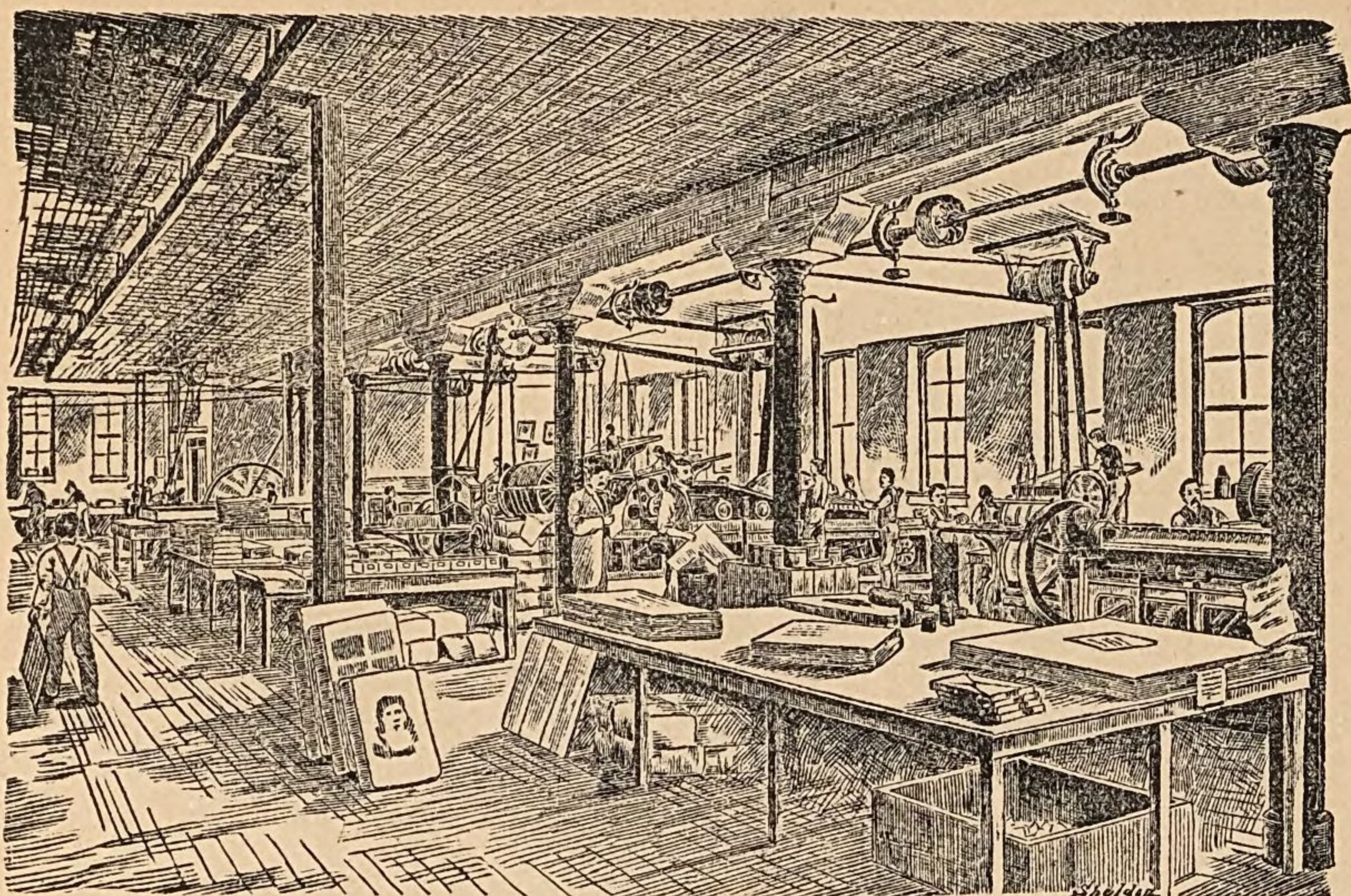
Betts, Mrs. Polly (near Gilbert) 93	Duntz, E. A., 32.
Duntz, Guy, child.	Fogleson, (soldier in Rebellion.)
Grove, Effie L., $4\frac{1}{2}$.	Garberson, Job, $69\frac{1}{2}$.
Garberson, Lucinda, $59\frac{3}{4}$.	Garberson, Jonathan, $52\frac{3}{4}$.
Garbeson, Lucinda M., 1.	Garberson, Ida E., 8.
Garberson, Ed. R., infant.	Hunter, Margaret, 70.
Hunter, Craig, 64.	Hunter, Francis Marion, $17\frac{1}{2}$.
Hunter, Jas, (soldier of 1812) 67.	Keigley, May B., $2\frac{1}{3}$.
Hannay, Elizabeth, 90.	Lake, Elizabeth, $54\frac{1}{4}$.
Keigley, (an infant of J. J. Keigley.)	Lake, Albert L., 22.
Mathews, Clara, $4\frac{3}{4}$.	Three soldiers of Rebellion, names unknown.
Three graves, names unknown.	Wilson, (an infant) 2 months.
Total names known, 21.	Total names unknown, 6.
dead, 27.	

 AMES CEMETERY.

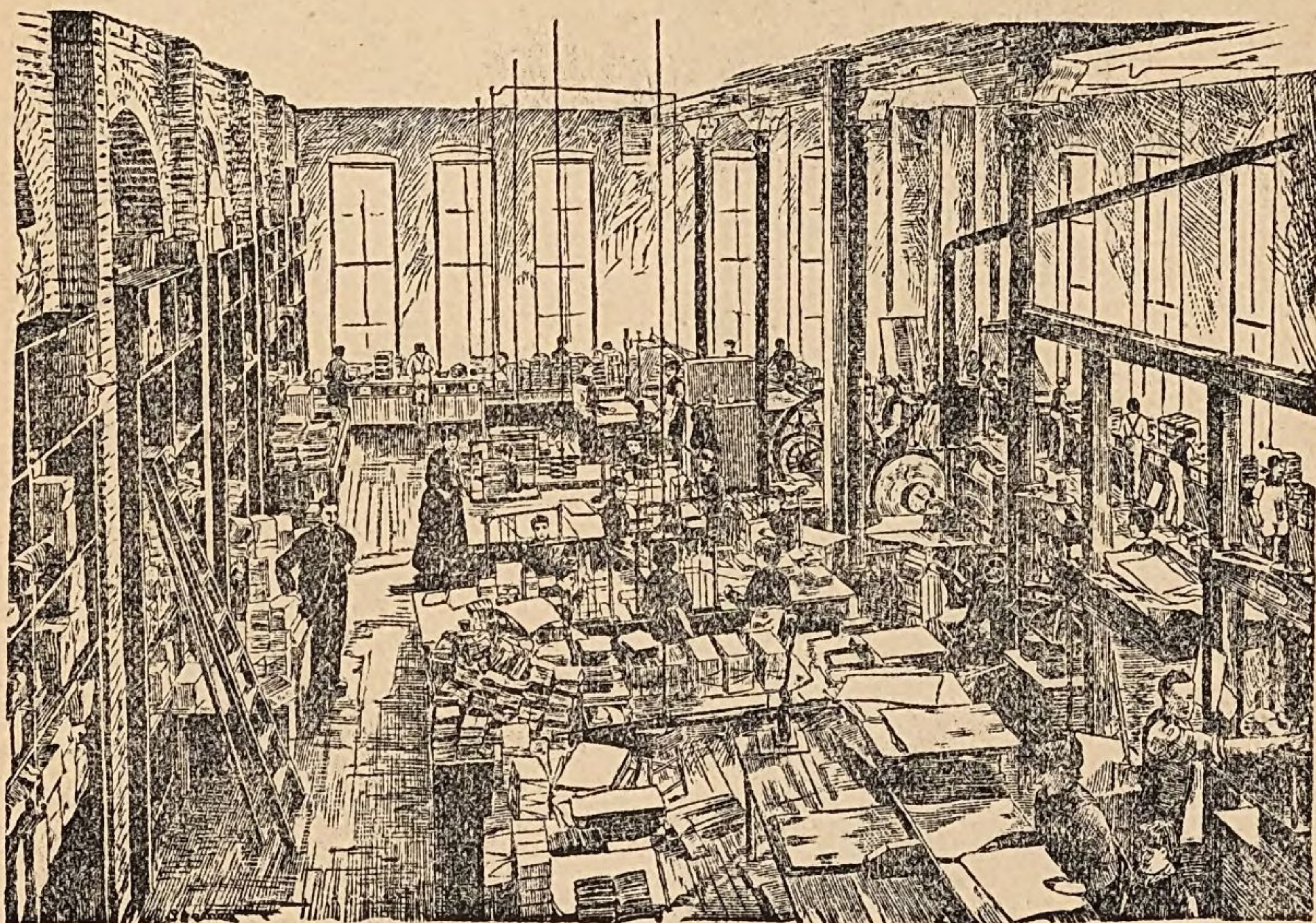
[In the northeast of southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2, township 83, range 24.]

Frederick, Albert, $80\frac{1}{4}$.	Avery, A. H., $71\frac{1}{3}$.
Alexander, John, 57.	Allen, Charlie, $1\frac{1}{3}$.
Barroll, Nancy B., 45.	Bissell, Mary P., near 37.
Born, Jacob, 71.	Brotherton, Daniel, 23.
Brotherton, Jennie M., 25.	Ballard, Annie, near 30.
Bradley, Wm. S., $53\frac{1}{4}$.	Barnes, Chas. A., 19.
Bosworth, Lieut. Drakes, 62.	Barndollar, Michael, 54.
Beal, Richard, (infant.)	Brooks, J. M., $86\frac{1}{2}$.
Bryant, Sylvanus, 65.	Brumagim, Mary C., $46\frac{2}{3}$.
Brumagim, Mary Jane, 45.	Bradford, Edmund, near 27.
Beverly, Roy, 2.	Baker, Ira E., 58.
Basket, Mrs., died in May, 1886.	Clark, Willie, $5\frac{1}{3}$.
Cooper, Ollie, $\frac{1}{2}$.	Clark, James A., $2\frac{1}{2}$.
Castle, Mabel A., 1.	Clark, E. W., (editor of the <i>Monitor</i> .)
Chamberlin, Wyatt H., 6.	Daniels, W. R., $62\frac{1}{2}$.
DeLorne, Louis Z., $40\frac{1}{3}$.	Down, Amelia, 75.
Downs, Josiah, 89.	Eddy, Wm. C., $27\frac{3}{4}$.
Elliot, Edith J., $21\frac{1}{4}$.	

- Emery, Lizzie May, $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Fitchpatrick, Eliza, $15\frac{1}{3}$.
 Graham, George, $50\frac{1}{3}$.
 Gossard, Sarah G., 64.
 Gossard, H. Jennie. $26\frac{1}{2}$.
 Granger, N. H., $34\frac{1}{3}$.
 Graves, Cecil A., 6.
 Hirsch, Louise, 1-12.
 Hemstreet, Robt. F., 1.
 Hutchison, Clifford C., $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Hannum, Thomas, $76\frac{1}{2}$.
 Jewett, Francis J. $32\frac{1}{2}$.
 Jones, (infant)
 Johnson, Willie A. 1 month
 Kannarr, John (soldier) $45\frac{1}{4}$.
 Kistler, Katie E. $7\frac{1}{4}$.
 Kingsbury, Olive M. $17\frac{1}{2}$.
 Kerr, Emma L. $25\frac{1}{2}$.
 Little, Perry, 34.
 Little, Lester R. $16\frac{2}{3}$.
 Lowery, Martha 18.
 Little, Mary S. 62.
 Lamb, Rev. Caleb, near 83.
 Maxwell, Allie, 1.
 Maxwell, Clarence J. 1-12.
 McFarlane, George, $7\frac{3}{4}$.
 Marshall, James 1-12.
 McMichael, Anne, near $57\frac{1}{2}$.
 McElyea, S. B. $24\frac{1}{2}$.
 Nichols, Margaret, $55\frac{1}{3}$.
 Norman, Eliza $49\frac{1}{2}$.
 Perkins, Charles A. 5-12.
 Peterson, Lucy T. $60\frac{1}{4}$.
 Queal, William 31.
 Richmond, Fannie C. 2-3.
 Reynolds, Charlie E. near 14.
 Rainbolt, Elizabeth 64.
 Rainbolt, T. N. (soldier) $31\frac{2}{3}$.
 Russ, Guy 10-12.
 Regan, Tillie 1-4.
 Ruth, Leah, nearly 61.
 Stevens, Ena, 1-12.
 Smith, Hiram D. $49\frac{1}{2}$.
 Spring, John S. E. 11-12.
 Spring, Wm. H. $7\frac{1}{2}$.
 Stewart, Augustus, $1\frac{3}{4}$.
 Shockley, Wm. E. 10-12.
 Simmons, Harry, Jr., $2\frac{3}{4}$.
 Slater, Effie G., $23\frac{1}{3}$.
 Eastlick, George, near 75.
 Fitchpatrick, Clara Bell, $7\frac{3}{4}$.
 Graham, Jennie, near 26.
 Gossard, Wm. M., 69.
 Gretton, Ray, $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Goff, Temp. T., 62.
 Geddess, Gen. J. L., died Feb. 21, '87, buried at Vinton, Iowa, 60.
 Hodgson, Geo. H., 9.
 Harrison, Joshua, (soldier) 53.
 Hannum, Sarah, $70\frac{1}{2}$.
 Jewett, George W. 38.
 Johnson, Samuel 59.
 Johnson, Simeon M. (sold'r) $34\frac{1}{4}$.
 Kannarr, Hattie, 5-12.
 Kistler, Roy M. 1-4.
 Kelley, Roxana, 54.
 Lucas, Samuel L. 37.
 Little, Lora M. near 6.
 Little, Mary E. 7-12.
 Lloyd, Charlie 1.
 Lang, Mrs. D.
 Loud, infant
 McFadden, A. (editor) 51.
 McFarlane, Gandage, 37.
 McGee, George 8.
 Moses, Lillie L. $\frac{1}{4}$.
 McMichael, Samantha 31.
 McLain, Katie 2-3.
 Norman, Mary A. $74\frac{3}{4}$.
 Peterson, Iogenia.
 Perkins, George C. near 19.
 Perkins, Carrie M. 2.
 Queal, Fannie May, 11-12.
 Reynolds, Cecil C. 1-4.
 Robinson, Albert G. $2\frac{1}{3}$.
 Rainbolt, W. H. 31.
 Rainbolt, J. M. (soldier), $19\frac{1}{3}$.
 Regan, Susan $47\frac{1}{3}$.
 Ruth, Irwin $52\frac{3}{4}$.
 Reynolds, Rev. R. J. 49.
 Sargent, Isabel, 64.
 Stevens, Adam, $28\frac{1}{3}$.
 Spring, Agnes C. $3\frac{1}{2}$.
 Starr, S. J., M. D., $45\frac{1}{2}$.
 Simmons, Cyrus, $55\frac{1}{2}$.
 Shockley, Charles E. $2\frac{1}{3}$.
 Slater, G. S., 18.
 Smith, Aaron, (soldier), $67\frac{1}{3}$.



IOWA PRINTING CO'S PRESS-ROOM.



IOWA PRINTING CO'S BINDERY.

Soper, Orpha May, 2.	Soper, Charles C., $14\frac{2}{3}$.
Thayer, Ada, 10-12.	Tilden, Lucy M., near 8.
Tripp, Rev. William, $86\frac{2}{3}$.	Tripp, Clarrissa, $82\frac{3}{4}$.
Tripp, Lillie May, $1\frac{1}{3}$.	Thomas, Lottie E., $34\frac{1}{2}$.
Thomas, Alice C., $19\frac{1}{3}$.	Thomas, (an infant.)
Towns, Ulysses S., $8\frac{1}{3}$.	Todd, Henry W., 1-12.
Templeton, Charles, 1.	Van Fleet, Laura B., 1.
Van Campen, Della, $1\frac{1}{2}$.	Van Dusen, Catharine, $89\frac{1}{3}$.
Worick, Frances H., 28.	Worick, Carry A., $2\frac{1}{3}$.
Worick, John E., 1-4.	Worick, Charles E., 1-4.
Wooders, Mary E., 35.	Wilcox, Olive M., $2\frac{1}{3}$.
Wiltse, William B., $48\frac{1}{3}$.	Wiltse, Howard M., 8.
Westman, Maggie, 1-2.	Walker, William H., $63\frac{1}{4}$.
Williams, Rev. Jas. R., $75\frac{1}{2}$.	Wheeler, George, 67.
White, Lottie G., $19\frac{1}{2}$.	
Total names known 157. Total names unknown 80. Total dead 237.	

COLO CEMETERY.

[In the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 9, township 83, range 21.]

Allard, A. C., Co. H, 83d Illinois Infantry.	Allard, Mittee, $3\frac{3}{4}$.
Adams, Leslie J., 1.	Allard, Verna E., $1\frac{3}{4}$.
Brouhard, Maria, $38\frac{3}{4}$.	Barnard, Silas J., 61.
Banks, Chloe, near 59.	Bradbury, Mary E., 40.
Boomer, Laura M., 2.	Boomer, Charlie H., near 4.
Bishop, Frankie K., $1\frac{1}{3}$.	Bowden, Douglas R., $1\frac{3}{4}$.
Black, James, $36\frac{2}{3}$.	Ball, Johnney, 3.
Buffington, Benj., 5.	Brouhard, Charlie E., 8.
Chevill, William, $44\frac{1}{2}$.	Cook, James R., 1-2.
Chevill, Thomas, near $3\frac{1}{2}$.	Chevill.
Cozzens, Mary J. E., infant.	Cozzens, Rebecca, $48\frac{3}{4}$.
Danskin, Gilman, $1\frac{1}{4}$.	Danskin, Mary E., $41\frac{2}{3}$.
Dailey, John L., Doctor, $47\frac{3}{4}$.	Danskin, James, infant.
Dewey, Susan, $45\frac{1}{3}$.	Dailey, John Elmer, $1\frac{1}{4}$.
Earl, Eugene H., $22\frac{1}{3}$.	Earl, Eugene H., 7.
Ewald.	Ewald, Peter, $22\frac{1}{2}$.
French, infant.	French, Jamas R., 1-6.
Forsha, William, 47.	French, Clara A., $45\frac{1}{3}$.
Gressley, Laura May, $12\frac{3}{4}$.	Gearhart, Eva A., $2\frac{1}{2}$.
Gross, Harriet, $42\frac{1}{3}$.	Gressley, Viola, $1\frac{1}{4}$.
Gross, Maria, $81\frac{1}{4}$.	Gross, William H., near $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Hoover, Louis E., 1 month.	George, G., infant.
Hedges, Stephen D., $28\frac{1}{2}$.	Hoover, infant.
Jennings, R. F., 64.	Hitchcock, Harmon A., 63.
LaRue, Mackie, $13\frac{3}{4}$.	King, Willie, 1-4.
	Learned, Nora, 1-4.

Learned, Lucinda, 32½.
 McClure, William G., 18.
 McQuillen, Oscar, 1¾.
 Morgan, Franklin L., 66.
 Morgan, William F., 12¼.
 Nauke, Emma, 25½.
 Rogers, Jenny M., 11½.
 Sawtell, Louisa F., 30¼.
 Stephens, Martha, 15¼.
 Templeton, Belle, 1.
 Vail, Laura S., 10 months.
 Wagner, infant.
 Worrall, Sarah P., 61¼.
 Wyatt, William W., 52.

Mullen, Louie, 2 months.
 Mead, Jimmie H., 4¾.
 Martin, Mary Z., 28½.
 Morgan, Dora J., (or Carter).
 Mastin, Jos., 62¼.
 Pontius, Ezra, 5 months.
 Rogers, Birdie, 27½.
 Smith, Reuben, 4½.
 Soesbe, Maudie, 2½.
 Tratner, Susanna, near 6.
 Warrington, Enoch, Co. F, 146th
 Illinois Infantry.
 Worrall.

Total names known 78; total names unknown 42; total dead 120.

ZEARING CEMETERY.

[In the southwest corner of the southeast southeast quarter of section 16, township 85, range 21.]

Burdick, infant.
 Dakins, Elisha, 72.
 Guthrie, Rebecca E., ¼.
 Hufford, Kate.
 Pasely, Frankie, (infant).
 Pasely, Emma S., 27½.

Belden, J. L., near 73½.
 Dool, Mervyn, 1¾.
 Guthrie, Ella, 18.
 Orthman, Hier R., 54.
 Pasely, Mabel Helene, 1.
 Thatcher, Leona C., 2½.

Known, 11; unknown, 9; total dead, 20.

MULLEN CEMETERY.

[In the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 21, and part in the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 21, township 83, range 22.]

Alldredge, Eliphalet, ¾.
 Alldredge, James, 70¾.
 Armstrong, Pleasant, 28¾.
 Ballou, Perlle Etta, (infant).
 Brown, Jackson C., 34½.
 Bryant, Isabella, 25.
 Bates, Rebecca, near 61.
 Bates, Joseph J., 49½.
 Densmore, Eliza J., 44¼.
 Dean, Carpenter, 20½.
 Gaugh, U. S., near 8½.
 Gaugh, Wm. E., near 4.
 Griffith, Maggie May, 1¼.

Alldredge, Chauncy P., 15.
 Armstrong, S. O., 20.
 Baxter, Lydia A., (infant).
 Baker, Daniel W., near 1.
 Bryant, Elbert W., 1.
 Barber, Rhoda, 25.
 Bates, Joseph, 73.
 Bates, Stephen, near 75.
 Dean, Erastus, 24¾.
 Fultz, Nellie, 4½.
 Gaugh, Franklin A., 2.
 Gaugh, Virginia A., 42¼.
 Robison, Elmer E., 1.

Griffith, Genevra A. (infant).	Robison, Lettie, (infant).
Helphrey, Almeda, 6 mo.	Robison, Mrs. Mary, (came to Story County in 1853), 71.
Halley, Enoch, 70 $\frac{1}{4}$.	Stevens, Melissa E., 4 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Hague, Isaac M., 31.	Stevens, James E., $\frac{2}{3}$.
Hague, Miles A., $\frac{3}{4}$.	Stevens, David N., 20 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Hempsted, Ida M., 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.	Shickell, Willie, (infant).
Hempsted, Ellen E., 34.	Staves, George, (infant).
John, Cynthia A., 53.	Thornton, James, (infant).
Johnson, Danford, 89.	Tichenor, Joseph, 63 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Mullen, Susannah, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Tichenor, Eva C., 14 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Mullen, Martha, 27.	Tichenor, Joseph W., 2.
Mullen, Elva E., 15.	Townsend, Elsie May, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Mullen, Effie A., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.	Tindall, Mary A., 24 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Mullen, George M., 18 $\frac{3}{4}$.	Thomas, Jacob L., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Mullen, Elizabeth, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Thomas, Hugh L., 1.
Mullen, Samuel, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Thomas, (infant).
Mullen, Laurinda, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$.	Thomas, (infant).
Mullen, Amariah, 56.	Wireman, Hattie J., 12 $\frac{1}{3}$.
McConnell, Amos, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$.	Wireman, Jessie, (infant).
McConnell, James, 23 $\frac{1}{3}$.	Wireman, Ernest, 23 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Marsh, Clarence W., 2.	Wolf, Sherman T.
Norberry, Ardlissa, 69.	(Unknown), Victoria, near 21.
Newton, Ida, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$.	
Robison, Dan'l, W. (suicided) 22.	
Unknown, 31; known, 71; total, 102.	

MOUND CEMETERY.

[On the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 23, township 83, range 22.]

Banzell, Rosana, 20.	McCartney, Robert, 81 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Cook, Rosa Caroline, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.	McCartney, Mary, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Cook, Wm. H., 6 mo.	Morrison, Oliver, 2.
Carr, Albert, (infant).	Prime, John, 84.
Dalton, (infant).	Prime, Christena, 3.
Dye, Nancy, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Prime, Mary, (infant).
Dye, Jacob M., 36 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Prime, (infant).
Dye, Isaac, 12.	Rogers, Lucy G., 2.
Dye, Wm. O., 7.	Smith, Charles F.
Dye, James E., 13.	Smith, Jesse, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Dye, Jackson, 1.	Stevens, Marion, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Dye, Sarah F., 6 mo.	See, Achilles M. 3.
Fry, Margaret, 44.	Sellers, Charles M., 1.
Foster, Thomas J., 6.	Sellers, Franklin G., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Guge, Francis A., 1 $\frac{1}{3}$.	Stevens, Robert, 78.
Harman (son).	Smith, Mary A., 4.
Jackson, Harriet A., 3 mo.	Smith, Mary, (wife), near 40 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Jackson, Anna, 51.	Utterback, Elizabeth, 4 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Jackson, Alexis T., 11.	Utterback, Albert, $2\frac{1}{2}$.
Lowell, Mrs., (murdered by her husband, 1853).	Williams, J. M., 6 mo.
McDaniel, Samuel, 66.	Wylie, Lucy, 31.
McDaniel, Jane, 63.	Wheatley, James A., near 21.
McDaniel, Joseph S., $1\frac{1}{2}$.	Wheatley, George, 6 mo.
McDaniel, Jane, $75\frac{1}{4}$.	Wheatley, Malinda J., near 12.
McDaniel, John W.	Wheatley, Allen, $54\frac{1}{4}$.
McCartney, Johanna, $64\frac{1}{2}$.	Waltz, Lucy, 6 mo.
Unknown, 17; known, 53; total, 70.	

ONTARIO AND NEW PHILADELPHIA CEMETERY.

[Situated on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 5, township 83, range 24.]

Austin, Frank, 2 mo.	Deal, Viola B., 18.
Aylesworth, Guy O., near $1\frac{1}{2}$.	Dobbin, Alex., 27.
Aylesworth, Arthur.	Dickson, Eliza A., $5\frac{3}{4}$.
Anderson, Robert G., $62\frac{3}{4}$.	Deal, Samuel H., $22\frac{3}{4}$.
Anderson, Catharine, 64.	Deal, John T., 21.
Brown, Annie M.	Deal, Wm. J., $28\frac{3}{4}$ (soldier).
Brown, Eliza J., $41\frac{2}{3}$.	Deal, Eli, $57\frac{1}{2}$.
Burger, Mary C., $25\frac{2}{3}$.	Eckard, Geo. A., $8\frac{2}{3}$.
Brown, Mary R., 3.	Eckard, Alma I., $4\frac{3}{4}$.
Baughman, Wm. O.	Eckard, Sam'l G., $14\frac{3}{4}$.
Black, Mary J., $50\frac{3}{4}$.	Finch, E. J., 45.
Ball, Hattie A., $6\frac{1}{3}$.	Fullerton, Victory E., $20\frac{1}{3}$.
Banning, Charles M., 21 (soldier).	Freed, Jas. W., near 1.
Banford, (infant).	Fisher, Clara, 9.
Blunk, (infant).	Fultz, Laura J., 2.
Briley, Hannah, 75.	Fitchpatrick, Nancy G., 3.
Beedle, Sarah, $58\frac{1}{2}$.	Fitchpatrick, Martha M., $13\frac{1}{2}$.
Beedle, Abraham H., 64.	Finch, Alfetta, 24.
Beedle, Simeon, $68\frac{1}{3}$, (soldier).	Foster, Levilla J., 4.
Beemer, George H., 1.	Foster, Mary Bell, $2\frac{2}{3}$.
Briley, Mabel, $1\frac{1}{2}$.	Foster, Geo. W., $37\frac{3}{4}$.
Brien, Sarah E., 33.	Foster, Elizabeth E., $25\frac{3}{4}$.
Coffman, J. W., $1\frac{1}{3}$.	Foster, Wm. A., $1\frac{1}{4}$.
Coffman, Sally A., 70.	Foster, Netta, 16.
Crowell, Ida, $2\frac{1}{2}$.	Finch, Candacy, 2.
Coffelt, Dieathean, 35.	Gibson, Isaac L., $69\frac{3}{4}$.
Coffelt, Samuel, 59.	Grayson, Nancy, 74.
Coffelt, Effie, 1.	Gibson, C. W. (infant).
Cameron, Peter M., $1\frac{2}{3}$.	Gilchrist, M. E. (infant).
Canady, Eddie M., (infant).	Graham, Eliz. V., $2\frac{1}{4}$.
Canady, C. O., (infant).	Graham, Emma H., $4\frac{1}{4}$.
Canady, Philip J., $30\frac{3}{4}$.	Hopkins, Mary A., 1.
	Hopkins, Frankie, 9 mo.

- Canady, Milton E., $27\frac{1}{4}$.
 Dowden, Mary F., 4 mo.
 Deal, A. B., 9 mo.
 Hoggatt, Ann E., $17\frac{3}{4}$.
 Hunter, James E., $1\frac{2}{3}$.
 Hussong, Geo., $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Hussong, Emma D., (infant).
 Hunter, A. J., (died the eighteenth Nov., 1886,) 45.
 Jones, Thomas F., $80\frac{1}{2}$.
 Jenkins, Frank, (infant).
 Jenkins, John, 6.
 Jenkins, Sarah A., $28\frac{3}{4}$.
 Kintzley, George, $26\frac{1}{2}$.
 Lewellen, Amos, 6.
 Loving, Art., $60\frac{1}{4}$.
 Lewis, Arthur E., $\frac{2}{3}$.
 McCracken, Elnora, 4.
 Moyer, Maria, $39\frac{2}{3}$.
 McDanael, E. J., $18\frac{3}{4}$.
 Manges, Margaret E., $18\frac{1}{2}$.
 McDongal, Matilda, $49\frac{1}{3}$.
 Mauser, Adam F., 63.
 Mauser, Chas. H., 1-6.
 Mauser, Fred, near 1.
 McNaughton, Minnie, $2\frac{1}{2}$.
 Mort, Wm., $45\frac{1}{2}$.
 Nelson, C. A., near 1.
 Peterson, Peter F., 2.
 Rigby Hattie, 15.
 Rigby, Mrs.
 Rice, Peter N., (soldier) 30.
 Rose, Minnie M., 1.
 Ross, Mary, 68.
 Ross, Abraham, $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Stull, H. S., $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 Scott, George, 73.
 Stevenson, Hester A., 1.
 Truesdell, Mary A., $18\frac{2}{3}$.
 Thurman, Laura B., $3\frac{3}{4}$.
 Thurman, Nancy E., 1.
 Truesdall, J. H., $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Taylor, Anna M., 23.
 Taylor, George L., $2\frac{1}{4}$.
 Vest, Thomas G., $62\frac{3}{4}$.
 Woodruff, A. F., $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Worley, Wm. L., $1\frac{1}{3}$.
 Williams, Rosetta, $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Walker, Sarah A., $32\frac{3}{4}$.
 Hopkins, Wm., 1.
 Houghton, Kittie B., 9 mo.
 Hoggatt, Emly P., $13\frac{3}{4}$.
 Hunter, Geo. Mc., $10\frac{3}{4}$.
 Hussong, John, (soldier) 65.
 Hussong, Dessie, $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Harrison, Wm. I.
 Jones, Mary, near 82.
 Jane Jones, $55\frac{3}{4}$,
 Jones Albert G., 38.
 Jenkins, Rosa, $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Jenkins, Jessie H., $25\frac{3}{4}$.
 Johnson, Rebecca, $51\frac{1}{2}$.
 Lewellen, Malinda, 24.
 Lewellen, Arthur, $2\frac{3}{4}$.
 Leecing, Chas. H., 23.
 Lewis, Mary A., near 1.
 Myers, Elvira A., 18.
 Moyer D. M., (infant).
 McDanael, Arch., $55\frac{1}{4}$.
 Manges, (infant).
 Manry, Clyde, $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Mauser, T. M., $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Mauser, Gotleib, $42\frac{1}{3}$.
 Menhenet, Mary J., $27\frac{1}{2}$.
 McNerney, Mary A.
 Noyes, (infant).
 Nora, Cora Zell, $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Porter Christiana, 24.
 Rigby, Harry A., $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Rowley, Vinnie T., $3\frac{3}{4}$.
 Rose, Viola E., 3.
 Ross, James, $77\frac{1}{2}$.
 Ross, Josie, 19.
 Ross, Calvary, 62.
 Scott, Oliver, (soldier) 23.
 Scott, Mrs., (the old lady).
 Truesdell, Wm. E., near 6.
 Thurman, T. R., (soldier) $27\frac{1}{4}$.
 Thurman, Artimetia, $7\frac{2}{3}$.
 Truesdall, A. S., $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Taylor, U. S. Grant, 23.
 Taylor, (infant).
 Thornhill, Mary N., $23\frac{2}{3}$.
 White, (soldier).
 Wentworth, Atlee, $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Wilkinson, Mary J., 1.
 Walker, Ephraim, $30\frac{1}{2}$.
 Walker, Perry H., $3\frac{1}{3}$.

Walker, Sarah J., 20 $\frac{1}{2}$.Young, Dora A., $\frac{3}{4}$.

Zenor, Asah A., 26.

Zenor, Milan, 49 $\frac{1}{4}$.Zenor, Mary, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$.Zenor, George B., 71 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Zenor, Powhattan, (soldier).

Webb, Georgie H., 19 $\frac{1}{2}$.Zimbleman, Eva May, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Zenor, G., 1.

Zenor, John, 41.

Zenor, Mary A., 34 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Zenor, Minnie May, 4.

Total names known in all, 171. Total names not known, say, 100. Total known and unknown, 271.

CAMBRIDGE CEMETERY.

[Situated part in northeast corner section 20, and part in the northwest corner section 21, township 82, range 23.]

Allen, Wm. J., 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.Bricker, Peter, 80 $\frac{2}{3}$

Beckley, Lillie.

Ball, Rebecca P., 18.

Breezley, Ida M., 21 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Breezley, John D., near 49.

Batterson, Geo. S., 34.

Buell, Joseph, 47 $\frac{1}{4}$.Crowser, Wm., near 67 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Cronk, Mary.

Chandler, 76.

Chandler, Fred, $\frac{1}{3}$.Chandler, Jairus, 47 $\frac{1}{3}$.Chandler, Melvina A., 16 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Chandler, Sylvanus, 83.

Chandler, Geor. F., 23 5-6.

Clawson, Robt. B., 34.

Cook, George M., 8.

Fries, Nellie Maud, 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Finch, Sarah O., 21 1-6.

Giles, Margaret J., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Illingworth, Nancy M., 16.

Illingworth, Augustus B., 29 $\frac{1}{2}$.

King, Elmer, 1 1-6.

King, George, 1-6.

Kinsell, John C., 67.

Luellen, Margaret, 64 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Mecumb, J. P., (a soldier).

Maxwell, Grace S., 4.

McIntosh, Geo. H., 61 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Nellis, Bornt, 79.

Parish, Laura C., 25 5-6.

Richardson, Anetta, 14 $\frac{1}{3}$.Southwick, G. D., 61 $\frac{2}{3}$.Anway, Mary A., 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.Banghart, Atla F., 1 $\frac{1}{3}$.Bryant, Elmer, 1 $\frac{1}{3}$.Ball, Amos P., 41 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Breezley, infant.

Breezley, Harry T., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Batterson, Albert C., 65.

Buell.

Crowser, Moses, 74 1-6.

Chamberlin, Clarrissa, 65.

Chandler, old.

Chandler, Sereno, 1 5-6.

Chandler, infant.

Chandler, Laura, 45 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Chandler, Sarah, (his wife) 76.

Chandler, Clara A., 10.

Cook, Tabitha M., 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.Dunda, Wm., 73 $\frac{1}{4}$.Finch, Elizabeth, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.Finch, Sarah A., near 47 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Hawks, (aged).

Illingworth, Agnes, 9 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Illingworth, Wm. D., 64 1-6.

King, Willie, (infant).

Kinsell, Margaret S., 64.

Luellen, James, 82 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Luellen, Lydia, (Marsh) 45.

Maxwell, Elizabeth, 77.

Maxwell, Jessie, (infant).

Netterfield, Benorjah, 44 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Posten, Harriet, 53.

Parish, C. B., near 48.

Reams, Martha A., 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.Shafer, Ldyia E., 20 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Shonts, Mary, 38 $\frac{2}{3}$.	Shonts, John I.; Shonts, David
Slack, Corbia, near 2.	B., children.
Sloan, Aggie A., infant.	Seal, Joseph, 62 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Seal, Keziah, 59 $\frac{1}{3}$.	Scott, Minnie M., near 2.
Wilson, Wm. H., 1 $\frac{1}{3}$.	Wire, Howard J., infant.
Wire, Eliza A., 45 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Wills, John M., 36 $\frac{1}{3}$.
Whitehead, Almira E., near 10.	Wilson, Freddie, $\frac{2}{3}$.
Wilson, older.	Williams, Glendora, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Names known, total, 84; unknown names 31.

WOODLAND CEMETERY—IOWA CENTER.

[Situated near the center of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 9, township 82, range 22.]

Applegate, Nathaniel, 71.	Applegate, Manerva J., 1-2.
Applegate, Charles E., infant.	Alderman, H. B. 53 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Alderman, Lydia E., 13 5-6.	Alderman, Elisha and Mariah
Alderman, Sarah H., 36 $\frac{2}{3}$.	husband and wife, 85 and 66.
Alderman, Milo D., 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.	Alderman, William.
Arnold, Theodore M., 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.	Arnold, Sarah D., infant.
Allen, Errall F., 1-3.	Allen, 3-4.
Brubaker, John C., 25 1-5.	Brubaker, Laura B., 1-3.
Booher, Jacob, 57 5-6.	Booher, Sarah A., near 57 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Baker, Maurice, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$.	Bennethum, Maria M., 29 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Bennethum, Katy A., 24.	Brouhard, Martin, 18.
Brouhard, Barnet, 5.	Brouhard, Barnet, 59 $\frac{1}{3}$.
Brouhard, Rachel, 56 $\frac{2}{3}$.	Banks, Mary, near 62 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Banks, Charles H., near $\frac{2}{3}$.	Baldwin, Althea, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Bowen, Gillian, 66 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Burner, Mary S., near 32 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Byers, Catharine, 69.	Brodie, William, 74.
Bowen, Hester A., 38.	Bowen, infant.
Bowen, infant.	Curry, Jas. W. P., 24 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Corey, Jeremiah, 67.	Corey, Marcus D., (sold'r) 20 5-12
Davis, Jonn, near 45 $\frac{2}{3}$.	Davis, Julia A., 26 1-6.
Davis, Polly, 69 $\frac{1}{3}$.	Davis, Ben Butler, $\frac{3}{4}$.
Davis, Thos. H., 4.	Daugherty, Eva G., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Daugherty, Amanda J., 27 $\frac{2}{3}$.	Daugherty, Michael, (soldier.)
Dunahoo, Rachel, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Dunahoo, Andrew, 75 5-6.
Dunahoo, Jacob S., 20 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Dunahoo, Edgar D., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Dunahoo, Sherman J., 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Dunham, Moses R., 59.
Dunahoo, William, 70.	Eatherton, Ebenezer, 67.
Eatherton, Elizabeth, near 68.	Funk, Jennette, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Gish, Mary E., 4 $\frac{1}{3}$.	Gifford, Gifford, 69.
Grubbs, Abraham, 38 $\frac{3}{4}$.	Grubbs, John C., near 21 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Goldsbury, C. A. 30 $\frac{1}{3}$.	Hallock, John W., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Hamilton, John, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$.	Hoskins, James H., $\frac{2}{3}$.
Hoskins, Oliver W., 55 $\frac{3}{4}$.	Hoskins, Samuel L., 20 $\frac{2}{3}$.

- Hoskins, Eliza J., 14 $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Hardenbrook, C. C., 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Hardenbrook, Ora A., near 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Herring, Rev. D. C. D.
 Ingersoll, David P., 64.
 Jones, near 1.
 Jones, Abina, 37.
 Kitchen, Franklin, 7 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Lewis, Mary E., near 37.
 McCowen, Josiah, 24 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Matteson, Mary E., 27 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 McPherson, Hannah, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Maxwell, Sinai, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Maxwell, William W., $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Maxwell, Franklin B., infant.
 Moore, Emma J., 23 5-6.
 Mount, Rosetta E.,
 Maxwell, Lula B., 1.
 Maxwell, George H., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 McHone, Louisa, 29 5-6.
 Mathews, George W., $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Prouty, Adolphus, 61 5-12.
 Plummer, John W., 36.
 Ray, Maria, 74 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Ray, Ida A., near 1.
 Reynolds, Margaret A., 19.
 Spring, L. H., 56.
 Stark, Stephen, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Smith, Rachel, 65.
 Smith, Jesse M., 7-12.
 Spurgin, Samuel R., infant.
 Selby, Henry W., 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Smith, Susey Ann, 21 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Shoop, Mrs., near 70 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Tipton, C. R. R., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Tichenor, Susannah L., 41 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Vincent, Hiram, near 60.
 Vincent, Samuel S., 27.
 Vincent, Lewis M., (soldier), 19 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Whitaker, Samuel, 74 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Wood, James H., 32 5-12.
 Wood, Harlan, 5-12.
 Wood, Julia L., 35 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Wood, Willie E., 1-6.
 Wood, John G., 78 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Watkins, Walter, 57.
 White, Augusta P., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Wolfkill, Nancy, 76.
 Williams, Ephraim, 90.
 Hand, Zebuion L., 2.
 Hardenbrook, Vern, infant.
 Hackethorn, Sarah S., 49 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Ingersoll, Lucretia H., 63 $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Jones, infant.
 Jones, W. S., 1 5-12.
 Kitchen, Geo. W., near 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Leffingwell, Mary F., 2.
 Leonard, G. F., 28.
 Mullen, Margaret S., 41 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Matteson, William H., 54 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Maxwell, Candice, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Maxwell, Phebe, 21.
 Maxwell, Caroline, 36 and
 Amelia, 46 wives of G. M. M.
 Mount, Marshall M., 8 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Maxwell, Charles B., 41.
 McCord, C. P., (1st Co. Auditor).
 McHone, Charlie, infant.
 Mathews, Elizabeth, 39 5-12.
 Pritchard, Jesse, $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Prouty, Martha F., 14 $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Ray, Andrew, 1 5-12.
 Ray, Harriet, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Robinson, William A., near 1.
 Reynolds, J. N., 18 5-6.
 Stark, Minnie E., 1.
 Stark, Charles F., 5-8.
 Smith, John W., 54 7-12.
 Smith, Catharine A., 45.
 Spurgin, Rachael C., 19 $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Shope, Charles W., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Shoop, Ann M., 12.
 Sherman, Blanche E., $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Tichenor, Emily L., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Ulm, Catharine, 39.
 Vincent, Nancy E., 34.
 Vincent, Henry H., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Will, Carrie K., $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Whitaker, Harriet P., 30 5-12.
 Wood, Louisa R., 30 1-12.
 Wood, Corey L., 20 $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Wood, W. K., $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Wood, L. R., (Ingersoll) 30, and
 Melinda, 32 $\frac{1}{3}$, wives of W. K.
 Watkins, Annie, 17 5-12.
 Will, Curt., 1-6.
 Wolfkill, Daniel, near 74 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Wells, Mrs. Catharine.

Webb, Sarah, 58 $\frac{2}{3}$.Webb, Matilda A., 27 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Webb, infant.

Webb, infant.

Total names known 165; unknown names 83; Total dead 248 in Woodland Cemetery.

MAXWELL CEMETERY.

[New Cemetery north of Maxwell—on the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 82, range 22.]

Boitnott, Maud, 5-12.

Boitnott, Joseph.

Cooper, Dean, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Fields, James, 66.

John, James B., 28 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Shakleford, Mary, 67 5-12.

Three unknown.

Old Cemetery in Maxwell.

Ayers, James P., 20 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Berlin, Charles P., 1.

Brubaker, George C.

Brubaker, Catharine, 73 11-12.

Bradshaw, Margaret, 37 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Bently, James Q., 18 5-6.

Cline, Maggie E., near 23.

Cline, John W., 38.

Cline, Margatet, 69.

Clark, Hannah, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Cogshall, Mrs. Anna, 80 7-12.

Dunn, George, 7-12.

Dunn, Mary, near $\frac{1}{4}$.Ellison, John R., 26 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Flora, Sally, 61 5-6.

Flora, Henry, near 39.

Flora, Sarah, 2.

Flora, Hannah, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.Flora, Jacob, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Flora, George E., 5.

Flora, Harvey M., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.Gamble, Guilford M., $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hall, Eliza, near 72.

Hall, Thomas, 68 $\frac{2}{3}$.Hall, Eva A., near 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.John, Bowen W., 80 $\frac{2}{3}$.John, Eva May, 3 $\frac{1}{3}$.

McPherson, Isaac A., 5.

McPherson, Catharine, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$.Miller, Simon B., 19 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Miller, Carrie G., 2.

Miller, Albert L., near 1.

Miller, Isaac E., 3.

Miller, Mary C., 30 $\frac{3}{4}$.Miller, Isaac, 62 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Olinger, Russell C., 1.

Olinger, John B., 73 5-6.

Phillips, Amanda C., 17 $\frac{1}{2}$.Phillips, Henry, 65 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Phillips, Henry P., 5 5-6.

Smith, Ephraim, 34.

Stoy, Aaron, 24 $\frac{2}{3}$.Thompson, Rosa May, $\frac{2}{3}$.Tucker, N. B., 46 $\frac{1}{2}$.Woten, Esther, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$.Woten, Richardson, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$.Wells, Adelia A., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Wells, infant.

Total names known 53; total names not known 21; total number dead 74.

STORY CITY CEMETERY.—NOV. 5, 1886.

[On the west half of the west half of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 12, township 85, range 24.]

Allen, Francis B.

Knutson, Knui, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$.Anderson, Bertine R., 2 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Knewtonson, Philip, 73.

- Anderson, Karen Maria, 2.
 Anderson, Ane S., 30.
 Britson, Ingvald O., 2 mo.
 Britson, Martha, 31 $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Butler, Bernhard J., 6 mo.
 Butler, Malvin J., (infant).
 Butler, Berthe G., (infant).
 Butler, Mrs. John died Nov. 5, 1886.
 Brondjord, Martin A., 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Brondjord, Olina C., 8.
 Brondjord, Bernt, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Beroen, Margaret, 41.
 Birkedale, Anders F., 60.
 Birkedale, H. I., 56.
 Charlson, John C., 4 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Charlson, Julia I., 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Charlson, Anna, 9.
 Charlson, Lewis, 33.
 Christensen, Johanne K., 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Dale, Johannes, 2 $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Dickinson, Algernon, 2 $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Ellingson, Hanna J., 6 mo.
 Ellingson, Ellen G., (infant).
 Eliasson, Ewil, 1.
 Folkdal, 5.
 Gjaerde, Anna, near 82.
 Hoon, Annice, 10.
 Hanson, Hans, (infant).
 Hunderland, Ole L., 18.
 Hermansen, Maren, (infant).
 Hermansen, Katharine, (infant).
 Hanson, Henrietta M., 8.
 Hanson, Peter, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Hanson, H. I., 52.
 Houland, Gernda B., 9 mo.
 Houland, Thea C., (infant).
 Henryson, Anna J., 44 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Henryson, Guri H., 1.
 Henryson, Randy M., near 3.
 Johnson, Anna, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Johnson, Martha L., 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Johnson, (infant daughter).
 Johnson, (infant son).
 Johnson, Martha J., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Joyensen, Jorgen O.
 Jacobson, Lewis, near 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Jondal, Lewis T., near 3.
 Larson, Rasmus, 71.
 Larson, Martines, 2 5-6.
 Larson, Bertha R., 1.
 Larson, Eliot S., (infant).
 Larson, Ingerseline, 1.
 Larson, Henry R., 2 1-6.
 Larson, Henry, 1.
 Larson, A. Gurine, 13.
 Larson, Anorine M.
 Larson, Henry B.
 Larson, Regine L., 6 mo.
 Larson, Martin, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Larson, Benjamin, 3.
 Larson, Karl H., 8.
 Larson, Martin L., 3.
 Larson, Rasmus A., 1 $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Larson, Hanna R., 9 mo.
 Larson, Anna M., 5.
 Larson, Julia S., 8.
 Larson, Betsey, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Larson, Margaret G., 4.
 Ludvigson, Bagnild O., 2.
 Mikelson, Maren H., 59.
 Neilson, Lars, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Omvig, Thomas, 6 mo.
 Omvig, Ingerborg M., 6 mo.
 Olson, Hannah, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Olson, Julia.
 Olson, Karie E., 1 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Olson, Otto H., 1.
 Olson, Anna, 43.
 Olson, Stine 27 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Olson, Ole, 4.
 Ovestebo, Berent, 2 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Oien, Hannah A., 3 mo.
 Oien, Hannah N., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Oien, (infant).
 Peterson, Ane C., 66.
 Peterson, Lars, 31 $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Roust, Caroline, near 47 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Roust, C., 49 5-6.
 Sovrenson, Jens. S., 17.
 Simonson, Anna S., 6.
 Swan, Eugene (child).
 Stovesund, Hans, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Swartwont, Roy, 6 mo.
 Svenson, Justina, 1.
 Simonson, Karen, 67 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Jondals, Gurine L., $1\frac{1}{4}$.
 Knutson, Anne, near 63.
 Known, 106; unknown, 72; total 178.

Tesdall, Lars, 1.
 Welson, Pigen J., 4.

ROLAND CEMETERY.—NOV. 5, 1886.

[Mostly in the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 22, township 85, range 23.]

Anderson, Anna J., $2\frac{1}{2}$.	Hellan, Jane W., $2\frac{3}{4}$.
Birkeland, Birthie O., 6 mo.	Helland, Anna, $13\frac{1}{4}$.
Barke, Anders O., 21.	Helland, Oscar, (infant).
Barke, Ellen, 55.	Haaland, Samuel J., $54\frac{1}{3}$.
Barke, Ellen, 14.	Haaland, Britt.
Boyd, John H., $36\frac{2}{3}$.	Haaland, John.
Boyd, Rachel, $6\frac{2}{3}$.	Haaland, Martha.
Burrets, Sevry B., $1\frac{3}{4}$.	Haaland, Johanna.
Britson, Shur, 50.	Jacobson, Ellen C., $57\frac{1}{2}$.
Britson, John, $22\frac{1}{2}$.	Jacobson, Jacob.
Christian, Helen M., 5.	Jacobson, Mime J., 8 mo.
Christian, Betsey O., $2\frac{1}{4}$.	Johnson, Gunver, 34.
Christian, Helen M., $1\frac{1}{4}$.	Johnson, Peirce E., $1\frac{1}{3}$.
Christian, Alice A., 3 1-6.	Johnson, Knudt, $61\frac{1}{2}$.
Duea, Erbel L., 1.	Johnson, 5.
Duea, Esebel J., $14\frac{3}{4}$.	Larsdatter, Altes, 74.
Duea, Joseph R., $3\frac{1}{3}$.	Lorise, Inga, $10\frac{2}{3}$.
Duea, Esebel J., 5.	Lein, Helen, $17\frac{1}{4}$.
Donielson, Augusteen, (infant).	Lein, Helen J., 27 5-6.
Erickson, Lewis, 38 1-6.	Langland, Jacob, $2\frac{1}{4}$.
Erickson, Hannah M., 9.	Langland, Martin, 4.
Erickson, Isabel S., $2\frac{1}{4}$.	Langland, Ole, $5\frac{3}{4}$.
Erickson, Hannah M., $1\frac{1}{2}$.	Langland, Martin, $1\frac{1}{4}$.
Erickson, Enga S., $1\frac{1}{2}$.	Lars, O. Ness, $17\frac{3}{4}$.
Erickson, Ellen K., 63.	Larson, Rasmus, 77.
Ericksen, Christen, 48.	Larson, Gunder, 60.
Erickson, Olina K., 30.	Larson, Martha P., 12.
Espeland, N., 6 mo.	Michaelson, Anna, $1\frac{2}{3}$.
Egenes, Peter, $2\frac{1}{3}$.	Michaelson, Thomas (infant).
Evenson, Jorgene M., $5\frac{2}{3}$.	Michaelson, John.
Evenson, Alfred, 4.	Michaelson, Betsey.
Evenson, Malena, 40 5-6.	Michaelson, Carrie, (infant).
Gaard, Knud, 2.	Olson, Ole, 54.
Grove, Andrew, 6 mo.	Olson, Helene, 13 1-6.
Grove, Andrew, $2\frac{3}{4}$.	Olson, John H., (infant).
Grove, Oscar, 8.	Olson, Emma A., 1.
Grindem, J. S., 28.	Pederson, Anna S., (infant).
Grindem, Seri.	Pederson, Peter, 2.
Grindem, Johannes S, 81.	Ritland, Tobias, $13\frac{2}{3}$.
Hill, Olena, (infant).	Ritland, Aanen, O., 40.

Hegland, Onelius, 1.	Ritland, Osmund, 17.
Hegland, Toor, (infant).	Sheldall, Ingebor, 73.
Hegland, Bertha O., 3 mo.	Sovde, Joseph, $2\frac{1}{2}$.
Hegland, Rasmus M., (infant).	Sovde, Christian, 1.
Hegland, Olive T., 8 mo.	Sovde, Betsey, C., 6 mo.
Hegland, (infant).	Sovde, Thorbjorn J., 33.
Hegland, Anna, $35\frac{1}{4}$.	Sovde, Betsey C., 13.1-6.
Hegland, Julia E., (infant).	Torkelson, Ana Serina, $1\frac{2}{3}$.
Hegland, Thor. L., (infant).	Torkelson, Lars, $55\frac{1}{3}$.
Hegland, Ales, 21 1-6.	Thompson, Ellen M., $13\frac{1}{4}$.
Hegland, Bertha J., $1\frac{1}{4}$.	Thompson, Anna, 19.
Hegland, Anna E., (infant).	Vaswick, Alfred O., 4 mo.
Hegland, Lewis, (infant).	Vaswick, Alfred O., $1\frac{1}{4}$.
Hegland, Ole J., $5\frac{1}{4}$.	Vaage, 3.
Holm, Daniel J., 3 mo.	Woster, Nelens T., $3\frac{1}{4}$.
Holm, Johanne.	Wierson, Wier, 4.
Holm, Johanne D, 23.	Wierson, Ingeborg, 2 mo.
Holm, Sarah, 67.	Wierson, Asker, (infant).

Known, 116; unknown, 95; total, 211.

BORN CEMETERY—NOV., 1886.

[On the north half of the northwest northeast quarter of section 1, township 84, range 24.]

Axelsen, J. J., 30.	Axelsen, Eliza T., 31.
Abrahams, Bertha, 86.	Anderson, Julia, $60\frac{1}{3}$.
Anderson, Sivert, $\frac{1}{4}$.	Askelson, Hannah G., $1\frac{1}{3}$.
Askelson, Hans, $\frac{2}{3}$.	Bertine, Gunder, $2\frac{1}{4}$.
Brandvig, Matilde, 2 1-6.	Brandvig, John, 61.
Belland, Lars O., 8 1-6.	Donhaug, Berent M., $6\frac{1}{4}$.
Gjerde, Ole A., 67 1-6.	Haugland, Serine E., $4\frac{2}{3}$.
Hovland, Anna M., $21\frac{1}{2}$.	Hovland, Marie V., 5-6.
Hanson, Betsey A., 37.	Johnson, J. Matilda, $\frac{1}{4}$.
Johnson, Mellie, $19\frac{1}{2}$.	Jacobson.
Lonning, Anna S., 1-6.	Larson, Bebent C., 3.
Larson, Johannes, infant.	Larson, Nels J., infant.
Larson, Thorger, 2.	Olai, Nels, $\frac{1}{2}$.
Olson, Engel.	Olson, Louvise S., $1\frac{1}{3}$.
Ols, Oline, 9.	Peters, J. M.
Rasmusson, Karen S., 19.	Rasmusson, Peter, 17.
Rasmusson, Rasmus, 19.	Talberson, Elizabeth, $3\frac{1}{3}$.
Talberson, Wm. O., 1.	Talberson, Martha E., $7\frac{1}{2}$.
Talberson, Eli, 5-6.	Thomasen, Jacob, $75\frac{1}{2}$.
Thompson, Julia E., 17.	Thompson, Martha, 5.
Thompson, Mary B., 1-6.	Thompson, Martha C., 7.
Thompson, Bertha M., $2\frac{1}{3}$.	Thompson, Abraham O., 1.
Thompson, Mons B., 1.	

Names known, 45; names unknown, 15; total dead, 60.

BALDUS, OR DECOB CEMETERY.

[In the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 35, township 85, range 24.]

Baldus, Mrs. Florence.	Baldus, Christian, 87.
Baldus, Frankie, 9.	Baldus, Josie, $2\frac{3}{4}$.
Baldus, Victor, $5\frac{1}{4}$.	Baldus, Florence, $10\frac{1}{4}$.
Baldus, Anna, $\frac{1}{2}$.	Baldus, Louise, 25.
Decob, infant.	Shultz, August, $4\frac{1}{2}$.
Shultz, Charlie, 5-6.	Swan, John, $\frac{3}{4}$.
Swan, George, $\frac{1}{4}$.	Swan, Charles, $1\frac{1}{4}$.
Switzer, Frank, 6.	Switzer, Frank, infant.

Names known, 16; names unknown, 7; total dead, 23.

MICAHA FRENCH CEMETERY.

[In the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 84, range 22.]

Bryant, Silva L., $\frac{1}{2}$.	King, George P., $1\frac{1}{2}$.
King, Frank, $1\frac{1}{2}$.	Snelling, Alexander, 73.
Snelling, Albert, 22.	Snelling, Mary, 20.
Vincent, Hiram, Jr., about 19, (killed by lightning).	

M'MICHAEL CEMETERY.

[In the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 13, township 84, range 24.]

Arrasmith, Sarah A., 22.	Adams, Philura A., near $37\frac{1}{2}$.
Brown, Charlie W., 6.	Brown, Olie D., $\frac{1}{4}$.
Brown, H. W., $41\frac{1}{3}$.	Brown, Anna L., $4\frac{1}{3}$.
Cochran, Mary, $77\frac{1}{2}$.	Carr, Fannie, (a wife) 34.
Hannum, Willard, $\frac{1}{2}$.	Hughes, Ruth A., 26.
Hughes, U. S. G., $\frac{1}{2}$.	Lewis, Anna W., $2\frac{2}{3}$.
Reischaur, Adolphus, 1.	Reischaur, Therese, 1 1-6.
Rich, Jacob, 71 5-6.	Rich, Jacob, Jr., 8 1-6.
Rich, Mary M., $1\frac{2}{3}$.	Rich, Elizabeth, (wife of S. R.) 37.
Spencer, Lucy, $82\frac{1}{2}$.	

Unknown names, 5. One-half, from appearance, has been taken up and moved away.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.

[On the west half of the northeast quarter of section 13, township 84, range 22.]

Day, James, 25.	Elliott, Mrs. A. M., 38.
Elliott, Ida, infant.	Elliott, Ira, infant.
Elliott, J., 15.	Eddy, L. M., 2.

Granger, Mrs. P. J., 48.
 Mark, Mrs. D., 28.
 Newhouse, E., infant.
 Pollock, M. B., 17.
 Snelling, Lessie May, 2.
 Van Dusan, Mrs. P., 76.

Kuhn, Willie, infant.
 Mark, O. M., 25.
 Nelson, S., infant.
 Roark, V. E., infant.
 Snelling, R. D., infant.
 Hix, M., infant.

BLOOMINGTON CEMETERY.

[On the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 36, township 84, range 24.]

Bird, Charles, 4.
 Buck, Susan, (a wife) 57 $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Craig, Elizabeth, (wife of P. R. C.) 69 5-10.
 Craig, Ida May, 1 $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Evans, Benton, 5-6.
 Evans, Elizabeth, 1 $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Frister, Parlina, 20 $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Jeffers, Francis M., 27 5-6.
 Lyon, Addie R., 1 4-6.
 McCracken, James, 67 $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Miller, John, near 84 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Miller, Harry C., $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Pocock, Lucy E., $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Riddle, Sarah E., 22 $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Swan, Mary E., 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Taylor, Rahama, 61 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Wakefield, Emma M., infant.

Buck, Susan J., 21.
 Buck, Henrietta, 6.
 Craig, Elisha B., (soldier) 27 1-6.
 Craig, Benj. E., (soldier) 24 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Evans, Isaac, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Evans, Cassius M., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 French, Otho, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Gossard, M., 5-6.
 Kintzley, George, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Lyon, Ada, 1 5-6.
 McKim, Noble W., $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Miller, Lena B., $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Osborn, Phebe, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Rees, Zenas J.
 Riddle, Matthew S., 18 $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Thompson, Casandra E., 20 1-6.
 Wakefield, Carrie A., 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Names known, 34; unknown names, 26, (two of them soldiers.)

ARRASMITH FAMILY CEMETERY.

[On the southeast southeast quarter of section 13, township 84, range 24.]

Arrasmith, Massey, 52; Arra- Hussong, Jesse, (middle age.)
 smith, Lucy, 61; husband and wife.

COLLINS CEMETERY.

[In the northeast corner southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21, township 82, range 21.]

Harper, Mrs., died Feb. 13, 1887. Mead, John, died Nov. 29, 1886.

WILKINSON'S CEMETERY.

[In the northwest corner northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3, township 85, range 23.]

Wilkinson, Lyman, died 1859. Wilkinson, John, died 1863.
 Wilkinson (or Bracken) Mrs. Orva.

POOR FARM CEMETERY.

Howard, J. H., died Nov. 30, '70,	Hollis.
22.	Mooney, Mike, 34.
Tierson, Tobias, 44.	Nash, M. B., 80.
Thompson, Knudt.	Thompson, Mrs. Jane, 84.
Underwood, Ada.	Van Dusen, Charles, 10 months.
Wilson, Jacob, 43.	

CONDENSED DEATH LIST OF TWENTY-THREE CEMETERIES.

First age period, from birth to 10 years.....	768 deaths.
Second age period, 10 to 20 years.....	132 “
Third age period, 20 to 30 years.....	179 “
Fourth age period, 30 to 40 years.....	121 “
Fifth age period, 40 to 50 years.....	77 “
Sixth age period, 50 to 60 years.....	89 “
Seventh age period, 60 to 70 years.....	133 “
Eighth age period, 70 to 80 years.....	89 “
Ninth age period, 80 to 90 years.....	29 “
Tenth age period, 90 to 100 years.....	5 “
Eleventh age period, 100 and over.....	000 “
Total.....	1622 “

CONDENSED CLASSIFICATION OF DEATH PERIODS.

The County has lost 768 under 10 years of age; it has lost in the second period (10 to 20 years old) 132; in the third period, 179; and so on as above stated to the eleventh period. None who have died in the County lived to see the eleventh or 100 year period. The number of deaths since the organization of the County, in 1853, has been, so far as reports from twenty-three cemeteries could be had, about 2,700 persons, viz: 1,622 names and ages obtained; 174 names, but did not get their ages; about 904 graves counted without names or age of the dead.

The periods above have names and ages and number 1,622 persons, many of whom were among our most valued citizens and dearest friends. The above table (and which was made up with great care) shows the extraordinary circumstance of nearly one-half of the total death loss as having been of the children under ten years old. This is a very surprising circumstance. Yet it seems true. Of the tenth period Mrs. Susanna McLain was the oldest on the list. She was $94\frac{1}{4}$ years old at the time of her death.

I. O. G. T. AT NEVADA.

The New Hope Lodge of Good Templars at Nevada in their District convention held June 28 and 29, 1887, was a success. Dr. Hutchins, of Des Moines, and F. B. Raber, of Baltimore, Md., were the principal speakers. Dr. Hutchins spoke to a full house in the Opera House on the evening of the twenty-eight. He spoke eloquently and forcibly on prohibition, and in favor of the enforcement of the law. Hutchins is hard to beat as a speaker.

Mr. Raber spoke to an interested assemblage at the Park on the evening of the twenty-ninth on Prohibition and the Constitutionality of the Prohibitory Laws.

As an orator Hutchins can beat him, but as a forcible condenser reaching every point of the subject in well chosen words I do not think I ever heard him beaten. Both speakers are a power on prohibition. I am not a member of the order, but if such principles as their speakers vindicated *are theirs*, I trust in God they may do a noble work. Both speakers were proud of Iowa. When Dr. Hutchins was in England he desired a noted Englishman to show him through his large business establishment; the Englishman excused himself by saying he was so hurried in business he could not. He asked Hutchins where he was from? The Doctor said, "I am from Iowa, one of the United States." The Englishman at once approached him with cheer and gladness and said: "Yes, sir; I am at your service; for Iowa is the grandest country in the world. It has power in England on the temperance question over all other countries."

The New Hope Lodge of Good Templars of Nevada now (July 1, 1887) number seventy members.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL FOR MORAL TRAINING.

The Sabbath School has more to do in training the young mind than any other organization. It is said a preventive is better than a remedy, especially when the remedy is of doubtful character. The young when properly trained and properly taught—connected with proper government—controlled for good while the mind is susceptible of moral training, and while a wholesome and saving influence can be impressed on the mind with noble and saving principles. But if permitted to grow up to mature years in reckless and dangerous amusements from youth, the mind becoming unsettled from a seared conscience and bad associations, it becomes difficult then for any instructor or ministerial influence to correct his doubtings after his doubtings become fixed. The training of the mind when it is susceptible of wholesome influences is surely much safer for the future than to depend on producing a safe and permanent change of mind when the mind is matured in visionary conclusions.

There is much interest manifested in Sabbath Schools at this time in Story County. There are about fifty-seven organizations or schools in the County, and perhaps about 3,200 attendants or scholars. From reports of their workings we may be very much encouraged for the future morals of our people.

Let us encourage the Sabbath School!

MOVING A TOWN.

Reports come from Sheldahl that there is strong talk of moving that town, which has enjoyed the unique notoriety of being situated in the three corners of Polk, Boone and Story Counties, and relocating it a mile north of the present site at the crossing of the Northwestern and Milwaukee roads. Mr. Jenks, who owns the territory around the new locality, offers liberal inducements in lots to all householders of Sheldahl who will remove their buildings, with donations to churches, school houses, etc., and with the advantages a location with two great trunk lines would give it is said to be very likely that the present town will be taken up bodily and moved. The Northwestern opposes the transfer, but the Milwaukee promises to take good care of the new town's interests.—*Boone Republican*.—(May 26, 1887.)

The contracts for moving the majority of the buildings at Sheldahl to Slater was let last week, and the work has already commenced. The job will not be as long a one as might be supposed, as it has been let to a number of parties. Soon the crossing will be a thriving mart, and one that ought to make a fine trading point, backed as it will be by a railroad crossing of rival lines. It will soon rank as the third town in size in the County.—*Watchman*.—(June 10, 1887.)

The Story City *News* came to hand on Saturday flying the Republican flag, with C. W. Allen and O. B. Peterson at the fore. The *News* is successor to the Story City *Review*.—(Ames, May 26, 1887.)

TWO MEN DROWNED IN INDIAN CREEK AT MAXWELL.

On last Friday evening several of the men working in the gravel pit, accompanied by a number of the town boys, went into the creek bathing just below the railroad bridge. After being in the water a reasonable length of time all came out but one, a Mr. Lawson, and were dressing, when one of the men said, "I believe Lawson is drowning," whereupon Mr. C. E. Winslow rushed into the water to save him, and virtually gave his own life in his attempt to save that of his friend. They grappled and struggled for a few moments, but soon sank to their watery graves. Every effort was made by those on the shore to save them, but in vain. The news

soon spread to town, and a large number of citizens assembled on the banks, and, procuring a hay rake, the creek was dragged and the bodies found and taken out. Some effort was made to bring them to life, but the two physicians present pronounced it impossible. The bodies were brought to the Brodie boarding house and properly dressed. It was indeed a sad sight to see the two bodies lying side by side in the arms of death, which scarce an hour before were in the prime of young manhood. Their parents, who live near Madrid, were telegraphed to, but not receiving an answer, a messenger was sent on the night passenger train to break the sad news to the aged parents. In the meantime suitable coffins were procured and the bodies placed in them. The ladies presented two beautifully arrayed flower pillows. The parents of the young men, the Messrs. Lawson and Winslow, came in the afternoon train, and returned home in the evening with the bodies of their sons. Both of the young men bear undisputed reputations for industry and morality, and were both converted in the meetings conducted by Mrs. M. Q. Libby at Madrid last winter. ST. CRIS.

—*Republican*.—(May 25, 1887.)

MORE ABOUT THE SPIRIT LAKE MASSACRE.

During the session of the Iowa Legislature, 1857-58, Hon. J. L. Dana, of Nevada, who then was a member of the House, asked for and obtained an indemnity of \$3,500 for James B. Thomas, then a resident of Nevada, and who, with his family, after losing a son, and after losing an arm, escaped from the horrible massacre of Spirit Lake of March, 1857.

Mr. Thomas and his family were otherwise cruelly treated before escaping. They had to travel some distance through snow nearly waist deep, as claimed by Mr. T., before reaching a place of any safety. His condition deserved *special* aid; and by Mr. Dana's efforts, and other friends, he secured for Mr. Thomas the above relief. Mr. Dana was a worker in the Legislature. The writer hereof was acquainted with Mr. Thomas, and believed him a worthy man.

DR. STITZELL, OF NEVADA.

Dr. George Stitzell is a pensioner, and draws \$12.75 per month.

COL. L. Q. HOGGATT, OF AMES.

Col. Hoggatt has secured a pension under the Mexican Pension bill, for \$8 per month. He with others ought to have been pensioned years ago. Justice is often slow to reach the deserving. He may yet fare better.

MRS. MARY BENNAMAN—IS SHE A SISTER OF
COMMODORE O. H. PERRY?

Mary Perry was her maiden name, and she was the daughter of William Perry. She was born in Chester County, Delaware, March 15, 1773. At the age of thirty-five she married Wm. Coulter. He died when she was fifty-two. She afterwards married Mr. Bennaman. Her son Peter Coulter says: "The celebration of the birth-day of Mrs. Mary Bennaman, of Russiaville, Indiana, was an unique affair. It was also the birth-day of her son Peter. Three hundred citizens, headed by a brass band of music marched to the house where she was then staying." Mrs. Bennaman has been a resident of Ames or the vicinity for a number of years. At this time she is living with her daughter, Mrs. Black, of Ames. Mrs. Black is a widowed lady herself. It has been said Mrs. Bennaman was a sister of Commodore O. H. Perry, who, after three hours desperate fighting on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, defeated the British and then wrote briefly and definitely to General Harrison the result. He said: "Dear General, we have met the enemy and they are ours. Truly O. H. Perry." Mrs. Black does the talking when information is sought, and says her mother (Mrs. Bennaman) is no relation to Commodore Perry so far as she knows. There was a letter, years ago, written by a sister of the Commodore's to Mrs. Bennaman, making inquiry as to relationship but no relationship was ascertained. Mrs. Bennaman has but few, if any, her seniors in Iowa. Just think of it! A citizen of Story County was born three years before the "Declaration of American Independence" was made, and is still living! She is 114 years old and past.

DECORATION DAY, MAY 30, 1887, AT VARIOUS PLACES
IN STORY COUNTY.

The following reports of our dead soldiers were made May 30, but the reports from some parts of the county were not received in time for notice:

THE HONORED DEAD.

The following are the veterans buried in the Nevada Cemetery and their regiments so far as given in the Grand Army roster:—Andrew Patton, M. D., 60th Iowa Infantry; David L. Stephens, Co. D. 1st Colorado Cavalry; George Adams, Co. G, 7th Iowa Cavalry; Thomas G. Richardson, unknown; Q. A. Boynton, 22d Iowa Infantry; William Talbott, War of 1812; P. M. Chauncey, 32d Ohio Infantry; S. M. Chenoworth, 47th Iowa Infantry; L. Irwin, Co. F, 15th Indiana Infantry; Alba Hall, War 1812; John W. White, 143d Pennsylvania; Frank Bobo, 46th Iowa Infantry; J. R. Fetterhoff, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry; George Schoonover,

23d Iowa Infantry; Frank Daniels, 32d Iowa Infantry; R. Lysman, Ohio, unknown; Joseph Middaugh, unknown; John Confare, 124th Indiana Infantry; Pat Hickey, unknown.

AMES.

Officer-of-the-Day Wilson, who had charge of the Decorating Detail in the Ames Cemetery, made the following report of graves decorated in that cemetery:

1. Aaron Smith, private company B, 123d Ohio Infantry, died July 23, 1885.
2. A. J. Cooly, private company H, 46th Illinois Infantry, died March 1, 1886.
3. W. W. Lindsay, private company A, 52d Illinois Infantry, died August 1st 1879.
4. John Kannarr, private, Illinois, died January 20, 1871.
5. Louis Z. DeLorme, New York, died September 30, 1881.
6. D. S. Bosworth, first Lieutenant company L, 12th United States Heavy Artillery, died May 13, 1885.
7. B. F. Gregory, private company D, 24th Iowa Infantry, died July 27, 1886.
8. Joshua Harrison, private company C, 23d Iowa Infantry, died September 21, 1886.
9. S. M. Johnson, private, company K, 42d Indiana Infantry, died March 9, 1870.
10. Thomas N. Rainbolt, private, 59th Indiana Infantry, died August 3, 1863, Vicksburg, Mississippi.
11. J. M. Rainbolt, private, 24th Indiana Infantry, died September 4, 1864, New Orleans, Louisiana.
12. A. H. Dabler, private, company G, 156th Illinois Infantry, died June 16, 1883.
13. Clark Elliott, private, company B, 15th Iowa Infantry, died April 8, 1887.
14. S. J. Starr, hospital steward 24th Iowa Infantry, died January 18, 1882.

ONTARIO.

Comrade Richard Jones made the following report from the Ontario Decorating Committee:

1. T. R. Thurman, a hero of the war of 1812, enlisted from the State of Ohio and served through the war in the army of the West under General Harrison, and died at his home in Ontario, Iowa, January 26, 1867.
2. John Hussong, also a hero of the war of 1812, enlisted from the State of Tennessee, served through the war in the army of the South under General Jackson and died at his home near Ontario February 12, 1861.
3. Simeon Beadle, also a hero of the war of 1812, enlisted from the State of Ohio and served through the war in the army of the West under General Harrison, followed the Indians under Proctor

and Tecumseh into Canada, and died at his home near Ontario, November 12, 1864.

4. Oliver Scott, a private, company A, 23d Iowa Infantry, enlisted at Ontario, August 4, 1862, and served with his regiment in the Vicksburg campaign; was taken sick and sent home to his parents and died the same evening, September 9, 1863.

5. Charles M. Banning, private, company A, 23d Iowa Infantry, enlisted July 28, 1862; served with his regiment in Missouri; was discharged at Pilot Knob, Missouri, and died at his home near Ontario, January 13, 1865.

6. Powhatten Zenor, private, company A, 23d Iowa Infantry, enlisted August 4, 1862, served with his regiment in nearly all their campaigns, and was discharged at Kenerville, Louisiana, January 29, 1865; died at his home near Ontario, in September, 1865.

7. William J. Deal, private, company B, 2d Iowa Cavalry, served with his regiment in Tennessee; was discharged and died at his home near Ontario, October 25, 1861.

8. Henderson Steward, a member of the 85th Indiana Infantry, died in Ontario, October, 1865.

9. Peter N. Rice, member of an Indiana regiment, suffocated in a coal pit at Zenorville by an explosion of fire damp August 30, 1867, and buried at Ontario.

10. Abel White, a member of an Indiana regiment, served through the war and died at Ontario in May, 1884.

For the following, who were buried in the South, a cenotaph has been reared:

1. George W. Smiley, corporal, company A, 23d Iowa Infantry, enlisted July 29th, 1862, served with his regiment in the Vicksburg campaign; was wounded in both hands in the battle of Port Gibson, Mississippi, May 1, 1863, and died at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, July 15, 1863.

2. James Bevington, private, company A, 23d Iowa Infantry, enlisted July 29th, 1862, served with his regiment in Mississippi, and died on hospital boat Hood, August 25, 1863; burial place unknown.

3. Pierson Brown, private, company A, 23d Iowa Infantry, enlisted July 29th, 1863; was wounded below the knee in right limb at the battle of Black River, and died at Vicksburg, October 16, 1863.

4. Charles P. Miller, corporal, company A, 23d Iowa Infantry, enlisted August 4th, 1862; was killed in a charge at the battle of Black River, Mississippi, May 19, 1863.

5. Jacob A. Grove, private, company A, 23d Iowa Infantry, enlisted August 4th, 1862; wounded at the battle of Black River, Mississippi, May 17th, 1863; the ball passing through the right knee. After his limb had been amputated, and he was being removed to Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, while crossing Haine's Bluff

in an ambulance, the vehicle overturned, and was precipitated down an embankment about thirty feet; died on hospital boat Hood June 9, 1863.

6. Harvey J. Heistand, private, company A, 23d Iowa Infantry, enlisted August 12th, 1862; was wounded in the shoulder at the battle of Port Gibson, Mississippi, May 1st, 1863, and died at Keokuk, Iowa, February 25, 1864.

7. Abraham Heistand, private, company A, 23d Iowa Infantry, enlisted July 28th, 1862; served with his regiment in nearly all of its campaigns and died at New Orleans, Louisiana, December 8, 1863, in a hospital after he had received his discharge from the Army.

8. Albert G. Briley, private, company I, 8th Iowa Cavalry, was killed July 30, 1864, at Newman, Georgia, in the rear of Atlanta, in a cavalry charge.

9. William Keltner, private, company G, 7th Iowa Cavalry, died November 12, 1863, at Fort Cottonwood, Nebraska, from spotted fever.

10. John R. Foster, private, company A, 23d Iowa Infantry, enlisted August 4th, 1862, served with his regiment, and died and was buried at Young's Point, Louisiana, in front of Vicksburg, June 6, 1863.

11. David V. Foster, private, company A, 23d Iowa Infantry, enlisted August 4th, 1862; served with his regiment and died at Young's Point, Louisiana, June 26, 1863.

12. Adolphus Kintzly, private, company A, 23d Iowa Infantry, enlisted August 11th, 1862; served with his regiment in Missouri and died at Camp Patterson, Missouri, from the effects of measles.

13. James P. Jenkins, private, company A, 23d Iowa Infantry, enlisted August 11th, 1862; served with his regiment in Missouri and died from lung fever at Arcadia, Missouri, November 3, 1862.

BLOOMINGTON.

Chaplain Miller, from the Bloomington detail, reported the following graves decorated:

1. Elisha B. Craig, company E, 3d Iowa Infantry, died December 15, 1861.

2. Benjamin F. Craig, company D, 10th Iowa Infantry, died December 10, 1861.

3. Anthony Banning, company and regiment unknown.

4. W. D. Colter, Indiana regiment, company and date of death unknown.

WALNUT GROVE.

Comrade Hemstreet, from Walnut Grove decorating detail, made the following report of graves decorated at that place:

1. Samuel Kelley, private, company K, 10th Iowa Infantry, died June 14, 1862.

2. George P. Youkem, private, company C, 23d Iowa Infantry, died September 27, 1871.

3. John Hawks, private, company A, 10th Iowa Infantry, died August, 1872.

4. Elbert Brown, private, Wisconsin Infantry, died August 14, 1867.

5. Joseph N. Gaston, war of 1812, private, Captain Jenks company, Light Artillery, died March 26, 1882.

CORY BURYING GROUND.

Comrade Christman reported an unknown soldier's grave in the Cory Burying Ground.

WOODLAND CEMETERY—(IOWA CENTER.)

List given by Jesse R. Wood, a comrade.

Comodore Perry McCord.

C. B. Maxwell.

Adolphus Prouty.

John C. Brubaker.

George Hilton.

Marcus D. Corey.

Michael Dougherty.

J. Maxwell.

AT MAXWELL.

James Bates.

AT IOWA CENTER—WAR OF 1812.

Nathaniel Applegate.

John G. Wood.

BURIED IN THE SOUTH.

N. A. Mount.

L. M. Vincent.

AT STORY CITY.

Jacob Enerson, of an Illinois regiment, 82d Infantry.

AT ROLAND.

Christ Ness, company A, 23d Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTY.

Daniel McCoy, Nathaniel Jennings, Geo. W. Grove, W. B. Taylor, Asa Walker, W. R. White, Thos. Dent and Thos. M. Davis. (See Col. Scott's very interesting history of our military affairs during and since the Rebellion, pages 58 to 63 inclusive.)

AT GILBERT.

James Hunter, war of 1812; Abner Hill, war of 1812; Henman Fogleson, Company F, 57th Ill.; G. M. Conrad, Company C, 39th

Iowa. Mr. Conrad is represented by cenotaph, and is buried in Texas.

AT CENTER GROVE (ELWELL).

Jas. W. Davis—was a prisoner at Andersonville.

AT COLO.

A. C. Ballard, Company H, 83rd Ill. Infantry; Enoch Warrington, Company F, 146th Ill. Infantry.

AT PLEASANT GROVE.

Geo. W. Grove, Jacob Grove; represented by cenotaph.

MULLEN CEMETERY.

Robt. H. Robison, Peter Joor, Henry H. Halley.

DIFFERENT PARTS OF COUNTY.

P. A. Queal, A. M. Lee, H. Barber, Thos. J. Harrison, Joor Hegland, L. J. Stratton, O. Week, C. Snyder, A. B. Illingsworth, Elias Ersland, D. A. Breezley, Wm. Sunday, John Ballard, Wm. Mercer, John Yocum, John Lee, I. N. Shenkee, C. E. Culver, O. Eglan, E. Modlin, F. M. Anderson, W. C. Ballard, D. J. Bloys, H. Eliasson, Peter Eglan, H. B. Henryson, E. Hefley, J. R. Hand, W. M. Lemon, Wm. Pierce, C. M. Sellers, J. Sorter, John S. Wood, N. A. Tichenor, Wm. Crum, Wm. Tanner, H. Howard, R. D. Casebolt, Jas. T. Mount, S. D. Allen, S. W. Jenks, J. J. Aldrege, Thos. Snelling, J. T. Shumaker, H. Spangler, J. L. Martin, Z. F. Martin, Geo. Lowell, E. Elliott, H. Hunt, (died in prison at Tyler, Texas,) D. C. Vail, (died at same place,) F. Lowell, D. Womack, Thos. Fatland, S. P. Shaw, W. C. Evans, Jason D. Ferguson, (was killed at Shiloh).

AT CAMBRIDGE.

B. Nellis, James Lewellen; both were soldiers of 1812. Amos P. Ball, James Meekim, Warren Hauks, Augustus Illingworth were soldiers of the Rebellion. There are about 166 soldiers lie in the silent tombs of Story County. Generally they were of our noblest men. There are others, doubtless, but have not been reported in time for publication. True, of the number given above, some of them rest in other States.

ARRASMITH CEMETERY, IN SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SOUTHEAST QUARTER, SECTION 13, TOWNSHIP 84, RANGE 24.

Arrasmith, Massey, 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ years, Arrasmith Cemetery.

Arrasmith, Lucy, 58 11-12 years, Arrasmith Cemetery.

Arrasmith, Wm. H., $\frac{1}{4}$ year, Arrasmith Cemetery.
Eckard, John H., $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, Arrasmith Cemetery.
Eckard, Mary J., 3 years, Arrasmith Cemetery.
Eckard, C. W., $5\frac{1}{4}$ years, Arrasmith Cemetery.
Hussong, Jesse, 34 11-12 years, Arrasmith Cemetery.
Hussong, J. W., 5 2-3 years, Arrasmith Cemetery.
Hussong, Mary E., 5-6 year, Arrasmith Cemetery.
Hussong, Sarah, $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, Arrasmith Cemetery.
Harris, Celia M., 1 5-6 years, Arrasmith Cemetery.
Two children, names unknown.
Bales, James, 56 years, in Maxwell Cemetery.
Dunlap, Mrs. H., 76 years, Maxwell Cemetery.
Macy, Wm., 3 years, Maxwell Cemetery.
Bechtel, Minnie, 9 years, Cambridge Cemetery.
McIntosh, J. M., 28 years, Cambridge Cemetery.
Day, E. G., 59 years, Nevada Cemetery.
McGuire, John, 106 years, Nevada Catholic Cemetery.
McNichols, James, 88 years, Nevada Catholic Cemetery.
Kellogg, Dr. N. A., 29 7-12 years, Nevada Cemetery.
Ballard, Simon, died 1850, and buried at Ballard Grove.
Jones, M. C., (Mayor) 45 years, Ames Cemetery.
Wheeler, Geo., 67 years, Ames Cemetery.
Young, J. G., 90 2-3 years, Ames Cemetery.
Danskin, J. D., 28 years, Colo Cemetery.
Kennedy, Mrs. Louisa, 64 years, Collins Township.

THE "HUTCHINS HOUSE," NEVADA.

This hotel is a large and commodious building, four stories high including basement story. It is probably the largest hotel in Story County, and is now undergoing a rich finish in painting. It now is having a beautiful appearance, and is just across the street east from our beautiful Court House.

A NEW BUSINESS HOUSE REBUILDING IN AMES.

Capt. K. W. Brown's new brick building will, when completed, be a good building, if finished according to plan. It will be twenty and a half feet wide by sixty feet long, three stories high including the basement. It will be placed where the one stood that was destroyed by fire; value, when finished, including lot, about \$2,000.

NEW CHURCHES AT AMES.

The Methodists are building a new church to cost near or quite \$5,000. The United Brethren are also building a church. The

Christian denomination will probably move the church building they bought of the Methodists to another location in Ames. Good for Ames—five churches!

NEW ODD FELLOWS HALL.

The I. O. O. Fellows will build a magnificent brick block on their lot, No. 6, block 2, in Nevada; for the work has already commenced. The building will be 27x80 feet basement. Will be two stories high besides an eight feet basement story. The upper story will be arranged for an Odd Fellows Hall, and will be fifteen feet story. The room on the first floor—first story above the basement—will be nicely finished for a Business Room, and will be a fourteen feet story. The entire cost of building may cost over \$5,000.

THE GENEROUS AND UNGENEROUS, OR THE KIND AND THE UNKIND.

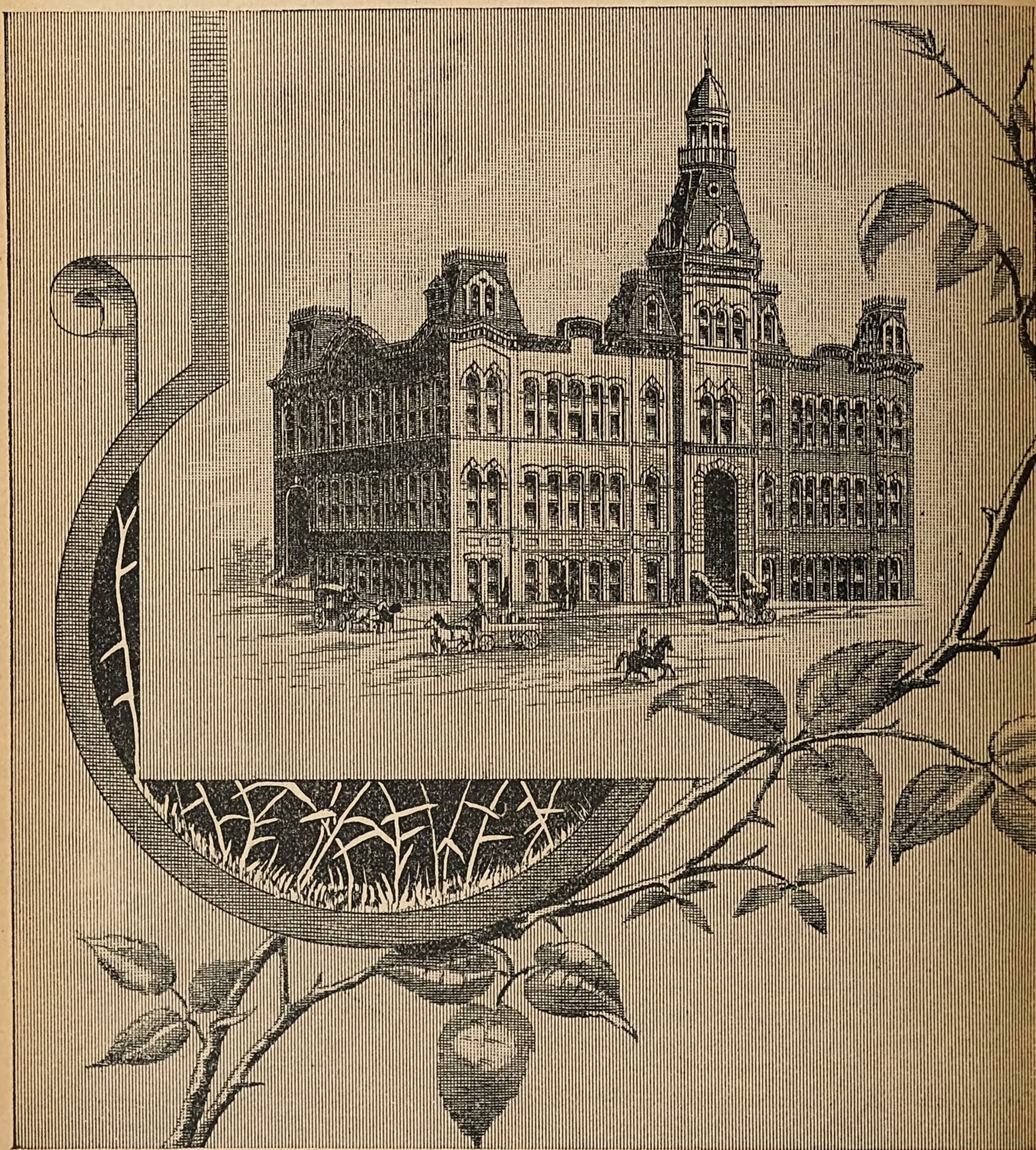
If you should urge payment of an honest claim and be told by the debtor that "If you can get it before I do, just let me know."

If you loan a person a valuable tool, and get it returned to you badly treated, and should tell him so, *it would be a wonderful offense to him.*

Should he pass through your premises or your cornfield with a team and leave the gates open so stock could get in and destroy the crops, you must not say anything about it or you will be called selfish and a d—l.

Should he hitch his horse or horses to your front gate at your front door, don't say anything—no, don't!

The above drives refer to but few of the cases, or similar ones, that are continually occurring from such as are not over stocked with manhood or honesty. We have them.



OFFICE OF IOWA PRINTING COMPANY.

EXPOSITION BUILDING OF DES MOINES, IOWA.

This is one of the large buildings of Iowa, situated on the corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, Des Moines, Iowa.

This building is now occupied by the Iowa Printing Company, successors to Mills & Co. This Iowa Printing Co. employs about seventy men and women in printing, binding, drafting, type-setting, contracting, reviewing, etc., etc. They use a forty-horse-power steam engine. They work five presses, and yet, sometimes, have presswork done elsewhere. It would seem this House is doing more



IOWA PRINTING COMPANY'S COMPOSING ROOM.

business now than the whole town did when I was there in 1854. At any rate the business done now is a marvel. There are four or more Business Departments of active energy going on at the same time, with seventy men and women crowding the work with nerve and experience, viz., The Press Room, Composing Room, Stereotyping Room, The Bindery Room and the different offices where the business is guarded and attended to. Yes, I repeat it, for it is wonderful! Mr. McCaughan, President, and Mr. Rowen, Superintendent, seem to be genial and pleasant gentlemen. I particularize because I became somewhat acquainted with them in our present business matters. I would say to those who have any work to be done in their line of business, and want it to be *well done*, try them before going further. I corresponded with some half dozen Publishing Houses—Printing Houses—before I learned I could do as well near home.

W. G. A.

PARTIAL HISTORY OF THE NEVADA SCHOOL.

PREPARED BY MAY BOYNTON.

Read in the High-school room March 23, 1883, and given for publication at the request of the editor of the *Representative*.

Notice having been given according to law, an election was held on the sixteenth of March, 1867, for the purpose of voting for or against an Independent school district. At this election thirty-three votes were cast for an independent organization, and none against it.

The first board of education consisted of E. G. Day, president; Geo. A. Kellogg, vice president; E. Lewis, secretary; I. Reid, treasurer; directors, T. E. Alderman, J. L. Dana, James Hawthorn.

The first corps of teachers under the new organization consisted of L. W. Wells, principal; Miss Minnie Braden, grammar department; Miss Viola Pierce, intermediate; Mrs. M. E. Boynton, primary.

The second corps of teachers was C. F. Secord, principal, and John R. Hays, grammar department; the other teachers of the previous year retaining their former positions.

During this year O. D. Welch was allowed \$4 per week for cutting the wood, building fires, and sweeping school rooms. Thirteen dollars was also expended for making and painting four blackboards, and \$1 for making a recitation seat.

In 1868 the second board consisted of G. A. Kellogg, president; T. Kindlespire, vice president; E. B. Potter, secretary; J. C. Mitchell, treasurer; directors, T. E. Alderman, James Hawthorn, Geo. W. Hambleton.

During this year the custom was inaugurated of closing the schools at the end of the term in order, commencing with the lowest department; examining and closing the primary on Tuesday, the intermediate on Wednesday, the grammar on Thursday, and the High school on Friday.

Committees were appointed to be present and record the standing of pupils in each class. Examinations were wholly oral and visitors were numerous.

The fall term of 1868 opened with J. R. Hays, principal; Miss Pierce, intermediate; C. A. Barrows, grammar; Mrs. E. B. Potter, primary.

During this year the board decided that any teacher might be discharged on six days notice and any teacher might be allowed to resign by giving a like notice; but as no such incident occurred during the year the resolution was valuable only as a precedent.

During this year a revolution in text books took place which, as a matter of record, may possess an interest to those who are interested in the change of books. Davies arithmetic, the National readers, and Parker & Watson spellers were adopted on condition

that books for the new series be given in exchange for the old ones in use, book for book.

Davies arithmetics and the National readers still remain in some of the higher departments of the school. The entire series of readers and arithmetics remained in school until 1882, a period of nearly fourteen years.

In 1869 the school board consisted of T. Kindlespire, president; J. D. Ferner, vice president; J. C. Mitchell, treasurer; directors, James Hawthorn, George Hambleton, E. S. Bamberger. During this year, Mr. Hays having in accordance with the wishes of the people, become county superintendent, C. H. Balliet became principal, with the same teachers as before. The committee on examination, appointed by the board, were: Mrs. J. L. Dana, Mrs. Col. Scott, Mrs. George Hambleton, Rev. I. Reid, F. D. Thompson, and Rev. Shinn.

In 1870, the school law having been amended, the board consisted of T. C. McCall, treasurer; Samuel Bates, secretary; David Child, R. P. Padget, J. H. Talbott and H. F. Murphy, directors.

During this year Mr. Morgan became principal; and Mrs. Potter acted as assistant in the High school. Mrs. McDonald taught the grammar room, Miss Pierce the intermediate, and Mrs. Boynton the primary.

In 1871 the board were, J. H. Talbott, H. F. Murphy, David Child, Isaiah Reid, S. S. Statler, and J. L. Dana.

During this year pupils from other districts were allowed to enter the school by paying tuition. The teachers of the previous year retained their positions, Miss Barrows being added to the number.

In 1872 the board consisted of S. S. Statler, I. Reid, J. R. Gage, J. L. Dana, J. R. McDonald and J. H. Talbott. The teachers were the same as previously, except Addie Larue being teacher one term.

In April, 1872, the present site of our school-house was purchased from S. J. Mills for \$1,500.

J. R. McDonald, J. R. Gage, and J. H. Talbott were appointed to procure trees and beautify the grounds of the new site.

Mr. Morgan having been a successful and popular teacher moved from the place and the beginning of the new school year found Mr. Balliet principal; A. T. McCargar, in the grammar department; Miss Pierce and Mrs. Boynton in their former positions.

At this time a new department was formed and known as the first primary. Miss Dilla Letson was selected as teacher and also as assistant in the High school.

Rev. Reid and Mr. McDonald having resigned as members of the board, W. H. Gallup and L. W. King were elected to fill vacancies.

In 1873 the board consisted of T. C. McCall, president; Wm. Lockridge, treasurer; directors, I. A. Ringheim, S. S. Statler, G. W. Hambleton, L. W. King, J. R. Gage.

At the beginning of the school year of 1873 Mr. Balliett wish-

ing to engage in his chosen profession E. R. Munk became principal, Miss Lizzie Young teacher in the grammar room, and the other teachers of the previous year were retained. In this year Mr. Simmons was first employed as janitor.

During 1873 the schools became so crowded that outside pupils were excluded and the principal was instructed to introduce no more new studies. Mrs. McCargar was at this time employed as assistant in the High school. The rules and regulations for the government of the schools were at this time adopted.

In the fall of 1874 some difficulty was experienced in retaining the principals elected. Miss Virginia Scott, Mr. Sweeney and Mr. Christman were each elected and each resigned before the time for school to commence. Mr. Clingan was chosen with Miss Kate Tupper as assistant; and Mr. Mehan in the grammar department. During the year Miss Pierce, Miss Callahan, Miss Carpenter, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Boynton, and Miss Letson were employed. Mr. Gage having resigned, F. D. Thompson was chosen member of the board.

The next board consisted of Messrs. Ross, Ringheim, Murphy, Hambleton, Statler and Thompson.

During 1874 bids for the erection of a new school-house were received and the contract was awarded to Mr. Hugh Brown for \$12,397. The architect was Wm. Foster, of Des Moines, who received \$100 for the plan.

At the annual election, March, 1875, John Hoel and O. B. Dutton were added to the board. In July, 1875, applicants for positions in the High school were numerous, and great caution was exercised by the board that a wise selection should be made, as a new era in the educational affairs of our town was to be established. Among the many aspirants who applied for situations, W. P. Payne was selected as principal and Miss Lou Curtis as assistant. Mrs. Payne was employed in the intermediate department, but was soon transferred to the High school, and Miss Ida Ross employed in her place.

In March, 1875, D. H. McCord was elected as a member of the board, and S. S. Statler re-elected.

The second year in the new building found the same teachers as before in the High school with Mr. Weatherby as second assistant the first and second terms, and Miss Hempstead the third term. Mr. Mehan having been offered a more lucrative position, resigned and Mrs. M. Skiff became teacher in the grammar room, and Miss Pierce in the intermediate. On Jan. 1, 1877, Mrs. Skiff resigned and Miss Georgie Hutchins was elected as her successor.

The annual election of 1877 resulted in the choice of T. J. Ross and S. F. Balliet as members of the school board. At the close of the school year, June, 1877, the following students were awarded diplomas: Minnie Alderman, Florence Dana, Rose Murphy, Lina Hambleton, Helen Harper, W. O. Payne, Newton Simmons, Will Hague and Peter Joor. This graduating class presented the High school with Appleton's Cyclopedia.

In September, 1877, school began with Mr. and Mrs. Payne and Miss Ella Dickens teachers in the High school, Miss Hutchins the grammar department, and Miss Pierce the intermediate, with Miss Mattie Kellogg as assistant. Miss Rose Murphy was employed to assist Miss Letson in the first primary. In October, 1877, Miss Pierce voluntarily severed her connection with the schools and left a record which few have equalled, and none excelled as a faithful teacher and wise counsellor for many years. Miss Overton succeeded her, and in March, 1878, Miss Mattie Kellogg who had been assistant, was elected to fill the position she still holds—one in which by her industry and perseverance she has established and maintained a high reputation as a teacher. Miss Mary Hunt was employed as assistant to Miss Kellogg.

In March, 1878, T. C. McCall was elected member of school board, and O. B. Dutton was re-elected.

In June, 1878, the graduating class consisted of La Mont Cessna, Bruce Harper, Mary Hambleton, Ella Shugart, Will McCord, Carrie Ross, and Ella Wright.

For the year commencing September, 1878, the teachers of the previous year were employed.

In February, 1879, Miss Hutchins resigned never to return, and to-day all that is mortal of her rests in our beautiful cemetery; but her memory will long remain in the hearts of her associate teachers and her pupils. Miss Whipple completed the term, and Miss Frazier was called to complete the school year.

In March, Samuel Briggs and James Hawthorn were elected members of the school board to succeed S. S. Statler and D. H. McCord.

In 1879 the graduating class consisted of Clyde Lockwood, Belle Hempstead, Ed. Alderman, Aggie Harper, R. C. Tichenor, Miss Letson resigned her position at this time, bearing with her the affection and good will of the little ones whose faithful teacher she had been without interruption for eight years. In September, 1879, Mr. E. F. Bell was called to the grammar room, and his long term of service is a slight indication of his popularity as a teacher. Miss Rose Murphy was elected to succeed Miss Letson; and, by her unselfish devotion to her work, and her earnest efforts to improve her school, she has greatly endeared herself to her pupils and patrons. Miss Ella Wright was hired to assist Miss Murphy, and Miss Frazier became assistant to Miss Kellogg. Miss Libbie McFarland was at this time chosen as second assistant in the High school.

In January, 1879, the first primary room having become crowded, fifteen pupils were added to the second primary department and Miss Carrie Fegtly was employed as assistant therein, in which capacity she performed faithful and efficient service.

In March, 1880, J. A. Fitchpatrick and V. A. Ballou were elected members of the board.

The graduating class of 1880 consisted of Maggie Mitchell, Ma-

bel Dana, Ben. F. Bates, George Frazier, Charles Tanner, Millie Butt, Elfa Lockridge, Rosa Butt, and Chas. Talbott. Mr. and Mrs. Payne having resigned in September of this year the teachers employed were Prof. A. H. Sniff and Miss McFarland in the High school, and in the other rooms the teachers of the previous year. During that winter trouble began with the heating apparatus.

In December, 1880, Miss Ada McClelland was employed as first assistant in the High school.

In March, 1881, Otis Briggs and J. S. Frazier succeeded Samuel Briggs and T. C. McCall as members of the board. There was no graduating class, neither were there any promotions in 1881.

In September, 1881, the school year found the teachers of the previous year in the building except Miss McFarland, who had resigned much to the regret of the C and D classes. Miss Rankin succeeded Miss McFarland; and during 1881 two new departments were added, in which Mrs. Sniff and Miss Ella Wright were employed. Miss Rankin soon resigned, and in January, 1882, Miss McClelland having resigned, Mrs. Sniff was transferred to the High school, and Miss Frazier promoted to take her place.

During the winter of 1881 much difficulty was experienced in properly heating the building; smoke was the rule, and warmth and comfort the exception. The furnaces were abandoned and stoves put up.

The electors in 1882 chose Dr. Schooler and R. J. Silliman to represent them as members of the school board.

The graduating class of 1881 consisted of Kate Thompson, Susie Gillespie, A. Van Storm, Hattie Smith, Minnie Simmons, Etta Lockridge, Abbie Joor, Earnest Wireman and Chas. Curtis.

Early in 1882 work began on the new school-house addition of four rooms.

The board is now composed of Otis Briggs, R. J. Silliman, H. F. Murphy, Dr. Schooler, J. S. Frazier, and Dr. Farrar. J. S. Frazier, president; A. E. Lucas, secretary.

The school at the present time consists of seven departments, namely, the High school, two grammar, two intermediate, and two primary departments. The new teachers are F. E. Plummer, Miss Fait, Miss Warrick, Miss West, Miss Lewis, and Miss Purkhiser. They have already become deservedly popular with pupils and patrons.

Much interest has always been manifested by the citizens in our schools; and parents, almost without exception, cheerfully co-operate with teachers in all efforts to properly train and educate their children.

FORMER CHEROKEE MISSIONARIES.

WHITE ROCK, KANSAS, January, 1883.

DEAR BROTHER AND SISTER:—We arrived safely at our destination Wednesday at 6:30 P. M. Found Mr. Leach waiting. All

well and glad to see us. We found no blockades, no frost on the windows after we left Ottumwa. Snow gradually disappeared as we went southwest. It is a fine looking country; but very little snow; thawing, and beautiful sunshine and spring. I wish you could come down next summer. I think it would be beneficial to your health. It seems to be a sudden transition from cold and storm to the mildness of spring. I hope you are both better than when we left. Hope to hear from you. PHEBE P. GOSSARD.

The above, Mr. Editor, is from the pen of one who, thirty-eight or forty years ago, as the wife of a missionary to the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians taught school among the Indians while her husband, then the Rev. Samuel Allen, was laboring as missionary among them. During that time the Cherokees adopted a written constitution in which was engrafted a stringent clause on temperance prepared by their missionary and at their request. It has grown into a prohibitory law which is now being enforced by "Bushyhead," their chief. Although Indians, they are more advanced on that question than a vast number of whites. Their supreme court(?) sustains a prohibitory law, while ours does not. The writer hereof was a brother of that missionary. He has been dead about thirty-five years. His widow, when living in Central Ohio, married the Rev. S. J. Gossard. Ackley, Iowa, is their present home. They, many years ago, were citizens of Nevada. Rev. Gossard labored as a Methodist minister for quite a while in different parts of our county. Two or three weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Gossard were visiting friends in and near Nevada, while on their way to Kansas on a visit; consequently Mrs. G. now writes from Kansas and makes a striking contrast between our winter here and the winter in Kansas. W. G. A.

THE NEVADA WELL.

It is not an artesian well, for there has been no effort to elevate the flow of water only by pumps. It is, however, a very remarkable and very valuable well. It supplies water for most of the stock in Nevada, and many of the families, and for street sprinkling—requiring much of the time the use of two pumps at the same time, and sometimes three, and still the supply of water seems abundant. The dry seasons of 1886 and 1887 made no visible change in it.

LIST OF VALUABLE NAMES.

The following gentlemen kindly gave me their assistance in securing authentic history of the County, and whose judgments as tried citizens are of value. The list here given contains names of citizens of our County, who are known generally over the County, and such as are worthy and reliable persons. Most of them can tell you when we had hard times in Story County, and what

hard times mean. If my effort should seem a failure in the History of the County in making it of general interest to the citizen, it will not be for want of close attention—untiring attention—devoted to its accuracy. Of course there may be some errors:

J. E. Duncan, Editor Ames *Intelligencer*; L. R. Shepherd, Editor Maxwell *Tribune*; Chas. D. Parks, Editor Cambridge *Herald*; Rev. Isaiah Reid, Editor *Highway*; W. P. Payne & Son, Editors Nevada *Representative*; V. A. Ballou, Editor *Watchman*; Anfen Ersland, R. W. Ballard, Hon. John L. Dana, Hon. T. C. McCall, Col. John Scott, who kindly allowed the use of his Cent. Address; S. I. Shearer, Benj. R. Shenkle, C. E. Campbell, Postmaster at Collins; E. B. Carver, Colo; W. H. Grafton, M. D.; Robt. Richardson, J. N. Scott, Sheldahl; John Johnson, Huxley; Capt. W. A. Wier, Story City; John H. Cook, Gilbert; Wm. Arrasmith, Jesse R. Wood, David F. Shope, H. O. Ayers, H. C. French, Ira Briley, R. Jones, H. C. Foster, T. B. Howland, J. F. Brown, W. S. Johnson, J. H. Keigley, Wesley Arrasmith, J. Evanson, J. Q. Burgess, Freeman Elliott, Benton Corrington, Hon. Geo. M. Maxwell, Jas. B. Green, Postmaster Cambridge; A. G. Person, O. B. Ingalls, Station Agent, Nevada; Z. Shugart, Ins. Agent; C. G. McCarthy, Auditor of County; H. F. Ferguson, Rev. W. A. Welker, Colo; Erick Erickson, Roland; Thos. M. Gossard, John McCain, T. E. Alderman, Maj. Jas. Hawthorn, Guilford Mullen, Daniel McCarthy, Rev. A. E. Mosher, Story City; Frank Curtiss, Nevada; J. S. McCoy, Postmaster, Kelley; Ole O. Roe, County Superintendent of Schools; M. J. Smith, Recorder, Ames; W. H. Fitchpatrick, Ames; A. J. Graves, Ames; L. Q. Hoggatt, Ames; J. A. Fitchpatrick, Nevada; Henry Funk, Iowa Center; Judiah Ray, Nevada; Geo. W. Sowers, H. E. Carpenter, Station Agent, Roland; John L. Scott, Roland; W. F. Lewis, McCallsburg; Patrick McLain, McCallsburg; J. W. Maxwell, Maxwell; S. M. White, Nevada; Rev. Holter, Roland.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following is a statement of the transfers of property in this county, as shown by the deeds deposited for record during the week ending February 5, 1859:

Wm. Whitney to Henry McCarthy, 80 acres in 3, 83, 24, \$	400
Also, 160 acres in 4, 83, 24,	600
Ira Cook to B. F. Allen, 120 acres in 30, 82, 22,	210
Charles S. Hamilton to James Nickerson, 160 acres in 4, 84, 21,	600
Henry Lewis to Thomas Talburt, 80 acres in 28, 82, 24,	800
E. B. Craig to N. B. Riddle, 7½ acres in 35, 84, 21,	95
Sheriff to Robert Robison, 25 acres in 35, 84, 24,	109
Sheriff to E. B. Craig, 15 acres in 35, 84, 24,	58
John Scott to Nicholas Francis, lot 7 in blk A, Scott's add to Nevada,	50

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Simon Stroup to G. Church, lot 6, blk 23, Iowa Center,	25
Jeremiah Cory to M. M. Ross, west $\frac{1}{2}$ lots 2 and 3, blk 42, Nevada,	1,000
Thos. Beard to James Formay, lot 1, blk 11, Iowa Center,	300
A. H. McClelland to Albert Brocket, 120 a in 34, 84, 23,	500

NOVEMBER 23, 1885.

Elizabeth C. Newton to Alice Mighles, ne ne e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw ne and e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw se 15, 84, 24, wd,	1
Elizabeth C. Newton to Augusta Barnes, nw ne and w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw ne and w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw se 16, 84, 24,	1
J. C. Gressley to Sophia Gressley, n $\frac{1}{2}$ nw sw 9, 83, 21, qc,	1
Sophia Gressley to J. C. Gressley, s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw sw 9, 83, 21, qc,	1
John Nelson to Ella C. Bradley, lot 1, blk 6, Gilbert, wd,	2
Ella C. Bradley to James F. Keeney, pt lot 5, blk 13; also lot 9 and pt lot 10, blk Blair's add; also lot 1 and pt lot 2, blk 8, Ames, wd,	9,300
H. E. J. Boardman to O. J. Solist, lot 10, blk 3, McCallsburg, wd,	25
Oiey Nelson, admr, to Elias Frowsdahl, s $\frac{1}{2}$ ne and nw se 29, 82, 24, admr d,	1,000
Iowa R. R. Land Co. to Thomas Quinn, ne sw 30, 84, 21, wd	440

NOVEMBER 28, 1885.

John Hanson to Cathrine Hanson, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 14, 85, 24, qc,	53
Jacob Chaplin to W. R. and Isabella Kirk, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 31, 82, 22, wd,	1,400
J. C. Mitchell to R. S. and C. A. Shaffer, se and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 23, 83, 23,	12,000
O. B. Judd to Frances Sheldon, s $\frac{1}{2}$ sw and nw sw and pt ne sw 11 and se se and lot 15 in sec 10, 83, 24, wd,	6,200
W. H. Brooks to Jas. S. and Hugh B. Smith, lots 7 and 8, blk 7, Zearing, wd,	150
Leander J. Scott to Henry C. Elliott, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se 11, 83, 21, wd,	1,800
Jas. Hawthorn to Wm. Moran, nw nw 23, 83, 23, wd,	725
Martha A. Enos to F. F. Stebbins, nw ne 11, 85, 21, wd,	800
F. G. Mead to L. Tinkel, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 17, 84, 21, wd,	2,000
Martha Lewis to Jas. Hawthorne, pt nw nw 23, 83, 23, admr d,	233
Wm. S. Vincent to Susannah W. Goodin, lot 1, blk "F," Stewart's add, Nevada, wd,	3,000

DECEMBER 5, 1885.

Iowa R. R. Land Co. to Jesse Barker, nw sw 2, 82, 23, wd,	308
Eugene A. James to Chas. G. James, sw 20, 85, 24, wd,	800
G. W. Kennedy to Lewis Marsh, e fr $\frac{1}{2}$ ne 2, 82, 21, wd,	1,050
Otis Eastman to Jesse Barker, ne sw and nw se 2, 82, 23, wd,	1,400

R. P. Shields to Daniel C. Sullivan, se nw and ne sw and lots 1, 2 and pt lot 3 in nw 11, 83, 24, and lots 1, 4, 5 and 8, blk "B," and lots 10 and 11, blk 4, and lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, blk "A," and lots 2, 3, 6, 7, 10 and 11, blk 7, Black's 2d add, Ames, wd,	15,813
R. P. Shields to Daniel C. Sullivan, e $\frac{3}{4}$ n $\frac{1}{2}$ 31, and pt e $\frac{1}{2}$ se and nw se 32, 83, 24, and pt lot 1, Eskler's add Kelly, and lot 8, blk 2, and lot 21, blk 4, Kelly, wd,	19,740
John T. Cook to Daniel C. Sullivan, undiv. $\frac{1}{2}$ sw se, 32, 82, 24, wd,	315
Melvina W. Huntington to Annie C. Richmond, lots 4 and 5, blk 1, Duff's add Ames, wd,	6,000
Abbie C. Shaw to Waldo Stultz, pt e $\frac{1}{2}$ se and pt w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw, 5, 84, 23, wd,	1,244
Sebre Emerson to Soren Anderson, n $\frac{1}{2}$ ne 34, 85, 24, wd	1,600
Hugh B. Smith et al to W. H. Brooks, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se 35, 85, 22, wd,	1,600

DECEMBER 12, 1885.

F. Seversike to John Sesker, pt ne ne 16, 82, 23, wd,	50
Alonzo M. Jenks to C., M. & St. P. R. R., pt se 30, 82, 24, wd,	1
T. C. McCall et al. to N. B. Churchill, lot 2, blk 13, McCallsburg, wd,	20
Treas. Story Co. to Jay A. King, ne se 24, 83, 24, tax d,	
Treas. Story Co. to Jay A. King, s $\frac{1}{2}$ se 7, 83, 24, tax d,	
John Patten to Ole T. Simonson, nw nw and w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw sw 29, 82, 24, wd,	1,500
Charles H. Watkins to E. J. Watkins, n $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ se ne 26, 85, 24, qc,	1
John Patton to Charles Frowsdohl, ne nw and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw sw 29, 82, 24, wd,	1,500
James Holcomb to William R. Holcomb, ne ne 9, 85, 21, wd,	1,200

JANUARY 12, 1886.

Charlotte A. Gossard to W. M. Greeley, n $\frac{1}{2}$ n $\frac{1}{2}$ ne 14, 83, 24, wd,	1,000
Charles Brennecks to Henry C. Niedert, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne 1, 83, 21, wd,	1,000
R. A. Robinson to A. P. Cronk, lots 5 and 8, blk 24, Cambridge, wd,	700
Baldwin & Maxwell to District Tp. of Indian Creek, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, blk "B," Baldwin & Maxwell's add Maxwell, wd,	200

JANUARY 19, 1886.

Joseph Wiley to Abraham Woton, ne sw 36, 82, 21, wd	800
H. J. Backtel to Hix & Allen, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne 31, 85, 21, wd,	850

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Henry Kline to Joseph Wiley, ne sw 36, 82, 21, wd,	850
Sarah A. Lindsay to A. F. Lindsay, n $\frac{1}{2}$ ne and n $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 36,	
82, 23, qc,	400
S. S. Larson to John Jondall, pt sw 12, 85, 24, wd,	75
M. E. Hix to M. C. Allen, und $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 1, 85, 22, qc,	200
Albert G. Cramblett to Mary E. Price, s $\frac{1}{2}$ se 23 and n $\frac{1}{2}$	
ne 26, 83, 24, wd,	3,000
Betsey Straw to Wm. Lockridge, w $\frac{3}{4}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 33, 84, 22, wd,	900
Julia A. Chapin to M. E. Hix, s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 1, 85, 22, wd,	400

JANUARY 23, 1886.

State of Iowa to Elizabeth B. Patton, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne 16, 82, 21,	
patent.	
R. Kate Hill to Jay A. King, se $\frac{1}{4}$ 10, 84, 22, and se nw and	
sw ne and nw se and ne sw and w $\frac{5}{8}$ sw se and e $\frac{1}{2}$ se	
sw 6 and pt nw ne and pt ne nw 7, 84, 23, wd,	4,000
Milwaukee Land Co. to Lewis O. Heggen, lot 7, blk 3, Hux-	
ley, wd,	35
A. D. Bishop et al. to W. K. Boardman, lot 9, blk 16, Ne-	
vada, wd,	125
Milwaukee Land Co. to Henry Trefz, lot 18, blk 8, Max-	
well, wd,	80
A. D. Bishop et al. to J. S. Hutchins, pt lot 2, blk 16, Ne-	
vada, wd,	200
Sheriff Story County to Thomas Coates, pt lots 8 and 9,	
blk 12, Nevada,	712
J. C. Aldridge to Langdon Drake, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 22 and pt nw	
sw and pt sw sw 26, 83, 22, wd,	2,000

FEBRUARY 5, 1886.

Grace M. Ellison to Samuel Whitaker, e 55 acres s $\frac{1}{3}$ ne 5	
and s $\frac{1}{2}$ se nw 4, 82, 22, wd,	1,600
M. C. Allen to E. B. Patton, s $\frac{1}{2}$ ne 36, 85, 25, wd,	1,300
George W. Mullen to S. P. Alderman, s $\frac{1}{2}$ ne and w $\frac{3}{8}$ ne	
nw 27 pt nw sw 26, 83, 22, wd,	1,600
S. P. Alderman to George W. Mullen, sw se 21, 83, 22, wd,	800
Nels Gravdahl to Svert Gravdahl, s $\frac{1}{2}$ ne 17, 85, 22, wd,	1,500
Julia A. Baldwin to Melissa G. Wingert, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se and e $\frac{3}{4}$ w	
$\frac{1}{2}$ se 21, 84, 23, qc,	2,100
Julia A. Baldwin et al. to Almira C. Riddlesbarger, n $\frac{1}{2}$ sw	
and se sw and w $\frac{1}{4}$ se 21, 84, 23,	2,100
Union National Bank of Ames to Maria Read, lots 1, 2, 10,	
11, blk 12, and lot 7, blk 16, Barns' add, Ames, and pt	
w $\frac{2}{3}$ se 3, 83, 24, qc,	2,500
E. B. Patton to M. C. Allen, lots 7 and 10, blk H, Stew-	
art's add, Nevada, wd,	1,500

FEBRUARY 6, 1886.

S. P. McDaniel to Wm. M. Trembley, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,	
7 and 10, blk 4, New Philadelphia, qc,	20

Julia A. Baldwin et al to Malissa G. Wingert, lot 5, and n $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 8, blk "F," Stewart's add, Nevada, qc,	1,600
Martha C. Dyer to S. P. McDaniel, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10, blk 4, New Philadelphia, qc,	25
E. W. Lockwood to Or Dunkelbarger, lot 1, blk 19, Templeton's add, Nevada, wd,	150
Sarah A. Brown to Thomas M. Gossard, n 44 acres of n $\frac{1}{2}$ se 1, 83, 24, qc,	50
Bennet Tagatoff to L. C. Bryant, n $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 36, 85, 21, wd,	2,000
Amanda Hellyer to D. B. Lyons, lot 1 in se $\frac{1}{4}$ 1, 83, 23, qc,	1
Robert P. Mercer et al. to M. E. Hix, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw and sw ne 7, 85, 21, wd,	540
Sarah D. Bailey to Ann Leonard, lot 7, blk 18, Nevada, wd,	150
M. G. Updike to B. A. Armstrong, w $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 6, blk 10, Zearing, wd,	750
Milwaukee Land Co. to A. L. Kloster, lots 12 and 13, blk 3, Huxley, wd,	170

FEBRUARY 20, 1886.

Hiram O. Crabtree to Jacob Jacobson, nw nw 3, 84, 23, qc,	1,400
John Bennethum to Daniel Bennethum, pt n $\frac{1}{2}$ se 16, 82, 22,	75
Knut R. Johnson to John K. Johnson, w 47 acres s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 6, 85, 22, wd,	1,000
John McConnell, Sr., to John McConnell, Jr., s $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 20, and pt se se 19, 83, 22, wd,	1
Christian Wegst to Severt S. Severtson, w $\frac{3}{4}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ se 7 and e $\frac{3}{4}$ ne nw 18, 82, 24, wd,	1,700
John Mead to Pierce Sinnet, s $\frac{1}{2}$ se 9, 82, 21, wd,	950
John D. Johnson to Peter D. Johnson, und $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ ne 9, 82, 24, wd,	300
Hirah Baxter to Hix & Allen, sw 5, 84, 21, wd,	2,400
Dewitt Dunham to L. C. Bryant, n $\frac{1}{2}$ se 35, 85, 21, wd,	2,500
Mattie Madison to John Peterson, lot 8, blk 24, Burris add, Nevada, wd,	60
John S. McKee to Thomas McKee, und one-fifth e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 31, 82, 22, wd,	200
Treas. Story County to Samuel Bates, und one-eleventh e $\frac{1}{2}$ se 22, 85, 22, tax deed.	
Thomas P. Oliver to S. T. Goodman, ne se and w $\frac{3}{4}$ sw se and lot 1 in s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 35, 82, 22, wd,	1,750
Paul Thompson to Maggie K. Johnson, lot 10, blk 10, Roland, wd,	50

MARCH 3, 1886.

Wm. Calhoun to Torkel Walker, ne ne 19, 82, 24, wd,	800
Hezekiah Gilbert to Frank B. Gilbert, pt nw ne 9, 84, 24, wd,	100
Hezekiah Gilbert to E. P. Gilbert, pt nw ne 9, 84, 24, wd,	100

HISTORY OF STORY COUNTY, IOWA.

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Peter D. Johnson to John D. Johnson, und $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ ne 9, 82, 24, wd,	300
James S. and Hugh B. Smith to Wm. H. Brooks, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 35, 85, 22, wd,	2,000
O. L. Dickinson to Butler & Molstre, pt nw sw 12, 85, 24, wd,	515
George H. Stultz to Harriet M. Stultz, s $\frac{3}{4}$ w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 4, 84, 23, wd,	1,080
B. B. Bixby to R. H. Mitchell, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw nw ne 26, 84, 24 wd,	25
Sheriff Story County to Alzina Soper, pt nw ne and pt ne nw 7, 83, 23,	2,000
Delila Garlock to Delila Kirkham, lot 8 in se sw 35, 82, 22, wd,	290
Lars Christoferson to Julia L. Munroe, ne 35, 83, 24, wd,	4,000
Sheriff Story County to J. B. Jacobson, lots 2, 3 and 6, blk 45, Nevada,	1,369
S. Goodell to Wm. F. Lyman et al., lots 4 and 5, blk 12, Templeton's add, Nevada, wd,	45
John Giles to Stephen Curtis, lots 5 and 6, blk 23, Cambridge, wd,	300
Lars R. Larson to John Butler, lot 1, blk 2, Story City, wd,	45

MARCH 9, 1886.

John L. Crane to George W. Bull, sw nw, 9, 85, 21, wd,	500
Geo. W. Bull to John T. Carver, sw nw 9, 85, 21, wd,	500
Lorenzo Starr to George W. Bull, sw nw, 9, 85, 21, wd,	400
Robert S. Saterlee to Wm. F. Lyman, lots 8 and 9, blk 3, Blair's add to Nevada, wd,	100
Milwaukee Land Company to J. O. French, lot 12, blk 14, Maxwell, wd,	75
Sarah Mullen to Thomas M. Evans, ne nw and nw ne 27 and pt sw nw 26, 83, 22, wd,	1,540
T. B. Shenkle to W. W. Carr, se se 22, 82, 21, wd,	950
J. C. R. Layton to W. S. Cooper, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 5, 85, 21, wd,	1,440
Amos R. Heath to T. B. Shenkle, s $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 14, 82, 21, wd,	2,000
James Dillin to S. T. Goodman, ne se 30 and s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 29, 82, 22, wd,	2,400
J. C. R. Layton to Albert G. Eastwell, s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 5, 85, 21, wd,	1,440
J. C. R. Layton to A. M. McNall, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 5, 85, 21, wd,	1,440
Simon J. Byers to Lucretia J. Byers, s $\frac{1}{2}$ ne sw and se sw and s $\frac{1}{2}$ n $\frac{1}{2}$ se and s $\frac{1}{2}$ se 14, 83, 21, qc.	1
Singer Mfg. Co. to George W. Jones, se se and pt sw se 1, 83, 24, wd,	600
George E. Bisbee to Ephriam Starr, lots 6 and 7, blk 9, Ames, wd,	500
Ella C. Bradley to Flora M. Matson, lot 18, blk 12, Ames, wd,	5,000

MARCH 13, 1886.

H. W. Harris to L. H. Harris, n 160 acres se 23, 83, 24, wd,	3,200
Neils Anderson to Neils C. Neilson, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 27, 85, 22, wd,	1,450
Karen W. Hesselberg to John Emmet, lots 14 and 15, blk 7, Story City, wd,	860
O. H. Baker to Sarah R. Baker, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne and e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 1, 83, 24, and w $\frac{1}{2}$ se and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 36, 84, 24, qc,	350
O. W. Baker to Sarah R. Baker, same as above.	
W. H. Brooks to C. W. Terrell, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se 35, 85, 22, wd,	1,400
Chas. Mead to H. C. Mead, nw se 35, 83, 21, wd,	500
John Doty to James Fields, ne se 32, 82, 22, wd,	1,000
Samuel Oaks to Briggs & King, n $\frac{1}{2}$ ne and sw ne and s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw and e $\frac{1}{2}$ se 12 and ne ne 13, 85, 21, qc,	1
John Jondall to Samson Groteness, pt sw sw 12, 85, 24, wd,	225
Oliver Thompson to John Twedt, n $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 35, 85, 23, wd,	1,600
Samuel Oakes to Briggs & King, se ne 12, 85, 21, qc,	1
John C. Gressley to P. W. Hopkins, s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw sw 9, 83, 21, wd,	525
George R. Turner to E. W. Turner, pt sw 6, 83, 23, wd,	500
W. A. Burgess to Ida M. Dool, s $\frac{1}{2}$ lots 3 and 5, blk 4, Zearring, wd,	170
F. S. Newton to Mrs. M. Tesdale, lot 6, blk 8, Zearring, wd,	25

MARCH 26, 1886.

Shields & Cook to J. F. & C. P. Keeney, lots 1 and 2 and e 10 feet lot 14, blk 13, and lot 20, blk 12, Ames, wd,	12,000
W. A. Parker to Elsie O. Armstrong, lot 7, blk 6, Collins, wd,	300
Albert F. Lindsey, Guardian, to Lewis Pearson, und 2-21 n $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 36, 82, 23,	314
Iowa R. R. Land Co. to John E. Craft, nw se 25, 85, 21, wd,	308
Geo. A. Lindsey to Lewis Pearson, n $\frac{1}{2}$ n $\frac{1}{2}$ 36, 82, 23, wd,	4,000
R. P. Shields to James F. Keeney, lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, blk A, Black's add, Ames, and s $\frac{1}{2}$ ne and ne se 11 and n $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 12 and n $\frac{1}{2}$ nw and se sw and s $\frac{1}{2}$ sw and se se 13 and lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in se 13, 83, 24, wd,	16,000
Jacob Price to Anna Seals, pt ne ne 1, 82, 24, wd,	125
Alzina Soper to James F. Keeney, lot 4 in nw nw and lots 1, 3 and 5 in ne nw and lot 2 nw ne and n $\frac{1}{2}$ sw and s 64 acres s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 7, 84, 23, and se 12, 84, 24, except lot 1 in se se, wd,	13,200
Ermina M. Padelford to Chas. L. Padelford, ne ne 28, 84, 22, wd,	800

MARCH 27, 1886.

Jacob H. Jacobson to A. A. Forthum, pt w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw se 4, 84, 24, wd,	320
John O. Connor to Z. Elliott, n $\frac{1}{2}$ e $\frac{1}{4}$ se 26, 82, 21, wd,	125
Wm. Vincent to A. Hague, e 44 acres w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne 6, 83, 22, wd,	1,600

HISTORY OF STORY COUNTY, IOWA.

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W. T. Scott to I. N. Briley, lot 2 in sw ne 32, 84, 24, wd,	100
Martha C. Dye to Newton Briley, sw nw sw 33, 84, 24, wd,	25
H. M. Nichols to O. G. Nichols, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se 3, 83, 23, wd,	1
Hix & Allen to A. H. Sink, s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 1, 85, 22, wd,	640
James F. Keeney to George H. France, lot 1 and 30 feet off n side lot 2, blk 8, Ames, wd,	1,750
C. A. Patterson to Ernst R. Lindell, lot 7, blk 4, Ames, wd,	180
J. S. Hutchins to Dennis Maloney, lot 1, blk 6, Blair's add Nevada, qc,	30
F. M. Bruebaker to J. M. Fanner, lot 16, blk 3, Kelly, wd,	30
A. B. Hague to Rebecca French, lots 2 and 3, blk "C," Stewart's add Nevada, wd,	1,000
George G. Tilden to Esther A. Keeney, lots 11 and 12, blk 2, Duff's add Ames, wd,	300
Julia Born to Rosetta Simmons, lot 7, blk 18, Born's add Ames, wd,	100
E. A. Mason to D. W. C. Beck, lot 2, blk 39, Cambridge, wd,	750
Andrew Wells to Joseph G. Wells, lots 5 and 6, blk 8, Maxwell, and lot 2 in w $\frac{1}{2}$ se 34, 82, 22, wd,	1,200
Rebecca French to A. B. Hague, ne nw 12, 83, 22, wd,	1,000
M. Z. Baldwin to F. S. Varum, se 4, 85, 21, wd,	2,500
E. F. French to Noble W. Wood, sw 23, 85, 21, wd,	2,400
Christian Mikel to John Jondall, nw nw 14, 85, 24, wd,	928
John Ritland to Nekolia Thompson, e 40 acres n $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 4, 85, 23, wd,	400

APRIL 3, 1886.

Hezekiah Gilbert to James Briley, pt ne ne 32, 84, 24, wd,	100
T. B. Keeney to Calvary Ross, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 17, 83, 24, wd,	1,600
Delila Garlock to Daniel Brubaker, pt s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 35, 82, 22, wd,	90
R. H. Mitchell to M. V. Bump, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se 32, 85, 21, wd,	800
Edmund Lindsey to John M. Wells, pt nw ne 14 and pt sw se 27, 83, 22, qc,	1
O. D. Allen to James Briley, pt sw nw 33, 84, 24, wd,	30
Watson Murphy to Absolam Smay, lots 6 and 7, blk 13, Blair's add Nevada, qc,	1
Severt S. Ersland to Andrew Nelson, lot 2, blk 11, Cam- bridge, wd,	300
Hannibal D. Todd to S. S. Larson, sw sw 2, 85, 24, wd,	550
Robt. L. Ormsby to Robt. Bryant, s $\frac{3}{4}$ ne nw 14, 83, 22, except 5 acres, wd,	550
Treas. Story Co. to T. C. McCall, lot 3 in nw ne 14, 83, 22, and 25-26 of 10-11 of e $\frac{1}{2}$ se 22, 85, 22, and lot 1 in sw ne 35, 83, 22, and lot 4 in ne sw 13, 89,	

APRIL 10, 1886.

Elza Pool to Jackson Straw, pt e hf sw 11, 83, 22 wd,	\$ 60
J. O. Brewer to H. C. Donaldson, ne and n hf nw 12, and se sw 1, 84, 22 wd,	1,000

W. G. Mullen to John McConnell, w hf ne ne 30, 83, 22 qc	16
Mrs. M. Dayton to A. M. Norris, se nw 17, 83, 21 wd,	1,300
Henry Lantz to Jas. McArthur, sw nw 9, 83, 21 wd,	1,000
J. B. Holcomb to E. G. Peirce, se ne 26, 83, 23 wd,	800
A. M. Norris to Fred. Bahr, nw and ne sw and pt sw sw 19, 83, 21 wd,	7,200
Sarah Tillitson to Sarah M. Fatland, se nw 15, 82, 23 wd,	1,000
Corneilus Snyder to F. A. Trittle, sw 5, 84, 21 qc,	1
Wm. N. Gilbert to H. M. Gilbert, und $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 13, 83, 21 wd,	2,000

APRIL 20, 1886.

Wm. Hart to J. T. Fitton, lots 41, 43, 45 and 47, blk 10, Burriss' add, Nevada, wd,	200
Mary J. Kintzley to Polly Kintzley, lots 20 and 21, blk 10, Ames, wd,	350
Lycurgus McCoy to N. Jacob, lot 5, blk 24, Nevada, wd,	1,000
Blair Town, Lot and Land Co. to J. L. Stevens, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, blk 29 Blair's add, Ames, wd,	200
L. Tinkel to S. L. Winter w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 17, 84, 21, wd,	2,400
Wm. G. Mullen to S. J. Sherman, pt n $\frac{1}{2}$ e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne 28, and se se 21, 83, 22 wd,	2,160
Lucretia J. Byers to Jas. M. Byers, pt w $\frac{3}{4}$ se, and s $\frac{1}{2}$ ne sw and se sw 14, 83, 21, qc,	1
Treasurer Story County to Edmund Lindsey, lot 1 in se se 31, 85, 23, td.	

APRIL 24, 1886.

G. B. Grubbs to E. S. Grubbs, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw and sw nw 28 and pt sw nw 27, 82, 22 qc,	500
E. P. Madison to Frank Rader, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se 7, 84, 21 wd,	3,200
John Evenson to A. K. Gaard, pt ne ne 22, 85, 23 wd,	77
Jefferson Moses to Daniel Tressler, s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 16, 85, 24 wd,	2,000
Blair Town Lot and Land Co. to Andrew Johnson, lot 5, blk 15, Blair's add, Ames, wd,	50
B. L. Palmateir to Andrew Johnson, lot 4, blk 15, Blair's add, Ames, wd,	75
Ella C. Bradley to Rebecca J. Ball, lot 4, blk A, Born's add, Ames, wd,	250
Rasmus Rasmussen to Amy Harper, lot 42, blk 10 Burris add, Nevada, wd,	450
Walter L. Church to John Evenson, ne ne 19, 85, 22 wd,	370
R. H. Mitchell et al to Jas. D. Ferner, s $\frac{1}{2}$ se and ne se 23, 85, 22,	1,020

MAY 12, 1886.

H. J. Howe to Mary Cooke, nw 16, 85, 21, qc,	100
R. P. Shields to P. H. Best, pt nw 11, 83, 24, wd,	300
John E. Loring to Clarissa C. Zenor, se nw and ne sw 30, 84, 24, wd,	1,600

A. J. Reed to S. D. Booher, pt nw sw 29, 83, 22, wd,	84
Daniel Finch to Geo. M. Maxwell & Co., n $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 17 and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw w $\frac{1}{2}$ se 8, 82, 23, qc,	1,500
Chas. Tarrents to Knute N. Hill, pt ne ne 24, 84, 24, wd,	80
Albert Bates to Miram Bates, ne 31, 82, 21, qc,	2,100
Walter Bates to Miram Bates, ne 31, 82, 21, qc,	400
Ursula Bedell to Miram Bates, ne 31, 82, 21, qc,	400
Mary Cooke to Wm. E. Snelling, nw 16, 85, 21, wd,	2,000
J. W. Maxwell to C., M. & St. P. R'y Co., nw sw 22, 82, 22, wd,	2,500
Joel C. Walker to R. E. Jenness, ne se and se ne 10, 85, 24, qc,	1
Chas. S. Vorse to Wm. Moran, lots 2, 3, 6, 7 and 10, blk 25, Nevada, wd,	800
J. M. McArthur to John J. Cordy, sw sw 21, 84, 21, wd,	800
Isaac Walker to I. L. Smith, lots 1, 4, and 5, blk 3, Cornells add, Nevada, wd,	200
Wm. Young to A. L. Young, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 27, 85, 21, wd,	1,950
Andrew Wilson to Christian Mekel, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne 10, 85, 24, wd,	1,100
Levi Nellis to Brit Olson, lot 1, blk C, Nellis add, Cambridge, wd,	75
Blair Town Lot & Land Co. to Louisa M. Bosworth, lot 8, blk 27, Ames, wd,	80
T. C. McCall to Neils Torseson, pt sw se 2, 85, 24, qc,	1
Erick T. Erickson to E. Erickson, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 8, 85, 23, wd,	1,000

MAY 18, 1886.

T. Rogers to T. J. Sowers, s $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 27, 85, 22, wd,	1,200
A. K. Banks to R. H. Cooper, s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 18, 84, 21, wd,	1,500
Milwaukee Land Co. to J. R. Baxter, lot 15, blk 7, Collins, wd,	50
Edwin Gross to Julia Berger, lots 8 and 9, blk 26, Colo, wd,	35
James T. Ellis to Julia M. Taylor, lots 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10, blk 47, Nevada, wd,	1,000
T. C. McCall to James McLaughlin, lots 28 and 30, blk 20, Burris add, Nevada, wd,	85
T. L. Sellers to J. C. Burkhart, lot 5, blk 11, Zearing, qc,	68
E. T. Bisbee to M. Chaney, pt lot 6, blk 8, Ames, qc,	1
J. R. Baxter to F. W. Knepper, lot 15, blk 7, Collins, wd,	450
W. F. Kingman to Thoron Bates, se sw 36, 83, 24, wd,	850
G. A. Hutchinson to H. A. Corrington, sw se 25, 83, 23, qc,	1
Wm. T. Crawford to J. B. Hanson, lot 5, blk 11, Collins, wd,	625
L. R. Larson to T. O. Linden, lot 5, blk 18, Story City, wd,	350
Milwaukee Land Co. to H. A. Church, lot 7 and 8, blk 7, Maxwell, wd,	140

MAY 28, 1886.

Elijah Lake to Oren Lake, ne se 3, 84, 14, wd,	1
A. F. DeCamp to L. M. DeCamp, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se 28, 84, 23, wd,	1,500

Thos. H. Stephens to James M. Hawthorn, pt lot 4, blk 12, Nevada, wd,	1,500
Milwaukee Land Co. to Chas. Fish, pt lot 1, blk 9, Collins, wd,	20
Hans Hanson to Butler & Molstre, lots 4 and 5, blk 24, Story City, wd,	800

JUNE 10, 1886.

A. F. Eastwood to E. A. Crane, s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw se se 17, 83, 24, wd,	200
John V. Kalsem to S. A. Tjan, pt w $\frac{1}{2}$ se 13, 82, 24, wd,	100
M. D. Livingston to Olo H. Heggen, n $\frac{1}{2}$ ne se 13, 82, 24, wd	400
Henry Cronk to R. M. Southwick sw nw and nw sw and pt nw nw 19, 82, 23, wd,	3,200
Bridget Dailey to James Dailey, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 20, 84, 21, wd,	100
N. F. Frazier to H. M. Finson, s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 8, 84, 21, wd,	100
H. L. Breke to T. O. Larson, nw nw 31, 82, 23, wd,	1,200
Giles Cook to G. Sanford, lot 3, blk 2, Black's add, Ames, wd,	50
A. W. Southwick to Henry Cronk, lot 1, blk 39, Cambridge, wd,	500
D. H. Brown to G. H. Brown, pt lots 3 and 4, blk 5, Black's add, Ames, wd,	1,000
D. C. Sullivan to J. F. Keeney, pt nw 11, 83, 24 and lots 1, 4, 5 and 8, and w $\frac{1}{2}$ blk B and lots 10, 11, blk 4 and lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, blk A and lots 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, blk 7, lots 1, 4, 5, blk G, Black's add, Ames, wd,	17,000

JUNE 11, 1886.

C. Runyon to Joseph Runyon, se sw 38, 85, 21, wd,	240
Baldwin & Maxwell to C. M. & St. R'y pt sw nw 22, 82, wd,	1,200
D. K. Hand to Hawkeye Insurance Co., ne se and pt nw se 27 and s $\frac{1}{2}$ sw nw and nw sw 26, 82, 22, qc,	50
Cyrus Jackson to R. Anderson, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne 11, 85, 23, wd,	1,650
N. J. Brown to M. M. Warner, ne se 2, 85, 22, wd,	
T. J. Sowers to E. R. Elliott, s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 27, 85, 22, wd,	1,600
W. S. Waldron to J. W. Ambrose, lots 4 and 5, blk 1, Nevada, wd,	1,700
F. W. Tyler to H. C. McIntosh, lots 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, blk 33, Nevada, wd	225
Milwaukee Land Co. to Wm. Parker, lot 8, blk 6, Collins, wd,	50

JUNE 12, 1886.

J. W. Ambrose to Lewis Holveck, se ne 14, 84, 21, wd,	600
Ella Vanhorn to Isaac Shafer, s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw se 20, 83, 21, wd,	400
Isaac Shaffer to Ella Vanhorn, n $\frac{1}{2}$ nw se 20, 83, 21, wd,	400
Sheriff of Story County to John Thomas, lots 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, blk 4, Kingsbury's add, Ames, and pt nw se 11, 83, 24, sd,	10

Sheriff of Story County to B. L. Palmatier, lot 6 in nw 11, 83, 24, sd,	408
Iowa Construction Co. to John Boston, lot 12, blk 9, McCallsburg, wd,	50
Treasurer of Story Co. to E. J. Bantz, pt se 29, 85, 22, td.	
E. N. Thompson to New England Loan & Trust Co., lots 8 and 9 and s $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 5, blk 3, Mills add, Nevada, wd,	600
New England Loan & Trust Co. to Rebecca Orwig, lots 8 and 9 and s $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 5, blk 3, Mills add, Nevada, wd,	600
Sheriff of Story County to Shields & Cook, lot 21, blk 4 and lot 8, blk 2, Kelley, and pt ne 5, 82, 2, 4, sd,	2,400
In Construction Co. to G. F. Dawson, lot 8, blk 5, McCallsburg, wd,	20
Elbridge Chandler et al. to John Book, pt w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne 34, 82, 23, qc,	100
United States to Vier Vick, n $\frac{1}{2}$ se and sw ne 29, 82, 23, pat.	
Alonza B. Hague to Wm. Hansell, pt lot 4 in sw se 6, 83, 22, wd,	1,300

JULY 5, 1886.

E. M. Ellingson to Marie B. Jacobs, lot 6, blk 4, Story City, wd,	1,250
D. J. Vinge to C. E. Hoag, lots 1 and 4, blk 41, Nevada, wd,	500
John Cornwall to J. P. Coggschall, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne 31, 83, 22, wd,	2,000
J. G. Allen et al. to S. D. Booher, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 29, 83, 22, wd,	850
Frank M. Evans to Thos. McGoodin, e $\frac{1}{4}$ w $\frac{1}{2}$ se nw 24, 84, wd,	50
L. D. Thompson to O. W. Wilson, ne nw and nw ne 36, 83, 23, wd,	1,800
Dimmit Baker to A. Ashford, pt sw se sw 6, 83, 23, wd,	675
J. J. Severson to John W. Johnson, sw se 32, 82, 23, wd,	1,200
Oley Nelson to Heine Johnson, n $\frac{1}{2}$ ne 8, 82, 24, wd,	1,050
Jacob G. Stram to J. V. Kalsem, pt ne sw 13, 82, 24, wd,	1,050
Peter Anderson to Thor. Erickson, nw ne 24, 85, 24, wd,	1,000
Sheriff of Story County to Morris Mason, n $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 27 and and n $\frac{1}{2}$ se 28, 82, 23,	1,405
J. S. Scott to E. F. Scott, nw 4, 82, 23, wd,	2,000
Milwaukee Land Co. to Albert Jones, lots 9 and 10, blk 8, Collins, wd,	86

JULY 12, 1886.

D. C. Sullivan to Shields & Cook, pt e $\frac{1}{2}$ se and nw se 32, 83, 24, wd,	3,720
Harriet Porter to J. J. Keigley, pt sw sw 4, 83, 24, qc,	1
Ezra J. Bantz to McAllen, se 29, 85, 22, qc,	20
N. J. Converse to A. L. Mead, s $\frac{1}{2}$ e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 27, 83, 21, wd,	300
J. L. Stephens to Sarah J. Beverly, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw and se sw 16, 84, 24, wd,	3,000
Geo. M. Barnes to C. Blackman, lot 6, blk 30, Nevada, wd,	700
Milwaukee Land Co. to A. E. Nass, lot 1, blk 3, Huxley, wd,	86

JULY 20, 1886.

P. W. Hopkins to Isaac Buffington, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se and sw se, 20, 84, 21, wd,	2,550
John I. Blair to Robert Allen et al., lot 1, blk 23, Colo, wd,	1
C. G. McCarthy to S. G. Hogue, lot 4, blk 11, Sheldahl, qc,	50
Solon Bryan to C. G. McCarthy et al., lot 6, blk 7, lots 3 and 4, blk 8, lots 1, 2 and 3, blk 9, lots 1, 2 and pt lot 10, blk 10, Sheldahl, qc,	500
W. S. Sickmon to Simon Doran, lots 11 and 12, blk 7, Duffs add, Ames, wd,	500
S. J. Beverly to R. E. Stevens, lot 3, blk 36, Blair's add, Ames, wd,	3,000
Blair Town Lot & Land Co. to J. B. Clark, lot 5, blk 39, Blair's add, Ames, wd,	125

JULY 27, 1886.

M. A. Kellogg to C. Anderson, se sw 71, 85, 23, qc,	1
Milwaukee Land Co. to F. A. Jackson, lots 5 and 6, blk 3, Maxwell, wd,	84
R. P. Shields to James F. Keeney, und $\frac{1}{2}$ sw se and n $\frac{1}{2}$ and pt se se 32, 83, 24, wd,	3,720
Clara Little to Chas. L. Waterman, lots 14 and 15, blk 8, Black's 2nd add, Ames, qc,	20
Jennie Kellogg to Chas L. Waterman, lots 14 and 15, blk 8, Black's 2nd add, Ames, qc,	20
Chas. L. Waterman to E. J. Loughran, lots 14 and 15, blk 8, Black's 2nd add, Ames, wd,	150
Louisa P. Deck to S. D. Rooher, se nw and ne sw and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw nw 32, 83, 23, qc,	25
M. E. Kellogg to J. E. Diffenback, e $\frac{1}{2}$ w $\frac{1}{2}$ 25, 84, 23, wd,	371
J. P. Miller to C. Anderson, nw nw 20, 85, 23, wd,	1,000
W. M. Hardy to Miranda Hardy, nw ne and e $\frac{1}{2}$ se and sw ne and ne nw 7 and pt sw se 30, 83, 23, and s $\frac{1}{2}$ se sw 12, 83 and lots 3 and 4, blk B, Kingsbury's add, Ames, wd,	5,500

AUGUST 16, 1886.

Ethan Akin to L. W. Howland sw ne 28, 85, 24, wd,	650
E. H. French to G. McQuillen, lot 18, blk 17, Maxwell, wd,	375
Baldwin & Maxwell to Rebecca L. Cline, lot 4, blk 1, Maxwell, wd,	35
T. C. McCall to G. W. Brown, nw ne 13, 85, 21, wd,	500
J. Rhodes, to Julia M. Parker, lot 2, blk 5, Collins, wd,	200
Iowa Railroad Land Co. to W. C. Robinson, ne sw 1, 82, 21, wd,	220

SEPTEMBER 3, 1886.

Adin B. Kinsel to J. W. Kinsel, blks 6, 9 and 20 and lots 1, 4, 6 and 7, blk 24 and lots 3, 5 and 6, blk 5 and blks D and E, Cambridge, qc,	150
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Emily A. Maier to John Maier, lot 5, blk 15, Barnes' add, Ames, wd,	350
H. M. Funson to M. M. Frase, s 2, nw 18, 24, 21, wd,	1,700
Henry Chesebro to Alfred M. Van Auken, e 2 se 34 and sw 35, 83, 23, wd,	2,400
J. C. Heslet to W. F. Swayze, n 2, se 31, 84, 22, wd,	1,600
W. F. Swayze to Wm. Lockridge, n 2, se 31, 84 22, wd,	1,600
Arthur Latham to Swen Howland, w 5, se 25, 85, 23, wd,	2,000
Henry H. Neal to Amelia Neal, nw nw 20 and s 4, sw 17, 82, 21, wd,	100
Wm. Ulum to Andrew Donahoo, s 2, nw 8, nw sw 6, 82, 21, wd,	2,100
Winfield Scott to J. S. Nelson, pt sw se 13, 82, 24, wd,	100
Sheriff of Story County to Fenn & Erickson, lot 14, blk 11, Rowland,	499

SEPTEMBER 4, 1886.

Andrew Scott to J. S. Johnson, se sw 2, 85, 24, wd,	1,000
M. C. Allen to J. H. Irwin, sw and s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 33, 85, 21, wd,	3,600
Osmund Sheldahl to H. I. Anestad, pt w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw 31, 82, 24, wd,	57
D. L. Smith to T. J. Graham, pt se sw 26, 84, 24, wd,	10
Otis Briggs to G. W. Posgate, se nw 29, 85, 22, wd,	340
Lucretia Byers to J. M. Byers, e 80 a of s $\frac{3}{4}$ se 14, 83, 21, qc,	1
E. S. Brown to N. D. Enos, nw nw 11, 85, 21, wd,	1
Andrew Kent to Sarah Corey, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw 10, 83, 23, wd,	1,500

SEPTEMBER 10, 1886.

Andrew Scott to J. S. Johnson, se sw 2, 84, 24, wd	\$ 1,000
M. C. Allen to J. H. Irwin sw and s2 nw 33, 85, 21, wd	3,600
O. Sheldahl to H. I. Anestad pt w2 sw 31, 82, 24, wd	57
D. L. Smith to T. J. Graham pt se sw 26, 84, 24, wd	10
Otis Briggs to George W. Posgate se nw 29, 85, 22, wd	340
Lucretia J. Byers to James M. Byers e 80 a q s $\frac{3}{4}$ se 14, 83, 21, qc	1
E. S. Brown to N. D. Enos nw nw 11, 85, 21, wd	1
Andrew Kent to Sarah Corey, w2 nw 10, 83, 23, wd	1,500

SEPTEMBER 17, 1886.

Mary A. Miller to G. W. Hetzler, south 7-8 s hf sw 15 and e hf nw and ne sw 22, 84, wd	\$ 7,000
Johnathan Edwards to Henry R. Bond, sw 28, 83, 22, qc	1
James McGuire to J. R. McCoy, lot 1, block 12, Colo, wd	400
Lyda M. Broughard to S. A. Bales, lot 6 and 7, block 20, Colo, wd	200
Henry R. Bond to G. W. Halley, sw 28, 83, 22, wd	2,400
H. F. Kingsbury to F. A. Rainbolt, lot 28, block, Ames, wd	1

Fred Bahe to Dora Maier, w hf sw 2, 83, 21, wd	5
A. C. Pond to Ole Nelson, s hf sw 26, 85, 25 wd	1,200

SEPTEMBER 21, 1886.

G. W. Hartzell to Abel S. Helvig, lot 15, block 10, Story City, wd	\$ 650
Jonathan See to J. A. Fitchpatrick, pt se, 4, 82, 22, wd	175
Andrew Scott to J. A. Heacock, se ne se 23, 84, 22, wd	100
A. P. Condit to C. O. Condit, w fr hf nw and pt se nw, 1 and e hf ne and pt w hf ne 2, 83, 24, wd	1
Frank Curtis to Burkland, and Osmanson, n hf ne, 3, 85, 23, wd	1,200
A. W. Davis to Peter Anderson, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, block 1, Fairfield, wd	150
P. L. Porter to J. L. Stevens, n hf sw, 9, 83, 24, wd	2,250
David F. Lahman to A. M. Norris, all of section 15, 84, 21, except sw nw and nw sw, also ne and ne nw, 22, 84, 21, wd	15,200
Kare Larson to J. R. Whitman, pt sw se, 14, 82, 24, wd	25
John V. Kalsem to J. R. Whitman, pt w hf ne, 14, 82, 23, wd	55
H. Romsa to J. R. Whitman, pt sw ne, 14, 82, 23, wd	26
J. A. Saxton to O. L. Tesdahl, ne nw 27, 82, 24, wd	575

SEPTEMBER 27, 1886.

A. B. Hague to A. K. Banks, ne nw 12, 83, 22, wd	\$ 800
Mary J. Warrick to Georgia Warrick pt w hf sw 3, 83, 23, qc	1,200
Anna L. Brown to Benj. Kingsbury ne 18, 83, 23, qc	2
John Lawman to John P. Corbin pt ne 2, 83, 23, wd	75
Adele Grinard to Peter Lininger w hf se 19, 85, 24, wd	1,200
Adele Grinard to Anthony Laux n hf nw and w hf ne 19, 85, 24,	—
Adele Grinard to Isidore Weigel, n hf sw 19, 85, 24, wd	1,114
John Wirth to Frederick Wirth, nw nw 30, 85, 24, wd	350
Mary Finch to Francis Finch, se ne and ne se 34, and s hf nw 35, 83, 24, wd	2,000
Milwaukee Land Co to A. G. Armstrong, lots 4 and 5, blk 8, Collins, wd	1
John B. Cole to John R. Hays, lots 1 and 2, blk 18, Maxwell, qc	500
John R. Hays to Curt Wood, lots 1 and 2, blk 18, Maxwell, qc	1
Matilda Cole to Curt Wood, lots 1 and 2, blk 18, Maxwell, qc	500
Susie K. Purvis to T. O. Hyland, lot 28, blk 12, Ames, wd	400

OCTOBER 5, 1886.

Blair T. L. & L. Co. to G. B. LaSure, lot 15, block 19, Ames, wd	50
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George Wheeler to C. E. Wheeler, lot 3, block 19, Ames, wd	—
Baldwin & Waxwell to Jennie Magee, lots 5 and 6, blk F, Maxwell, wd	120
Treasurer of Story County to E. F. Farrington, pt nw ne 14, 83, 22, tax d	—
E. H. Decker to J. R. Decker, nw sw, 12, 84, 24, wd	1,200
D. H. Phillips to T. J. Ross, e hf ne qr blk 50, Ne- vada, qc	100
J. E. Raff to Charlotte Raff, und hf lots 25 and 26, blk 10, Ames, wd	300
Lars R. Larson to C. E. Gainde, lot 6, blk 18, Story City, wd	60
Stephen Turkington to John Turkington, n hf ne, 10, 84, 22, wd	2,200

OCTOBER 11, 1886.

D. C. Sullivan to Julia Sullivan, se nw and ne sw and pt nw 11, 83, 24, wd	\$ 6,000
Carrie Watkins to John Cook, se nw 33, 82, 23, wd	1,300
Halver Halverson to Bret Halverson, und hf sw nw 34, 82, 24, wd	600
Nels Christofferson to Bret Halverson, sw nw 34, 82, 24, wd	800
John Cole to Elizabeth Flynn, pt se ne 27, 84, 24, wd	37
Andrew Mikelson to Nels Christofferson, w hf nw 34, 82, 24, wd	800
Geo. M. Maxwell <i>et al</i> to Jonas Lewis, n hf nw 17 and se sw 8, 82, 23, wd	3,000
Ann Campbell <i>et al</i> to John Cole, pt se ne 27, 84, 24, wd	50
Jas. O'Leary to Dennis O'Leary, nw 12, 82, 21, wd	1,000
A. O. Hall to Harriet A. Corrington, n hf sw se 19, 83, 22, wd	325
Edmund Lindsey to Peter Nelson, lot 5, blk 2, Kelly, wd	20
Ella W. Smith to Mary H. Chamberlin, lots 3 and 6, blk 27, Nevada, wd	1,400

NOVEMBER 8, 1886.

Blair Town L. & Land Co. to S. J. Beverly, lot 3, block 39 2d add to Ames, wd	80
Seth Zug to John R. Smith, middle $\frac{1}{3}$ lot 3, blk 13, Ne- vada, wd	2,000
James M. Holmes to H. E. Halverson, ne qr 18, 82, 24, wd	2,300
S. F. Lathrop to John Adams, sw qr ne qr 1, 85, 21, wd	400
James Mathews to Jennie N. Mathews, 5 a in nw sw 5, 82, 23, wd	100
Mary Jane Blair to Margaret White, 100 a in s hf 34, 84, 22, wd	2,000
Sheriff to German Saving Bank, w hf ne 18, 84, 21, shff d	1,100
Margaret J. Bradley guard to T. J. Graham, se nw 26, 84, 24, guard d	504

D. A. Emery to W. O. Templeman, se nw 24, 83, 21, wd	720
D. A. Emery to Peter Dolan, sw nw 24, 83, 21, wd	720
Geo. M. Maxwell <i>et al</i> to Jonas Lewis, n hf nw 17 and se sw 8, 82, 23, wd	3,000
Charles Mead to John O. Moore, ne 35, 83, 21, wd	3,700
John O. Moore to Hattie F. Anderson, e hf ne 35, 83, 21, wd	1,600
John O. Moore to Addie L. Graves, w hf ne 35, 83, 21, wd	1,600
Wm. D. Lucas to Adam Baker, ne 25 and pt se sw and sw se 23, 84, 24, wd	6,000
M. C. Allen to Aaron Lancaster, se sw and sw se 11, 85, 21, wd	650
D. H. Mackey to James Allison, nw 20, 84, 22, wd	3,087
J. A. Allen to John N. McCall, n hf ne and sw ne 2, 84, 22	2,100
A. B. Thomas to Mary E. Thomas, lots 3 and 4, blk 28, Ames, and s hf nw and n hf sw 4, 84, 24, 26,	2,500
J. H. Griffith to Sarah Anderson, nw ne 13, 84, 24, wd	800
Lydia B. Martin to Albert Jones, sw 9, 82, 21, wd	2,600
Thomas Danskin to Moses Dean, e hf se 18, ne 19 and w hf nw 20, 84, 21, wd	7,656
Joseph Wiedner to Will T. Norris, lot 46, blk 44, Burris add, wd	500
I. S. French to Ellen Larue, lot 8, blk 24, Colo, wd	200
A. T. Bartlett to Ellen Larue, lot 9, blk 24, Colo, wd	155
John Evenson to A. M. Norris, lots 8 and 9, blk 1, Nevada, wd	2,000

NOVEMBER 15, 1886.

Daniel Maxwell to R. W. Liddle und $\frac{1}{3}$ nw 8, 84, 24, qc	\$ 1
Geo. P. Maxwell to R. W. Liddle und $\frac{1}{3}$ nw 8, 84, 24, qc	1
Lizzie Waddel to R. W. Liddle, und $\frac{1}{3}$ nw 8, 84, 24, qc	1
Shields & Cook to J. F. and C. P. Keeney, n hf se, se se and und hf pt sw se 32, 83, 24, and lots in Kelly	9,470
W. W. Booth to E. R. Chamberlain, w 5 ft lot 23 and e $8\frac{1}{4}$ ft lot 22 blk 11, Ames, wd	300
E. R. Chamberlain to W. W. Booth, lots 1 to 7, blk 26, Blair's add Ames, wd	300
W. H. Grafton to O. G. Leland, s hf lot B of lot 2 in se nw 21, 82, 23, wd	37
W. H. Grafton to T. E. Egland, n hf lot B of lot 2 in se nw 21, 82, 23, wd	37
John F. Wilson to T. T. Wilson, und hf s hf nw 17, 82, 23, wd	1,100
Clarissa Zenor to Sarah E. Loving, se nw and ne sw 30, 84, 24, wd	1,600
R. M. Miskimins to Charles Mead, ne 32, 82, 21, wd	3,700
D. N. Prime to Jacob Taylor, lot 3 se nw 26, 83, 22, wd	35
James Henry to J. F. Taylor, n $\frac{1}{3}$ w hf ne nw 26, 83, 22, wd	125
J. F. Taylor to H. O. Ayers, w hf ne nw 26, 83, 22, wd	3,000

J. F. Taylor to H. O. Ayers, s hf ne and lot 5 se nw 26, 83, 22, wd	1,400
James Carr to H. O. Ayers, n hf ne 26, 83, 22, qc	1
J. K. P. Kirkendall to H. O. Ayers, n hf ne 26, 83, 22, wd	2,400
F. W. Foster, merchant, Ontario, assigns to L. R. Jones for benefit of creditors Nov. 13th—assets \$2,500, liabilities \$4,500—creditors mostly Des Moines parties.	

NOVEMBER 22, 1886.

J. T. Cook to J. F. and C. P. Keeney, lots 2, 4, 6, and 8, blk 1 and lot 1 blk 4, Kelly, wd	\$ 1,400
R. P. Shields to J. F. and C. P. Keeney, lots 1, 7 and 10, blk 4 and lots 1 and 4, blk 7, Black's add, lot 3, blk 27, Blair's add, Ames, wd	3,900
H. H. Neal to W. A. Ulm, s qr sw sw 17, nw nw 20, 82, 21, wd	1,600
Sheriff Story County to T. J. Ross, lots 5, 8 and 9, blk 19, Nevada, sheriff d	700

DECEMBER 6, 1886.

Katarina Hansen to F. P. Jensen, e hf sw 14, 85, 24, qc	\$ 1
Katarina Hansen admx to F. P. Jensen, e hf sw 14, 85, 24, admr d	1,150
Mary E. Pritchard and Harriet J. Watkins to Ann Watkins, ne sw sw sw and w hf se 19, 82, 21, qc	—
Jervis Harvey to Thomas Humphrey, 137 acres in 5, 83, 24, wd	6,200
W. W. Tupper to Maggie B. Tupper, lot 7, blk 44, Nevada, qc	1
John Larson to Frank A. Boynton, lot 25, blk 17, Burris' add, wd	100
Michael Hegeland to J. J. Sevdy, lot 5, blk B, Hegeland's add to Roland, wd	30
Kari Land to Katarina Hansen, e hf sw 14, 85, 24, qc	1
E. Lindsey to F. Elliot, lot 2 sw se 13, 84, 22, qc	15
W. L. Williams to Henry Cronk, lot 5, blk 33, Cambridge, wd	1,300
Levi Nellis to Abram Hennion, lot 5, blk D, Nellis' add to Cambridge, wd	150
James F. Keeney to Julia F. McLain, lot 9 and n 30 ft, 1, 10, blk 2, Blair's add to Ames, wd	2,000
George Jones and wife to Mary M. Jones se sw and s 70 a w hf se 17, 83, 24, wd	1,700
Michael Ruvane to Halvor Monson, s hf sw and ne sw 28, 85, 22, wd	1,200
Clark & Cleveland, executors, to A. S. Converse, e hf nw 35, 83, 21, ex d	1,157
Colo M. E. Church to E. F. French, blk 2, Colo, wd	100
Otis Briggs to John Kirkendall, s hf lot 6, blk 11, Nevada, wd	100

DECEMBER 13, 1886.

Martha C. Dye to S. P. Daniels, lot 4, blk 2, New Philadelphia, wd	\$ 50
S. P. Daniels to W. E. McCoy, lot 4, blk 2, New Philadelphia, wd	50
Tabitha Canfield to Maria C. Horton, w hf sw 4, 83, 22, wd	2,400
J. M. Wells to A. J. Reed, lot 4, nw ne 14, 83, 22, qc	46
John Dikoph to Joseph Leminger, sw sw 18, 85, 24, wd	856
E. S. Grubbs <i>et al.</i> to Baldwin & Maxwell, lot ne sw 27, 82, 23, qc	50
N. W. Wood to John Rogers, sw 23, 85, 21, wd	3,200
Lemuel Blood to Carrie Watkins, e hf nw and nw nw 21, 83, 23, wd	900
Joseph S. Nelson to Martin Nelson Lee, lot 9, sw se 13, 82, 24,	175
Wm. J. Maxwell to Ann Brooks, sw nw 7, 84, 24, wd	478
Iowa Railroad Land Co. to Thomas Brooks, se nw 7, 84, 24, wd	400

DECEMBER 20, 1886.

Clara Little to Charles Waterman, s $\frac{1}{4}$ s hf sw n $\frac{1}{4}$ nw 26, 83, 24, qc,	\$ 250
Jennie E. Kellogg to same, same land qc,	250
Sheriff to Daniel Pierce, w hf se and e hf sw 12, 85, 21, sd, Treasurer to L. L. Cassidy, lot 4 in s hf sw 33, and lot 5 e hf sw 32, 84, 24, tax deed,	2,704
Oley Nelson Admr to Thomas Simonson, e hf se and nw se 20, 82, 24 Admr deed,	1,500
Helen M. Balliet to Caleb Winger, lots 6 and 7 blk B Stark's add Nevada wd,	180
Milwaukee Land Co to A. H. McNall, lots 5 and 6 blk 2 Maxwell wd,	80
E. P. Quackenbush to C. E. Smith, lot 2 blk 24 Burris add to Nevada wd,	300
C. A. Haworth to Eli Hadley, lots 5 and 8 blk 41 Nevada wd,	1,600
Adam Baker to H. C. Hensen, ne 25 and lots 1 in sw and se 23, 84, 24 wd,	8,000
Ada D. Shugart to D. B. Hill all interest in estate of Ira E. Baker qc,	350

DECEMBER 27, 1886.

Philip Nugent to L. D. Ozmun, lot 12 blk 2 Collins wd,	\$ 250
M. Erickson to R. H. Mitchell, lot 3 se sw 23, 84, 24 qc,	1
Ella C. Bradley to F. N. Evans, se sw 25, 84, 24 wd,	500
E. F. McKim to F. N. Evans, e hf w hf se sw 24, 84, 24 wd,	50
F. T. McLain to F. N. Evans, w hf n hf s hf se sw 23, 84, 24, wd,	50
John Evanson to Andrew Axelton, s 42 ft lot 1 ne ne 22, 85, 23 wd,	36

T. S. Hampton to M. D. Hampton, lot 1 blk 3 Collins wd,	500
C. E. Grinde to Ole H. Lund, lot 10 blk 5 Story City wd,	175
N. Ballen to Caty Ann Hand lot 1 blk 5 Collins wd,	600
Amy Harper to Rasmuss Rasmussen, s 223 ft blk 2 Burris add Nevada wd,	650
H. E. J. Boardman to Wm. Mathews, se sw 33, 83, 22 wd,	440
Charles J. Kagle to I. V. Walker, lots 2 and 3 blk D, Kingsbury's add to Ames wd,	1,200
Maggie A. King to C. H. Dickey, lot 10 blk 7 Maxwell qc,	1
Sylvester Scott to M. Aylsworth, pt nw nw 5, 83, 24 wd,	285
James S. Easly estate to K. Woster, e hf se 6, 85, 22, wd,	683
Rob't Richardson to Town of Elwell plat w hf sw sw 30, 82, 22,	

JANUARY 3, 1887.

A. F. Tienan to Margaret Murphy, se qr nw sw ne and w hf se ne qr and nw ne se 35, 84, 22 wd,	\$ 200
Wm. and Eliza Kingsbury to Leland Kingsbury, e 10 a lot 5 w hf sw 19, 83, 23 wd,	50
Sarah Wood to Arthur M. Gray, se 19, 85, 21 wd,	3,200
O. L. Binford to Geo. Barnard, n hf sw 2, 84, 21 wd,	1,700
Robert J. Butts to O. L. Binford, n hf sw 2, 84, 21 wd,	1,800
Wm. Sapp to C. P. Bean, 1 hf acres ne cor 21, 85, 21 wd,	125

JANUARY 10, 1887.

W. H. Grafton to S. W. Snyder, lot 5 blk 7 Sheldahl wd,	\$ 125
Duea and w to O. J. Olson et al. 10 a ne cor 21, 85, 23 wd,	75
John K. Hobaugh to Wm. R. Oxley, nw ne 36, 82, 22 wd,	700
Calvin Giddings and w to W. B. Miller, w hf nw qr sec 3 and e hf ne qr 4, 82, 24 qc,	1
B. E. Wells and w to J. M. Coleman, sw qr 23, 85, 22 wd,	3,872
State of Iowa to Wm. K. Wood, ne 16, 82, 22 pt.	
Permelia Giddings to W. B. Miller, w hf nw sec 3 and e hf ne 4, 82, 24 wd,	8,000

JANUARY 17, 1887.

John Rex to John C. Rex, s hf se qr and nw qr se qr 17, 85, 24 wd,	\$ 2,400
R. S. Shafer to J. H. Sinclair, se qr and e hf sw qr 23 wd,	3,500
Ole H. Orre to Peder Loe, se qr sw qr sw qr 13, 82, 24 wd,	323
M. Keith et al to T. Aylsworth, lot 5 blk 6 Ontario wd,	35
Ernest R. Lindell to H. T. Woodruff, lot 7 blk 4 Ames wd,	180
J. F. Snyder to N. Eckler, all interest in ne qr 5, 82, 24 qc,	137

JANUARY 24, 1887.

Milwaukee Land Co. to C. M. & St. P. R'y Co., lot 12 blk 16 and 1 and 2 blk 20 Maxwell qc,	\$ 1
Iowa Construction Co. to Wm. H. Weatherly, lot 4 blk 6 lots 7, 9, 11 and 13 blk 5 lots 3, 5 and 17 blk 7 lots 3, 5, 11, 13 and 15 blk 17 Zearing wd,	195

Geo. H. Brown and wife to Carrie M. Hawley, lots 3 and 4 blk 5 Black's add to Ames wd,	4,000
John McConnell to Simeon McConnell, se nw nw and e hf ne nw nw 29, 83, 22 qc,	1
W. H. Brooks and wife to T. C. McCall, e hf sw 35, 85, 22, J. F. Millhouse and wife to Thomas Brumly, w hf se hf 34, 82, 21 wd,	2,000
James S. Brooks and wife to S. E. Cameron, ne ne 36, 84, 24 wd,	1,000
Moses Dean to Arthur Dean, nw ne and nw 21, 84, 21 wd,	1
Moses Dean to Mary A. Whipple, ne fr 4, 83, 21 and part sw 18, 83, 21 wd,	1
David F. Shope to Prince A. Shope, s hf se 32, 82, 22 wd,	2,800
Wm. H. Weatherly to Nancy Norton, lots 13, 15, and 17 blk 8 Zearing wd,	75
Abbie M. White to Wm. Handsaker, sw 27, 84, 22,	3,000
First Norweigen Ev. L. Church to Bethlehem Congrega- tion, part sw sw 30, 82, 23 wd,	300
Sheriff to T. E. Alderman & Son, part nw se 6, 83, 22 sd,	170
O. M. Johnson & Co. to Johnson, Aplan & Ersland, part lot 1 blk 27 Cambridge wd,	3,300
Susan Seward and husband to James Thompson, se nw 17 and n hf se nw 4, 82, 22 qc,	50
David Holland and wife to James Thompson, se nw 17 and n hf se nw 4, 82, 22 qc,	50
E. J. Allen et al to James Thompson, se nw 17 and n hf se nw 4, 82, 22 qc,	150
Mary E. Baker to James Thompson, se nw 17 and n hf se nw 4, 82, 22 qc,	50

JANUARY 31, 1887.

E. Richardson to C. E. Hays, lot 10 blk B Zearing wd,	\$ 50
E. G. Richardson to C. E. Hayes lot 9 blk B Zearing wd,	50
Mikel Erickson to Thor. L. Thorson lots 5, 8, 9, blk 13 Roland wd,	150
Sheriff Story Co. to Henry Barnes, lot 3 blk 14 Ames sd,	138
C. S. Giddings and w to John Nelson, middle 12 a nw se 34, 83, 24 wd,	270
John J. Keigley and w to Jervis Harvey se se and e $\frac{1}{8}$ of ne se sec 5 and n $\frac{3}{4}$ e hf ne sec 8 and lot 2 in w hf sw sec 4 twp 83 R 24 wd,	8,220
Sam. Christian and w to C. C. Holter, pt nw sw 15, 85, 23 wd,	1,366
R. Miskimins and w to Lorenzo D. Ozmun, e hf ne and sw ne 33, 82, 21 wd,	2,500

FEBRUARY 7, 1887.

D. G. France to Geo. G. Tilden, se 29, 83, 24 wd,	3,200
J. A. Stratton to T. E. Alderman, n hf s hf ne 24, 83, 25 wd,	1,054

Monina Hotzell to J. S. McCoy, sw 23, 83, 24 wd,	3,800
T. E. Alderman to J. O. Elzy, n hf s hf ne 24, 83, 23,	725
John D. Johnson to O. J. Maul, n hf s hf ne 9, 82, 24 wd,	700
Sam. Christian to John Evenson, pt ne and se 16 and pt nw sw 15 all 85, 23 wd,	3,875
T. W. Kelly to F. D. Fultz, pt lot 6 in w hf nw 7, 83, 22 wd,	630
K. O. Apland to K. A. Ersland, lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 blk 34 Cambridge wd,	450
D. M. Johnson to Apland & Ersland, pt lot 1 blk 27 Cam- bridge wd,	533
John Evenson to Johnson & Mickelson, lots 17 and blk 10 Roland wd,	2,000
J. Keigley to E. Cook, lot 7 blk 6 Duff's add to Ames wd,	42
W. M. Jones to F. J. Cook, lots 8, 9, 10 and 11 blk 6 Duff's add to Ames wd,	112
J. Evenson to O. S. and C. S. Holland, ne ne 19, 85, 22 wd,	518
J. James to A. Johnson, 1 a lot 7 of se se 31, 85, 23, wd,	10
Wm. A. Smith to Jas. W. Reagan, s hf 12, 82, 21 wd,	5,000

FEBRUARY 7, 1887.

Aaron Pearson to Daniel J. Smith, e 8 a lot in nw sw 35, 82, 22 wd,	\$ 152
Jacob A. Jacobson to Fieldburg Congregation, 2 a in sw sw 25, 82, 24 qcd,	1
E. Lindsey to F. Anderson, lot 8 in nw 18, 85, 25 qcd,	15
J. V. Kalsem to J. Anderson, lot 13 in nw sw 13, 82, 24 wd,	50
Blair Town Lot and Land Co. to Maria Read, lots 1 and 2 blk 12 Ames wd,	175
Charlotte B. Holdridge to G. G. Tilden, ne 20, 83, 23 wd,	2,650
Nancy G. Hambleton and husband to J. R. McCutchen, w hf sw 34, 84, 23 wd,	900
Henry Trefz to Miles Pearson, lot 18 blk 8 Maxwell wd,	400
W. H. Grafton to Knute Apland, 1 fr a in lot 6 blk 34 Cambridge wd,	87

FEBRUARY 21, 1887.

Ellen Vanhorn to J. A. Waltz, nw se 20, 83, 21 qcd,	\$ 400
Iowa R. R. Land Co. to John Scott, se ne 27, 84, 23 wd,	120
W. W. Knepper to J. B. Hanson, n hf se 9, 82, 21 qcd,	475
Chas. C. Brand to John Scott, s hf nw ne 23, 83, 25 wd,	112
G. M. Maxwell to M. Joseph, pt nw nw and lots 1 and 2 in se nw 26, 82, 23 wd,	800
F. M. Baldwin to Geo. M. Maxwell, n hf sw nw 26, 82, 23 and e $\frac{2}{3}$ s qr nw nw 26, 82, 23 wd,	178
H. W. Bates to John Scott, nw ne ne 23, 83, 24 wd,	75
Hannah M. Gibbs to P. E. Burke, s hf nw 24, 83, 23 wd,	2,500
G. Mullen to John Scott, se sw 23, 85, 22 wd,	350
Maggie West to Maria West, e hf w hf ne 1, 82, 23 qcd,	1

Wm. Lockridge to John Beatty, lot 9 blk 41 Nevada wd,	500
John Ersland to John B. Frisk, lots 1 and 2 blk 1 and lots 1 and 2 blk 8 Sheldahl wd,	85
E. W. Paxton to Alice M. Paxton et al., ne 22, 82, 24 wd,	4,000
R. M. Miskimins to Chas. Meade, w hf sw 38, 82, 21 wd,	1,400
F. D. Quince Woosley to Patrick Scanlon, und 1-6 of se 9 and sw 9, 85, 22 wd,	1,100

FEBRUARY 28, 1887.

Permelia Giddings to Naomi Giddings, e hf nw 3, 82, 24, and s $\frac{1}{2}$ nw se 34, 83, 24 qcd,	\$ 1
G. A. Fenn to Mikel Erickson, und int lot 14 blk 11 Roland qcd,	205
Mikel Erickson et al. to O. O. Stole, lots 11 and 12 blk 14 Roland wd,	130
O. O. Stole to Duea Stale, lot 17 blk 11 Roland wd,	50
Mikel Erickson et al. to Duea and Stole, lot 18 blk 11 Roland wd,	50
Sam. S. Larson to S. R. Cornelinssen, hf of $\frac{1}{4}$ lot 1 and pt lot 2 blk 6 Story City wd,	550
R. M. Miskimins to Chas. Mead, w hf sw 33, 82, 21 wd,	1,400
Jesse Vanscoy to trus church United Brethren, 1 a in sw cor of s hf nw 25, 83, 24 wd,	50
J. F. Rich to John Noble, 31 a more or less in nw ne 7, 84, 23 wd,	600
Andrew D. Clark to C. W. Sowers, s hf ne 34, 85, 22 wd,	1,500
O. C. H. Jacobson to Andrew H. Jacobson, und hf nw 9, 85, 24 wd,	1,400
W. F. Swayze to Langdon Drake, w hf sw 22, 83, 22 swd,	1,000
A. Mullen to J. C. Aldridge, 13 a in nw sw 26, 83, 22, wd,	130

MARCH 7, 1887.

Mary and James Marshall to Prince A. Shope, ne se 32, 82, 22, qc d	\$ 130
F. A. McLain to J. Henry Riddlesbarger, lots 1 and 4, blk 2, Nevada, wd	1,500
J. S. Frazier to John Neasham, lots 6 and 7, blk 41, Ne- vada,	150
J. S. McCoy to J. A. Hartzell, lots 1 and 2, blk 3, and lot 19, blk 4, Kelly, wd	2,500
Catharine Crowser <i>et al.</i> to Nels S. Helland, w hf sw w hf se ne ne 14, and w hf of lot 4, blk 4, and lots 1 and 2, blk 5, Palestine, wd	2,300
Oliver Chamberlain to James Dragoo, n hf sw 28, 83, 24, qc d	1
John E. Marrow to Martha E. Reagan, lot 16, blk 4, Max- well, wd	300
John W. Stevens <i>et al.</i> to Martha R. Bates, n hf se 28, 82, 21, qc d	1,000

Heirs of James Fields to Prince A. Shope, ne se 32, 82, 22, wd	900
Nathan I. Brown to N. D. Hopkins, w hf nw 11, 85, 22, wd	1,600
Elizabeth Fields to Prince A. Shope, ne se 32, 82, 22, qc d	125

MARCH 14, 1887.

John and C. M. Peck to Hans Jacobson, n hf se 21, 85, 22, wd	\$ 1,600
J. A. Fitchpatrick to John Frazier, se ne 10, 85, 21, qc d	1
Mikel Erickson <i>et al.</i> to A. Olson & Sons, lot 15, blk 10, Roland, wd	50
W. W. Booth to E. R. Chamberlain, w $5\frac{1}{4}$ ft, lot 23 and e $8\frac{1}{4}$ ft lot 22, Ames, wd	300
Sakarias Seldal to Andrew O. Geard, lot 3, blk 5, Fair- view, wd	200
Hawkeye Lumber Co. of Illinois to Hawkeye Lumber Co. of Wisconsin, lot 8, blk D, lot 6, blk C, Cam- bridge, qc d	1
A. K. Ersland to Oley Nelson, lots 3 and 4, blk 15, and lots 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, blk 10, Sheldahl, wd	2,500
Nancy G. Hambleton to A. M. Norris, s hf se 31, 84, 22, wd	1,600
A. Cole to Thomas J. and George Graham, n hf nw 35, 84, 24, qc d	200
John H. Fatland to John J. Severson, w hf nw nw 16, 82, 23, qc d	120
Sam Sampson to Cornelius Halvors, se 11, 85, 22, wd	2,900
Marion Smith to Frank Curtis, ne 16, 84, 23, admr d	2,760
John J. Severson to Hadle Larson, 6 a, lot 15, in w hf sw 18, 82, 23, wd	72

MARCH 14, 1887.

D. S. Diffenbacker to Mary S. Scott, e hf w hf 25, 84, 23, ex d	\$ 3,520
A. G. Armstrong to S. A. Bush, lots 7 and 8, blk 2, Arm- strong's addition to Collins, wd	80
John Christian to Sam Christian and P. A. Hermanson, lot 3, blk 5, Story City, wd	1,300
Milwaukee Land Co. to Martha Johnson, lot 5, blk 5, Mil L. Co's to 1st add to Huxley, wd	50
J. D. Laham to J. H. Lounsberry se 29, 84, 21, wd	3,000
Isaac Shaffer <i>et al</i> to W. F. Swayze, nw se 20, 83, 21, wd	300
J. A. Hartzell to J. S. McCoy, w 5 a of s hf se se 17, 83, 24, wd	100
Delos Arnold to J. Jondall, n hf se 15, 85, 24, wd	1,200
Sarah W. Joor <i>et al</i> to E. Bates, n hf nw se and sw nw, se 14, 83, 22, wd	255
Mary D. Hampton <i>et al</i> to Albert Jones, lot 1, blk 3, Col- lins, wd	400

Mary F. Belcher to Wm. Belcher, lot 4, blk 9, Iowa Center, wd	75
Nancy G. Hambleton to E. M. Padleford, e hf lots 4 and 5, blk 13, Blair's add to Nevada, wd	35
S. S. Larson to Carl Rasmussen, lots 4 and 5, blk 25, E. R. Larson's add Story City, wd	400
Nancy G. Hambleton to Annie Padleford, w hf lots 4 and 5, blk 13, Blair's add to Nevada, wd	35
Emma B. L. Cowles <i>et al.</i> to George A. Underwood, lot 13, blk 11, Ames, wd	75
D. B. and L. B. Hill to Sarah R. Baker und $\frac{1}{3}$ of w hf se and e hf sw 36, 84, 24, ex 5 a sw cor wd	1,000
Sarah R. Baker to L. B. Hill, und $\frac{2}{3}$ e hf nw fr ex s 9.47 a and und $\frac{1}{3}$ w hf ne ex 10 a in sw cor 1, 83, 24, wd	1,000

MARCH 26, 1887.

David Goodin to Eddie D. Goodin, w 28.355 a e hf nw fr qr 6, 83, 22, wd	\$ 1,134
State of Iowa to Thomas Whitaker, n hf ne 32, 83, 22, patent,	—
Thomas Whitaker to Samuel Whitaker, n hf ne 32, 83, 22, wd	500
H. O. Sheldahl to S. Wydland, lot 1, blk 7, Sheldahl, wd	100
J. C. Jacobson, admr to Ole Jacobson, 1 a off e side of sw se and se se ex 1 a 15, 84, 23, swd	800
James Carr to Esther Gross ne sw and se nw 13, 83, 22, wd	1,700
Christian Oleson to Severt Anderson, 4 a in sw of se 13, 82, 24, and lot 2 in sw of se 13, 82, 24, wd	140
Peder A. Lien to M. O. Ferkin <i>et al</i> sw 4, 85, 22, wd	3,500
Mathew Lind to S. S. Larson, n hf sw se sw s 16.32 a of nw 2, 85, 24, wd	1,900
H. H. Boyes to J. M. Ingram, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, blk 10, Blair's add to Nevada, wd	300
Hans Anlund to S. E. Larson, lot 4, blk 25, E. R. Larson, add Story City, wd	50
T. Mydland to Nels Severtson, lot 1, blk 7, Sheldahl wd	155
Bert Shepland to C. O. Shepland, lots 9 and 10, blk C, Wells add Cambridge, wd	400
R. E. Hurley to Hans Anlund, lot 4, blk 25, E. R. Larson's add Story City, wd	—
Charles Mead to John J. Hattery, e hf nw and sw se 15, 82, 21, wd	2,605

APRIL 4, 1887.

Henry B. Kent to C. W. Mills, e hf ne 8, 23, wd	\$ 800
Joseph P. Robinson to D. J. Whitaker, lots 13 and 16 in w hf sw 29, 83, 22, wd	160
George G. Tilden to Jesse Dinsmore, ne 20, 83, 23, wd	2,650

HISTORY OF STORY COUNTY, IOWA.

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Soren Paulson to F. Anderson, lot 7 in nw 18, 85, 23, wd	30
J. C. Mason to Roswell Cory, w hf sw and sw nw 16, 83, 23, wd	2,400
George Wheeler to J. C. Mason, 4 a in w fr hf sw 19, 83, 23, wd	200
Robert Cozzens to Wm. Cozzens, w hf ne 33, 84, 21, wd	1,500
H. G. Erb to C. W. Mills, e hf ne 8, 83, 23, qcd	1
Mary M. Jones to George Jones, se sw and s $\frac{1}{8}$ w hf se 17, 83, 24, qc d	1,200
J. W. Ambrose to P. N. Thornton, se 31, 83, 21, wd	3,200
K. J. Jacobson to J. C. Jacobson, lot 13, blk 10, Roland, wd	200



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ERRATA:

Page 18, on fifth line after "cen. oration," say "1673," instead of 1873.

On page 211 say "1864," instead of 1884 in bottom line.

On twenty-seventh line from top of page 337, say "225 and 226," instead of 206 and 207.

On twenty-third line from top of page 224, say "Bent," instead of Bert.

ALLEN.



Allen, William G.

A history of Story County, Jowa Carefully Compiled, from the Earliest
Settlement to the Present. March 1, 1887. By William G. Allen

Des Moines 1887

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